THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1930 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Twenty Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 239

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

FARM BLOC WELDS BALTIC TO BLACK SEA

'Young Europe' Foreseen as New Factor in Continent's Equilibrium

100,000,000 FARMERS UNITE FOR ACTION

Corn-Growing Countries Set Aside Political Quarrels for Common Interests

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The significance of the agricultural conference held in Warsaw, which was participated in notably by Hungary and Bulgaria, besides the countries of the Little Entente, has been realized slowly and only now does the popular press begin to lay stress on the fact that 100,000,000 agriculturists between the Baltic and the Black Sea are forming a bloc.

Forgotten are the political differences of ex-enemy nations. Remembered are their common interests as grain-growing countries. Le Matin calls this agrarian Europe which is becoming conscious of its potentialities "Young Europe." Others have called it Europe B as distinct from Europe A, which is highly organized and industrial.

But the point is that young agrarian Europe B has been backward economically simply because of lack of unity; and if it could now produce and sell better it would purchase and import more, and by raising its standard of living solve not only its own problems but the problems of western Europe which urgently needs fresh markets.

"Young Europe seeks to group itself to constitute a new mass," says Le Matin, "and will be a fresh factor of equilibrium on the continent."

Germany has watched the proceedings anxiously, asking whether they are not the prelude to a tariff war. Apparently this fear is now dissipated. The prosperity of agricultural Europe must be welcomed by industrial Europe. The prosperity of one is the prosperity of the other. The two Europes are naturally linked together.

August Zaleski, Polish Foreign Minister, declares that the idea of agrarian union is in conformity with that of Aristide Briand in proposing European federation. "Existence first" has been the motto of these states. They must sink their differences which are purely imaginary and first find the means of living. The president of the Rumanian delegation, for example, has well said, "We should recognize that without a common plan of action we will have an extremely impoverished peasant class and expose ourselves to social upheavals."

Therefore the representatives of nine peasant countries have made a sort of agricultural Directoire. They will meet to decide united action. They have founded an entente cordiale of the agrarian nations of the Baltic and the Danube. They have set aside their political quarrels. It remains to be seen whether solid strands have been woven which will grow more solid, but at least Europe B has begun to form a federation which may well enter a wider federation.

French Aces Make Ready to Continue Trip to New York

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Capt. Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte, Paris-New York-Dallas fliers, were ready Sept. 6 to begin the second leg of their return trip to New York after enjoying a long night's sleep in Louisville, their third overnight stop after conquering the Atlantic.

Captain Coste and M. Bellonte, through their manager, Rene Racover, vetoed plans for elaborate entertainment after their arrival here from Dallas and went to their hotel after a brief welcome and triumphal parade, and retired.

When they climbed from the "?" at Bowman Field, Mayor William B. Harrison escorted them through a crowd of 6000 to a microphone. After brief radio greetings, the aviators headed an automobile parade through streets lined with cheering throngs to their hotel.

Dinner was served to the fliers in their hotel room, and they retired early, stating it was their intention to sleep late and obtain a well-deserved rest, after having spanned the ocean and captured the $25,000 Easterwood purse by promptly crossing the continent to Dallas.

WOMAN IS NAMED ON COUNTY BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Mississippi's first woman member of a county board of supervisors has been appointed by Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo.

The executive named Miss Elsie Smith as supervisor of District 5 in Lowndes County to serve out the vacant term of the late J. R. Watson.

THE MONITOR INDEX

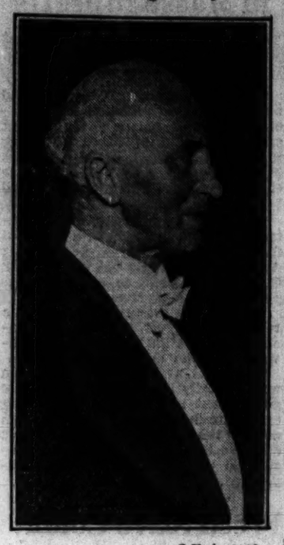
SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4
Sporting News—Page 12
Financial News—Pages 14 and 15

FEATURES

Book Reviews and Literary News	5
Art and Theater News	6
Music News of the World	7
Educational	8 and 9
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening	10
Interior Decoration and Antiques	11
The Home Forum	13
Purification (With Italian Translation)	
The Radio Playhouse	16
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Acts as Spokesman for English Jurists



© Underwood

SIR JOHN SIMON

Distinguished Lawyer and Member of European Group on Visit in Boston.

Lawyers Cite Effect of Old Law Upon New

Visiting Jurists Attend Dinner—Lowell and Pound Speak

Reactions of Old World and New World law upon each other, resulting in benefits to both, were discussed by Sir John Simon, chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission, Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, and other speakers at a luncheon today in honor of nearly 200 leading jurists of Europe, visiting Boston at the end of a tour of the United States.

Meeting in the court room of Langdell Hall, a chamber modeled after the old court rooms at Westminster, Eng., the group listened to the welcome of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Dean Pound. Dean Pound pointed out that the Harvard Law School, founded in 1817, is the oldest continuously existing law school in the United States, and as such is peculiarly fitted to give the visiting justices their last formal send off.

After trips to Concord and Lexington, and a dinner at the Brookline Country Club, the party is scheduled to leave for Europe tomorrow on the liner Scythia.

Sir John responded for the English visitors to the greetings of the Harvard officials, emphasizing points of similarity between English and United States common law, and commending the vigorous way in which the United States has adapted its legal system to conditions arising in the New World. Armand Gregoire of the Paris Bar and James Scott Cumberland Reid of Edinburgh spoke for the French and Scots lawyers.

Dean Pound traced in his address before the visiting jurists the rise of the common law in the United States, showing how England, France, Scotland and Ireland have aided the development of this law. While the common law of England has been the chief model for United States law,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Ford Says Hard Times Are Over

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Stock speculation, an entirely unproductive activity, was the cause of the present business depression, and the fact that people are now thinking hard and turning their mental energies into constructive channels is a promise that they are working their way into prosperity, according to Henry Ford. Mr. Ford departed for Europe aboard the Bremen, of the North German Lloyd, on Sept. 5, with his wife, his secretary, E. G. Leibold and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H Hodges of Detroit.

It took the country a long time to work itself through stock speculation into the present difficulties, Mr. Ford declared, and it will take just about as long for it to work its way entirely out. But the worst is passed, he said.

"Hard times are all over now," he asserted. "My own enterprises have business, and I think it's because we were not dabbling in stocks. The only thing that causes business is a man's thoughts, and what he created is the result of them. You don't create anything when you sell stocks, especially stocks that are inflated."

Former Kaiser Wins Suit Against Newspaper Editor

BERLIN (AP)—Former Kaiser Wilhelm on Sept. 4 won his libel suit against Ewald Mendel, editor of the newspaper Morgenpost. Herr Mendel was sentenced to pay a fine of 1500 marks (about $75) or serve three months in jail.

The court rejected the proofs submitted by the Morgenpost to substantiate its published claim that the Former Kaiser violated his duties as a German citizen, by allowing the Krupp Arms Company to supply alleged inferior ammunition during the World War.

BRITAIN'S HOPES FOR INDIA REST ON ROUND TABLE

Failure to Find Agreement With Nationalists Not to Cancel Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The breakdown of negotiations between the Government of India and Nationalist leaders, of which full particulars were announced here Sept. 6, while occasioning disappointment in British official circles, is not, The Christian Science Monitor understands, to be allowed to interfere with holding the "round table" conference in London in October.

Those attending this vitally important assembly for threshing out a scheme for a new Constitution for India will still form a highly representative body of the more moderate sections of Indian political thought.

Moslem leaders who speak for a population of 70,000,000 will be present. Depressed classes comprising another 60,000,000 people will be represented by their best men. Participation of semi-independent Indian states, the inhabitants of which number 72,000,000, is also entirely unaffected.

Parsees, Sikhs, Buddhists and other smaller, but not on that account unimportant, communities will make their voices heard. Even educated Hindus in British territory, though not represented by leaders of the All-India Congress who are undoubtedly their most influential spokesmen, will not by any means be left out.

Their representation will lie with "Liberals" and "Responsivists," these being leaders who have at different times broken away from the more extreme forms of nationalism for which the Congress now stands. These parties include a number of men no less able than those remaining in the Congress camp.

They stand more alone, however, as the Congress Party, though comparatively insignificant numerically, carries with it the bulk of Indian university graduates, to whom any reconstituted government in India will have to look for a major portion of its personnel. Congress leaders also have shown ability to sway alike Indian masses and industrialists to an extent far greater than has been the case with any other political group.

This accounts for the far-reaching nature of the concessions which the British Viceroy, Lord Irwin, is shown by the correspondence published Sept. 6 to have been prepared to make in his endeavors to come to terms with Gandhi and the two Nehrus. Now that these endeavors have failed, progress is to be continued along other lines.

The Government of India has already prepared and hopes to dispatch by air mail to London at once de-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

General Strike Called in Spain; Police on Guard

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (AP)—King Alfonso's plans for a vacation in this part-time summer capital may be postponed because of the general strike effective throughout Spain Sept. 6.

The first hours of the strike passed without violence but crowds of dissatisfied workers, together with some members of the opposition political groups, milled in the streets in a seemingly ugly mood. Strong forces of police reserves and civil guards were stationed at strategic points ready to act if needed.

Premier Berengeur has arrived and possibly will take personal charge if the situation grows critical.

Publication of newspapers ceased. Trams and taxis stopped running. Most of the industrial plants closed when their employees walked out for a 24-hour strike.

The strike was ordered Sept. 5 as a workers' protest against the killing Sept. 4 of a fish market porter in a clash between strikers and civil guards. A general strike was proclaimed Sept. 5 at Renteria, an iron manufacturing town near here. Some rioting occurred there.

'Red' Schoolhouse May Lose Its Site

NORTH COVENTRY, Conn. (AP)—Because North Coventry's "little red schoolhouse" is no longer red it may be forced into the limbo of all little red schoolhouses.

This was revealed Sept. 5 by Charles Jacobson, owner of a farm adjoining the school. He cited a clause in an old deed setting apart land from the farm for a school. The deed specifically stated, he said, that the plot of land would revert to the owner of the farm if the town failed to use it for a school site, or if the school was not painted red.

This summer a coat of white paint was applied at the order of the school board.

Mr. Jacobson was undecided whether he would claim the land or order restoration of the red paint.

BUFFALO DROPS 300 FROM SCHOOL STAFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Decrease of 300 persons on the staffs of Buffalo schools was effected with the opening of the fall term under the Board of Education's economy program.

Most of the reduction was accomplished through failing to fill positions left vacant by resignations rather than actually dropping instructors, Ernest C. Hartwell, superintendent, said. One new high school, a modern vocational institution and a grade school were opened for the first time

Leaders of Varied Activities Voice Support of Prohibition

Edison, Governor Moody of Texas, L. J. Taber, Grange Head, and Others Stand Firm for Amendment and Volstead Act

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Thomas A. Edison, maker of questionnaires, answering a questionnaire himself sent him by the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, supports the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. In this position he joined forces with many manufacturers, editors and publishers, merchants and bankers, governors, senators and representatives, college presidents and others who replied to the queries. Many of them added comments. The survey was taken in connection with the coming celebration of Constitution anniversary week, Sept. 14 to 21.

In a personally signed reply, Mr. Edison wrote "yes" to this question:

"Does the Eighteenth Amendment, submitted by two-thirds vote of the United States Senate and the Federal House of Representatives and ratified by both houses of 46 state legislatures, deserve the loyal support of patriotic citizens?"

Against the second question, Mr. Edison wrote "No." The question was:

"Does the Eighteenth Amendment, in your opinion, properly administered, conflict with the spirit of the Constitution, or restrict the true rights or liberties of American citizens?"

John E. Edgerton, president of the Lebanon Woolen Mills and former president of the National Manufacturers' Association, expressed himself as follows:

"The liquor business has abundantly demonstrated itself to be an implacable enemy to human progress. It has no moral right to exist in any civilized society. The Eighteenth Amendment deserves as much respect and support as any other part of the Constitution. I hardly see how any patriotic citizen can question it.

"It would be against public interest to repeal this amendment in the absence of an alternative and superior plan for the destruction of the liquor business. It is unreasonable to suppose that such a superior plan can possibly come from any source which is friendly to the damnable traffic. It will be a sad day when this or any other nation confesses openly that it has reached such a state of anarchy that it cannot enforce any law which has been legally enacted."

Andrew B. Crichton, Pennsylvania mining executive, said:

"As an employer of 1000 men engaged in coal mining, I can say there is far less drinking, lost time and misery as a result of drink because of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

CHINESE 'REDS' RETREAT AFTER ATTACK ON SHASI

Nationalists Claim Victory Over Communists in Hunan

SHANGHAI (AP)—Fragmentary dispatches, Sept. 5, from Shasi, Hupeh Province, said 3000 "Reds" attacked that Yangtse River city, causing a panic among the natives.

Defense forces stoutly resisted the attack, the advices said, driving the Communists away after they had burned and looted a portion of the city.

The few foreigners there, including four Americans, took refuge aboard a Japanese gunboat.

Government [illegible] in Hunan Province had inflicted a crushing blow upon the Communists in the southern environs of Changsha, killing 10,000.

Foreign advices, however, failed to support the Nationalist claim but said another sharp clash had occurred south of the Hunan city with small casualties on either side.

Changsha reports said "Red" forces surrounding the city collected many hundreds of domestic water buffalo and used fire to stampede them toward barbed wire entanglements protecting the city.

Machine gun fire from defending troops halted the buffalo, frustrating the Communists' hopes that the animals would cleave an opening through the entanglements.

Other Changsha reports said sharp clashes between Reds and defending troops had occurred south of the city, with small losses on either side.

FASCISTS EXECUTE JUGOSLAV-ITALIANS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—A trial of considerable political importance was concluded late on the night of Sept. 5 at Trieste when the Fascist tribunal for defense of the state passed capital sentences on four young Italians of Jugoslavian nationality. The men were accused of having committed a large number of outrages, having conspired to bring Venetia and Giulia under foreign domination. Twelve other persons, including one woman, were sentenced to serve terms of imprisonment varying from four to 30 years.

The trial was followed with the greatest interest in Italy and throws light on the activities of the Oriunasci organization, which operates in the Provinces of Trieste, Istria and Fiume with the intent to make Italians of Slav origin dissatisfied with Italian rule.

The trial is indicative of the unrestful atmosphere still existing in the new Italian provinces where trouble is being continually fomented by the Oriunasci organization. The sentence of the Fascist tribunal was carried out at 6 o'clock on Sept. 6.

France Reported Ready for Arms Cut

PARIS (AP)—A correspondent of the Associated Press was informed by authoritative French sources Sept. 5 that France is ready to negotiate a general treaty for the limitation of armament, based on the existing strength of the French Army.

This decision regarding land forces is contingent upon the maintenance of the Versailles Treaty intact. French opinion was described as increasingly disturbed over the demand of German Nationalists for revision of the Versailles Treaty.

Paris believes an important contribution will have been made to the cause of disarmament if an agreement to limit land forces to their present level can be negotiated.

The existing strength of the French Army, including home land and colonial troops, was given here as 522,000. The French said English troops in the home land, India and other colonies amounted to the same figure.

GERMANY LOSES MONOPOLY OF DYESTUFF TRADE

United States and Great Britain Increase Share of World Output

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Eng.—The present position of the world's dyestuffs trade is completely different from that in 1914, declared Prof. Arthur G. Green, former director of research of the British Dyestuff Corporation, addressing the chemistry section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science on Sept. 5.

Professor Green revealed that Germany's monopoly of this trade had [illegible] activity in the field, especially in the United States and Great Britain. Prior to the war Germany's share of the world output was 80 per cent. Today that country produces 44 per cent of the world production, totaling 195,000 tons. Moreover, German manufacturing costs had largerly increased with the decline in the trade. Last year the United States was responsible for 22½ per cent of the world's requirements and Great Britain, producing about 25,000 tons annually, supplied 11 per cent of the world's needs.

Professor Green said that France had established a considerable dyestuff industry, Italy was developing one and Switzerland, with trade well founded in early times and now reorganized, was largely increasing its influence. Between the years 1925 and 1928 the respective shares of the world trade absorbed by Germany, Switzerland and the United States remained nearly constant, France and Italy declined slightly and Great Britain increased.

For future prospects, Professor Green said that among the conditions necessary to enable the present position of trade to be consolidated and advances made, he would place in the front rank an enterprising business organization and an active, far-seeing policy, not looking too closely for immediate results.

Federal Dry Force Costs Found Meager

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Statistics showing that the cost of federal prohibition enforcement is a comparatively minute matter in relation to the per capita population of the 12 enforcement zones, is presented by Col. A. W. W. Woodcock, director of prohibition, Department of Justice. The figures, which are the first of the kind to be compiled, likewise show the enormous areas which individual enforcement officers must cover.

Summarizing the matter, the prohibition division receives $7,555,347 under the federal budget to cover an area of 3,528,757 square miles, and a nation with a population of 124,669,197 people. The total enforcement personnel, including special agents, equals 1916, so that each enforcement officer theoretically would cover an area of 1842 square miles, or would be responsible for a population of 71,773. The per capita allotment of the division's budget divided among the population of the United States as a whole is only six cents.

These figures make an impressive answer to wet arguments that vast and unnecessary sums are being spent by the federal enforcement machinery. At the same time, they give weight to contentions of Aaron Younquist, assistant to the Attorney-General in charge of prohibition, that state and local enforcement coöperation is requisite if the federal agents are to carry through their widespread and manifold task.

CANADIAN POTATOES FOR CUBA

Canadian potatoes are ready for movement to Latin America. The United Fruit Company steamer Limon, sailed from Boston Sept. 6 for St. John, N. B., to load for Havana, Cuba.

AID REQUESTED FOR DOMINICANS; STORM ABATED

Contributions Needed for Relief of Island City Hit by Hurricane

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—While contributions for relief of the storm-torn Dominican Republic began to pour in from the United States and the work of rehabilitating the capital of the little Caribbean state got under full swing, the welcome announcement was made by the United States Weather Bureau that the tropical hurricane had been dissipated and would cause no further damage, either to neighboring islands or to the Florida mainland.

Almost hourly reports were made to President Hoover by diplomatic and naval officers at the scene of the island relief work and by officials of the Red Cross, of which the Chief Executive is chairman by virtue of his office. With additional funds cabled to Santo Domingo and contributions being accepted at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, New Orleans, Jacksonville and Miami by the relief organization, Mr. Hoover's national appeal for contributions will depend on the degree to which the public responds.

With authentic figures coming in as to the extent of the relief work necessary, reports showed that original estimates of damage had been surpassed, but that nevertheless the total damage is probably less than that of four years ago under similar circumstances in Cuba, when damage 2½ times as great was done by a hurricane and casualties were proportionately higher.

Warships were hastily transformed into harbingers of mercy by federal orders and were among the first in the rush to bring aid to the little island. The U. S. S. Grebe will arrive shortly in Santo Domingo from Porto Rico with supplies. Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of Porto Rico cabled that tents and cots would go to the scene on the All-American Cables ship immediately, and that the Catherine, of the Bull Line, will be loaded with food supplies, clothing and similar relief material.

The Canadian Red Cross at Toronto telegraphed that a cable of sympathy and offer of help had been forwarded to the President of the Dominican Republic, and asked the American chapter if it could supplement the latter's relief action.

Within 24 hours the American chapter had sent $50,000 to the relief work, including an additional $25,000 by the American Minister, Charles B. Curtis, at Santo Domingo, besides an original order for $15,000 and another $10,000 sent to Governor Roosevelt.

Reports from Governor Roosevelt indicated that three-quarters of the houses of the island city were practically destroyed, and the entire city badly damaged. The American legation was destroyed, but the American Minister and all Europeans apparently were safe.

Boston Day Parade to Be Headed by Viking Ship Float

Thirty-two sturdy Norsemen, each well over six feet tall and a worthy successor of Eric the Red and his fellows, will man the oars of the Viking Ship float, "The Coming of the Norsemen," which will lead the Boston Day Tercentenary parade Sept. 17, according to plans announced by the Norsemen Tercentennial Committee of Boston.

The float planned by the committee represents the discovery of America by Leif Ericson. According to the account in the "Saga of Eric the Red," which is now generally accepted as authentic by authorities, Leif, a son of Eric, was sent to Greenland from Iceland to proclaim Christianity there. Driven far off his course by storms, he landed on the coast of America, probably on the southern coast of Nova Scotia, and sailed back to his father with news of his discovery.

The Norsemen Committee request that donations, to cover the cost of the float, $2000, be sent to the secretary, H. B. Berg, at 18 Tremont Street, Boston. About two-thirds of the necessary amount has been raised, it is announced, but more is needed to insure that the Viking Ship, representing the discoverer of America, will lead the parade.

All Candidates Dry in Colorado's Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—For the first time in many years Colorado voters face no prohibition issue in the primary elections Sept. 9.

In this situation dry leaders of the State see the most encouraging signs since Colorado, one of the original dry states, adopted prohibition, Jan. 1, 916. It is felt that the wets, repeatedly defeated in their attempts to nullify prohibition and to elect wet candidates, have become resigned to the fact that Colorado is preponderantly dry.

In neither the Republican nor Democratic state platforms, adopted by the state party assemblies and to which all party candidates are bound, can be found any trace of a remote wet hint. An attempt to inject an anti-prohibition plank into the Democratic state platform was quickly killed off during the assembly and the wet leaders then abandoned any plan to include such a provision in the resolutions of the Denver County assembly. With the two parties standing together on bone dry platforms and their respective candidates for all offices bound by those platforms there is no prohibition issue.

ARMY AND NAVY ACT TO BANISH IRIGOYEN RULE IN ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires Under Martial Law—Ships Train Guns on Capital

PRESIDENT OUT, BUT HOLDS SOME POWER

Troops Demand Unqualified Resignation—Disorder in City Increases

Copyright, 1930, and All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The Argentine Navy, with ships lying in Buenos Aires Harbor, on Sept. 6 joined the army in mutiny against the régime of Hipolito Irigoyen, who on the night of Sept. 5 delegated his presidential powers to Dr. Enrique Martinez, Vice-President.

Admiral Storni, commanding a squadron of 13 warships in the port, sent a note to the Government, announcing that the navy would fire no shots against their colleagues of the army.

The note was signed by all officers of the squadron. The entire navy, 7000 officers and men, is said to have gone over to the movement against Irigoyen and his influence.

Mutiny against the Irigoyen régime was led by Gen. José Evanisto Uriburu, powerful army leader, former chief of the army general staff and former Inspector-General. He is a nephew of the former President of Argentina of the same name.

General Uriburu sent an ultimatum to President Irigoyen demanding his formal resignation from the Government. If the President refused, he threatened to bombard the government palace.

In the federal capital and district there is a large body of troops in addition to 4000 foot police and about 1000 mounted police. The suburb of Palermo is garrisoned by the First and Second Infantry regiments and a battalion of grenadiers. Some of these are said to be with General Uriburu.

Two infantry regiments are at Parque Patricious, and two more and a cavalry regiment at the provincial capital, La Plata. Campo de Mayo, from where other troops are reported marching, is held by a cavalry and an artillery regiment. The standing army of Argentina comprises four divisions, numbering 30,000 men and officers.

Airplanes Circle Over Palace

At 10:30 a. m. (9:30 a. m. E. S. T.) 12 airplanes from El Palomar, including three bombers, flew over Buenos Aires. After circling over the capital just above the Government palace they finally returned to El Palomar. Machine guns were mounted on them. Another airplane appeared about an hour later, disappearing quickly.

The cadets and staff of the military college at San Martin are said to have entrained for the capital. The garrison at Campo de Mayo, including an artillery regiment, is reported to have entrained, but the trains have not left for the capital.

Buenos Aires is outwardly tranquil. Probably four-fifths of the populace is completely in the dark about the significance of developments, so fast have events moved.

The first fatality in the army was reported from the suburban garrison of El Palomar. Lieut.-Col. Francisco Torres, of the air service, was slain by his fellow officers for refusing to join the movement.

The first cavalry regiment at Campo de Mayo at first refused to join General Uriburu but under threats of attack gave way in half an hour.

City Under Martial Law

Rigid martial law was invoked in the capital Sept. 6 as the new President, Dr. Enrique Martinez, intrenched himself in the place vacated by Hipolito Irigoyen, Argentina's "Man of Mystery."

A rigid censorship was established on outgoing cablegrams, and telephone calls were watched.

Many persons were wounded in clashes during the night between the police and students, believing that President Irigoyen's withdrawal had been only a qualified one under Argentine law, which permits a President to retire for so long as he wishes and to delegate power to the Vice-President, and was not an actual resignation.

The disorders were widespread, but in most cases, due to watchfulness of the military, minor in character. In one instance, really serious fighting occurred when students, marching down the Avenida de Mayo, encountered police at the intersection of La Calle Peru. Most of the night's casualties were in this quarter.

President Irigoyen's retirement was the climax of days of political agitation and disorders, during which the Government found it necessary to concentrate military forces at strategic points in the capital to prevent a revolution or his assassination.

For days even friends of the President and the leaders of his own party, the radicals, and the Cabinet had sought Señor Irigoyen to resign, blaming him for the country's economic depression, the approaching parliamentary stalemate, and voicing the accusations of the active opposition that he intended a dictatorship.

Steadily Refuses to Resign

Señor Irigoyen, who twice has held the Presidency and upon his last election in 1928 polled a tremendous popular vote, steadily refused. It was said that living as a recluse had withdrawn him from public opinion and that he still believed himself as popular as when he came into office.

Shortly after 5 p. m., Sept. 5, Dr. Martinez, vice-president, and the youngest man in Argentina ever to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Head of Peruvian Junta Which Overthrew Leguia

Wide World

LIEUT.-COL. LUIS SANCHEZ CERRO

Peru Suspends Supreme Court; Judges Ousted

Railway Strike Averted by Intervention of Junta—Five Generals Retire

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—The functions of the Supreme Court of Peru were suspended Sept. 5 with announcement by the military junta that all judges of that court had been removed from office. Government prosecutors appointed during the administration of President Augusto B. Leguia also were removed.

The threatened strike of 5000 employees of the Central Railway of Peru was averted through the intervention of the junta, M. Y. Grant, general manager of the railroad, announced. Representatives of the junta, the railroad company and the workers, will attempt to arbitrate the dispute, which involves demands for increased pay and better working conditions.

Mining and petroleum companies operating in Peru are obliged to employ at least one Peruvian engineer in each field operation as a result of a decree just issued by the junta. Official reports of mining and petroleum companies must be authorized by Peruvian engineers. The decree becomes effective within 30 days.

Retirement of five generals of the Peruvian Army at their own request was authorized. Administrators were appointed to take over the four farms of President Leguia's sons and his son-in-law Alfredo Larranaga.

Wives and children of former officials of the Leguia Government who sought asylum in the United States and Chilean embassies may return to their homes if they desire, the junta announced.

LIMA, Peru (AP)—Focion Mariategui, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, was arrested Sept. 5 as he left the Chilean Embassy, where he had taken refuge since a revolt overthrew President Augusto B. Leguia.

Several Senate employees were arrested Sept. 5 in connection with the disappearance of political documents from the files.

Americans Held in Peru Reported Well Cared For

WASHINGTON (AP) — Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State, said Sept. 5 the State Department was informed the two Americans held prisoners by the new Peruvian military junta were satisfactorily cared for, but that their cases had not yet been settled.

Perdinand L. Mayer, American Chargé d'Affaires in Lima, is looking to the interests of the two men. One of them, Harold B. Grow, former naval officer, was imprisoned on a charge that he intended to bomb the city of Arequipa under orders from President Leguia.

The other, Charles W. Sutton, who worked as irrigation engineer under two former Peruvian governments for nearly 25 years, was imprisoned shortly thereafter, charged with irregularities in his former duties

CAMERA TO TELL METEOR'S SPEED AND HOME BASE

Session of Astronomers at Chicago Devoted to New Photography

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Whether meteors are members of the solar system or whether they come from outside that system, a disputed question, can now be settled, C. C. Wylie, professor of astronomy at the University of Iowa, told the members of the American Astronomical Society on the third day of their meetings here.

Through experiments made with photographic instruments at the Yerkes Observatory this summer, Professor Wylie said he was convinced that the rate at which meteors travel could be measured as soon as the proper photographic equipment was available.

"When we have the velocity of the brighter meteors," he said, "we can then settle the question whether they are members of the solar system or not. The weak point in our study of meteors now is that we cannot accurately measure their velocity. We can get their direction from various people who saw them, but when people try to tell how fast the meteors were moving, all kinds of estimates result."

The velocity of smaller meteors, called shooting stars, could be computed by means of mirrors. The mirror scheme has not yet been tried, but it is somewhat similar to a method used in the World War for making observations of bursting shells, he explained.

The pressure on the face of a meteor due to "its enormous velocity and the resistance of the air to its motion" was discussed by Dr. F. R. Moulton, who was for many years professor of astronomy at the University of Chicago.

When a meteor is 100 miles high, the pressure is less than one-thousandth of a pound per square inch, Dr. Moulton said, but when it reaches an altitude of 50 miles, the pressure is about three pounds per square inch. "Little shooting stars generally become visible when about 60 or 70 miles away. They fall at about 25 miles a second.

"Bigger ones that are bright enough to cast a shadow come down to an altitude of about 30 miles where the pressure is about 200 pounds per square inch. These fire balls burst and disappear at an altitude of about 30 miles," he had computed.

Occasionaly a very large meteor which lights up the whole countryside in several states comes down lower and often the stone reaches the surface of the earth, Dr. Moulton said. Where these stones are recovered, the average height for bursting and disappearing is about 14 miles.

Shakespeareans Like 'Hamlet' Best

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"Hamlet" is the favorite play of students of Shakespeare in Chicago, according to a survey made by the Chicago Civic Shakespeare Society here.

From the universities, colleges and schools canvassed in Chicago and its suburban territory, it was found that "Macbeth" received the second count. Then came "The Merchant of Venice," followed in order by "As You Like It," "Julius Cæsar," "Twelfth Night," "Richard III" and "King Lear." "King Lear" did not score so heavily in high schools, but the four universities in the Chicago territory brought it to eighth place, the survey shows.

The survey of the Chicago Civic Shakespeare Society indicates that the school and university potential audience numbers 357,262 young persons, engaged in Shakespearean study within the Chicago territory.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston, aerial exhibitions, parachute jumping, 6:30 and aerial night attack on Boston with defense, Boston Airport, 8; exhibition of the "Arbella," full-sized reproduction of Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, throughout summer.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Recital by Kamiel Lefevere on the carillon of St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 3 to 4; program as follows:

Benvenuto Cellini.....Diaz
Silver Threads Among the Gold.....Danks
Duet, from La Traviata
Hymns—
a. Hark, Hark My Soul.....Smart
b. I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say....Dykes
Hail, Columbia.....Hopkinson
Wanderer's Song.....Hungarian Folksong
Home, Sweet Home.....Bishop
Viens, Mon Bien Aimé.....Chaminade
The Rosary.....Nevin

Tercentenary celebrations; Boston, last of three municipal aviation days, Boston Airport, all day. Salem, House of the Seven Gables and Essex Institute open to public.

EVENTS MONDAY

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston, exhibition of the "Arbella," full-sized reproduction of Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., throughout summer.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—An exhibition of the Romanesque portal from the Church of St. Miguel at Tuscatillo, a permanent acquisition. Special Exhibitions: Dutch East Indian textiles; French illustrated books of the Eighteenth Century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver; church services and domestic pieces; etchings and engravings by Winslow Homer and lent by W. G. R. Allen. Loan collection of 100 colonial portraits. Through Sept. 21.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water Colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; French paintings, drawings and prints.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Art, ethnology, natural history, museum games based on exhibits. Dolls of all countries. Summer birds and their nests, prize "Kindness to Animal" posters by Massachusetts school children and early New England dolls.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits. Old Ship pictures. Through Sept. 13.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by American Artists.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Miscellaneous summer exhibit.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Summer exhibit.

Scharvee Studios, 663 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings. Summer exhibit.

Lamson and Hubbard, 304 Boylston Street—Summer exhibit.

For Other Exhibitions See Tuesday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

BRITAIN'S HOPES FOR INDIA REST ON ROUND TABLE

(Continued from Page 1)

tailed discussion and criticism of the scheme for a new Constitution for India outlined in the report of the Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon.

This dispatch is understood to go considerably further than Sir Johu has felt prepared to advance in the direction of meeting the Indian Nationalists' demands. The problem is also being worked at continuously by a committee in the India Office in London. When the round table conference meets next month, therefore, it will have before it not only the Simon scheme but also independent proposals covering all points which have been raised since completion of the Statutory Commission's investigations.

Business Groups in India Resist Government's Policy

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS—The business world of India is at last in revolt against the Government's handling of the political situation.

The Northern India Chamber of Commerce, which is a mixed body of European and Indian merchants, has addressed a letter to the local government urging strong and immediate action against the promoters of civil disobedience, who, the chamber declares, by their tyranny have brought about complete paralysis of trade by threatening hundreds of business houses with ruin.

Owing to the wholesale repudiation of contracts, the chamber points out that India's credit has suffered and the business community is faced with a crisis graver than that of 1920-21.

A change has also occurred in the attitude of Bombay Europeans, who have hitherto favored the Indian movement toward self-government. The Bombay European Association has now passed a resolution that representative government is not suited to Indian conditions. There are also signs that the tide of opinion is turning among the Hindus of Bihar.

Tribesmen Renew Attacks Along Northwest Frontier

SIMLA, India (AP)—Severe fighting between British troops and raiding tribesmen on the northwest frontier broke out on the night of Sept. 4, and an official announcement Sept. 6 said seven native Indian recruits and three militiamen had been killed at Kharlachi post.

Hostile tribesmen from Kurram attacked the post, which is 10 miles southwest of Parachinar. They also skirmished with picket posts held by "Chighas," or friendly armed villagers, along the Kurram River. The defenders beat off the attacks with shrapnel and rifle fire.

Enemy casualties were believed to be considerable but could not be ascertained.

The tribesmen were driven back across the border but reoccupied their former threatening position Sept. 5.

Other tribesmen are reported to be gathering in the Peiwar area with hostile intentions.

Right to Secede Demanded in Proposal of Gandhi

POONA, India (AP) — Mahatma Gandhi's demand for the establishment of a full national government in India, responsible only to Indians and with the right to secede at any time from the British Empire, broke down the negotiations with the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, for settlement of the civil disobedience campaign.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and M. Jayakar, the two Indian leaders who carried on the correspondence between Gandhi and Lord Irwin, published its contents Sept. 6 after the bare announcement that the negotiations had fallen through.

The correspondence showed that Lord Irwin refused to grant demands of Gandhi, the Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Vallahai Patel, drawn up in Yeroda prison, as the price for cessation of the passive resistance campaign.

Besides the demand for a complete national government, the All-India national congress leaders asked control of defenses, as well as of economic phases of such a government; the right of appeal from British claims to an independent tribunal, and release of political prisoners.

MOUNT WHITNEY TRAIL COMPLETED

LONE PINE, Calif. (AP)—Horace M. Albright, director of national parks, unveiled a tablet on Sept. 5 on the summit of Mount Whitney, highest peak in the United States, marking completion of a trail by which the 14,601-foot elevation can be reached on horseback.

The new trail is 18 miles long and joins with the automobile road at the base of the mountain nine miles from Lone Pine. By horseback the summit can be reached in five hours. By the old trails amateur mountain climbers required five days in the round trip

BACK-YARD RUBBER GARDENS COMING?

AKRON, O. (AP)—Rubber gardens may succeed truck gardens in Akron back yards if Firestone Tire & Rubber Company experiments demonstrate the commercial practicability of a new variety of rubber.

The base of the new product, discovered by a German chemist, is potato starch, company officials said. The synthetic product contains no latex or plantation rubber. It is made by mixing the starch with chemicals which coagulate into a gumlike substance said to differ from rubber only in that it is less elastic.

She Wins New Honors From Her Alma Mater

MISS GRACE G. CROCKER

NEW WELLESLEY OFFICE GIVEN TO ALUMNA WORKER

Miss Grace G. Crocker of Cambridge Is Appointed Executive Secretary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Appointment of Miss Grace G. Crocker of Cambridge to the newly established office of executive secretary of Wellesley has been announced by Miss Ellen F. Pendelton, president of the college. Although her duties have not been definitely outlined, it is understood that Miss Crocker will assist the president.

Miss Crocker has actively served Wellesley College, her alma mater, since 1918, when she was chairman of Wellesley's war service committee, which in the course of its work, sent five units abroad. During the reconstruction period after the war, she personally assisted the director of the Wellesley reconstruction unit in organizing its work in 12 villages in France. The committee of which she was chairman also organized workrooms in alumnae centers in this country, where clothing was made for the French refugees, and raised $100,000 from Wellesley alumnae during the same period to aid in the work.

In 1921, when Wellesley's semicentennial fund drive was organized under Elsie Goddard, Miss Crocker was chairman of the quota committee and a member of the national executive committee of the fund. She was also chairman of the eastern Massachusetts district of the drive which raised its quota of $500,000 in five months during the first phase of the drive.

She was elected alumnæ trustee in 1922, and in the fall of that year was appointed chairman of a trustee committee to raise the $6,300,000 needed to attain the $9,000,000 goal of the semicentennial fund which was achieved this year at commencement under her leadership.

Besides her Wellesley work, Miss Crocker is active in the International Federation of University Women, being at the present time chairman of the American section of the budget committee. She is also a member of the College Club of Boston and of the Women's City Club, of which she was for seven years a member of the executive committee.

Miss Crocker is at present a trustee of Wellesley College, having been elected in 1928, when her alumnæ trusteeship expired, by the board of trustees of the college to serve for a second period of six years.

F.W.V. Takes Stand Against Prohibition

BALTIMORE (AP)—Next year's encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars is to be held at Kansas City, but in 1932, or the year following, it may go to Honolulu.

Delegates from that city waged a spirited campaign at the thirty-first annual meeting, which closed Sept. 5 with the installation of new officers, distributing leis and other favors. The American Legian has met outside the continental limits of the country, it was pointed out, a recent convention being in Paris.

The new national commander, Paul C. Wolman, of Baltimore, who succeeds Hezekiah N. Duff, of Lansing, Mich., was installed along with Mrs. Ada E. Harrison, the new president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, after a stormy session marked by the passage of a resolution favoring repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Chamber Tabulates Bay Shore Sites

Land available for industrial development, from Lynn to Neponset, and located along deep water contiguous to Boston Harbor, is being listed and tabulated by a special committee of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that new industries may be attracted.

The three railroads entering this port have completed separate surveys of sites. This data is included in the tabulations of the Maritime Association committee, headed by A. P. Russell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.

The survey will coördinate the efforts of each railroad to advance the interests of the port and its own lines, with similar steps of various local communities.

COSTA RICA RESTRICTS CITIZENSHIP GRANTS

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (By U. P.)—The Government of this country has taken steps to prevent hasty granting of citizenship papers to foreigners who use Costa Rica as a stepping-stone on their way into the United States.

In issuing orders recently for stricter examination of applications for citizenship, Foreign Minister Octavio Beeche pointed out that "some of the petitioners desire to obtain Costa Rican citizenship for the sole purpose of proceeding to the United States in violation of the immigration laws of that country. Others seek citizenship because they have come to this country as fugitives from justice and desire to return to their native countries or to other countries in disguise, as Costa Ricans."

Dahlia Society Exhibits Many New Varieties

New varieties of dahlias, including the Yellow Chief and Moon-kiss, outstanding with their golden petals measuring from 6 to 10 inches, were shown at the eighth annual exhibition of the Dahlia Society of New England, which opened at Horticultural Hall Sept. 6 in conjunction with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The show, open to the public free, is the last of the season's flower shows, and will continue through Sunday evening.

Thomas H. Hughes, president of the Dahlia Society, displayed old and new varieties of lavender-pinks, reds and whites, and an unusual seedling, artistically marked with a border of velvet red against soft white.

A huge brownish-buff dahlia called the Jane Cowl was shown by E. W. Darling of Fairhaven. Perhaps one of the most popular variety in the show was the "pom pon" dahlia, a small, dainty flower of many colors, giving the appearance of a sponge.

The Dahlia Society of New England is offering the society's gold, silver, and bronze medals for the best exhibits in the various classes, while the American Dahlia Society is offering a silver medal for the most meritorious exhibit and a bronze medal for the second best exhibit.

A. F. of L. to Survey Beet Sugar Fields

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will at once set in motion the machinery for a thorough survey of the beet sugar producing states with a view to unionization of workers there. Instructions to Mr. Green to undertake such an inquiry were communicated to him by the executive council of the federation at a meeting held here on Sept. 5.

There is now on file with the Council an application for a charter made by the Beet Sugar Workers' Association of Fort Lupton, Colo., an independent body, which says it has 10,000 members in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and Utah. The association members feel their interests would be advanced if they were affiliated with the organized labor movement.

"The federation is deeply interested in the lot of the agricultural laborers and especially of the workers in the beet fields, where many children are employed," said Mr. Green, in announcing the action of the council. "The council wishes to do all it can to abolish child labor and to secure better wages for the parents of the children."

PEACE PARLEY URGES UNION OF EUROPE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS — The International Democratic Peace Congress which has just completed its session at Ostend with Marc Sanguier from Paris presiding, has gone on record in favor of a federaltion of Europe within the framework of the League of Nations.

Such a federation, it says, would contribute to world peace and might assist in lowering customs barriers by lessening the significance of certain political frontiers. The congress believes it to be of first importance that ideals of peace should be taught in schools, stress being laid upon the bonds which unite nations rather than upon the differences which divide them.

Delegates attended from France, Germany, Austria, England, Belgium, Poland and Spain. The next congress will be held in Berlin.

RADIO CORPORATION SUES TUBE CONCERN

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Majestic Distributors, Inc., is named defendant in two suits filed Sept. 5 with the clerk of the United States District Court here by Radio Corporation of America, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the General Electric Company.

The complaints charge the defendant with infringement of patents rights held by the plaintiffs on vacuum radio tubes. The plaintiffs ask that Majestic Distributors, Inc., give an accounting of the profits resulting from the sale of the tubes and seek an injunction restraining the defendant from further distribution of tubes on which they claim patent rights.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Sunday fair; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming northerly.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably showers on the southeast coast tonight; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming north-northeast.

Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tomorrow in north portion; gentle to moderate south shifting to north or northeast winds.

Official Temperatures

	9 a.m. Sept.5	Max. Sept.6		9 a.m. Sept.5	Max. Sept.6
Albany	62	76	Memphis	74	92
Atlantic City	72	76	Montreal	60	—
Boston	66	70	Nantucket	66	72
Buffalo	64	72	New Orleans	78	90
Calgary	46	—	New York	69	74
Charleston	78	82	Philadelphia	74	80
Chicago	62	80	Pittsburgh	66	78
Denver	52	74	Portland, Me.	62	70
Des Moines	60	88	Portland, Ore.	60	66
Eastport	60	68	San Francisco	50	64
Galveston	78	94	St. Louis	66	74
Hatteras	80	84	St. Paul	52	74
Helena	54	72	Seattle	54	60
Jacksonville	78	94	Tampa	78	92
Kansas City	68	86	Washington	72	84
Los Angeles	64	84			

High Tides at Boston

Saturday p. m. 11:21. Sunday a. m. 11:48.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:41 p. m.

Western Money Helping Maine on Way to Greater Prosperity

State Striving to Suit Natural Resources to Needs of Present-Day Economics—Mills Seek Specialties to Offset Declines in Once Favored Lines

Maine is making a strong effort to heighten its industrial activity through adapting its natural resources to present-day needs—a process characteristic of the industrial revivification of the entire New England area, according to Hugh Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. Butler has just returned to Boston after a "summer's exploration into Maine's industries." He finds something of a reversal in the trend that once sent men westward from New England. Instead money now is flowing from the West into Maine, building great hydroelectric works, paper plants, as well as smaller specialty factories. This situation, Mr. Butler believes, offers unusual opportunities for young men who are being educated in the schools of the East.

An effort is being made to direct the industrial development toward what William T. Gardiner, Governor of Maine, calls "balanced towns." Mr. Butler discussed this plan, which calls for a balance between urban and rural industries, with Mr. Gardiner.

Farm and Factory Linked

"To preserve the small town industry and at the same time to strengthen the farmers' position is what I understand the Governor has in view," Mr. Butler said. "To take one example, he would like to see Maine clip more wool for the supply of Maine woolen mills instead of drawing it half the way around the world from Australia.

"Similarly, the canners, by utilizing Maine vegetables and fruits, are extending and developing these crops in coöperation with the farmers. As to the future of Maine sheep, those interested are carrying this idea into practical operation and are experimenting to discover what can be done to place herds on the many unused meadows and rough hillsides throughout Maine, where only sheep could thrive. Traveling up hill and down dale, the observant visitor notices how few cattle there are in Maine and particularly the scarcity of sheep.

"Widely traveled summer visitors, who are interested in making the most of the beautiful islands in Casco Bay, tell me that they have compared the unbalanced industry in these islands—summer boarders and more summer boarders, and very little else—with the islands north of Scotland from which many of Maine's island inhabitants originally were drawn.

"Scottish tweeds and Harris tweeds, from the island of Harris, home woven, are world famous. Why shouldn't a Scottish weaver and his family, who might be found among the immigrants from Glasgow, be transplanted to Chebeague or some other Casco Bay isle, to show Maine islanders how to occupy the long winter with hand or power looms, using locally clipped wool?

Industries in Local Units

"Speaking of Maine's industrial future, the visitor going up and down the State might also ponder the question if Maine's opportunity lies in the direction of small town industries—small units each making a part or two for assembly plants at some other point? Or is Maine to follow the more common American practice of large industrial units controlled in one place? The traveler can see some of both developments in Maine's industrial structure to date."

Maine, Mr. Butler continued, is capitalizing the transition which has taken place since "hydroelectric power is in the saddle—the horsepower saddle, of course," supplanting the era of steam in which New England's first industries developed.

"The great rivers, Androscoggin, Kennebec and others have been used for centuries to bring down logs from the vast forests in the mountains as well as to provide the push for factory wheels.

"The Central Maine Power Company is taking a prominent part in the electrification of Maine and with associated organizations is aiding the reorganization and extension of the state's industries. The company is building a great dam and power house at Bingham, north of Skowhegan, a $13,000,000 project which is the largest of its kind in New England. It is also building a large paper mill at Bucksport.

Helping Power Users

"The modern electric power company goes to great lengths to assist these industries on their lines and to help develop old or new industries as potential power users. For this reason textile mills in Lewiston and Biddeford and other plants and mills scattered throughout the State have been assisted financially by the power company, which has its eye ever on 'load factor.'

"The coming of the steam engine into industry and the revolution that went with it early last century was one of the causes why Maine fell behind in the industrial race when compared with such states as Pennsylvania with its coal and iron deposits. But Maine has an abundance of hydroelectric energy, developed, developing, and undeveloped. Surely an ample supply of cheap electric power is one of the important keys to its industrial future.

"Today, water-made electric power not only is used to operate the old mills making paper, etc., but it also is driving plants turning out strange new products—unbelievably strange, some of them— wood pulp products, supplanting leather, earthenware, etc.,—things which we have always thought had to be made as they always have been made.

"In Maine, they haven't gone quite as far as the Germans did under wartime pressure when they made men's suits of paper (pulp), but shoes made from pulp from Portland were a feature of the Boston Shoe and Leather show. Paper twine and paper yarn are not as strong as the good old cotton string, but there are many uses for which they are strong enough, such as industrial mesh bags.

Many New Uses for Paper

"When we think of insulation for our refrigerators we think of just one thing—cork from Spain, but a new pulp pressed board, made from paper mill refuse and other waste material, is being made for this purpose. The never-ending list of new uses for paper containers, towels, cups, to name only the most commonly known, is an old story with us. Naturally Maine is right in the fore flank, developing and expanding these new wood pulp uses and products.

"But make no mistake, this great State is not dependent only on its water power and timber. Maine woods, occupying two-thirds of the State's area have long been famous; so, we are not surprised to find Maine in the wood business.

"In some other fields, Maine products are conspicuous, for instance, fish and canned goods. Just as we are supplanting cloth napkins with paper, so we are eating less meat. Maine fish, canned, refrigerated or frozen, are in line with this tendency, as ocean fish find more eaters inland, aided by constantly improving transport—air, road and rail, and better market statistics. Maine canned corn and blueberries also are well known in our markets and in those of England and other nations abroad. As the world 'lives out of a can' more each year, Maine canners expand."

There is, however, a "dark lining" to the silver cloud—the old industries in Maine, which have been having a difficult time, such as textiles, shoes, and timber, Mr. Butler found.

Searching for Specialties

"Most of these," he said, "are industries which have been depressed nationally and internationally. Maine has not benefited from the tremendous demand for automobiles in all its phases and supplementaries, as have some other states. It has had to look in other directions for its new industries with which to overcome losses in the old, or to insert new products into old mills.

"For instance, one shoe town has had only nine of its twelve shoe factories running this summer, and some of the nine on part time. Similarly, everyone who knows cotton and wool, doesn't have to guess what are the obstacles which have faced the textile mills. Most of the mills in these and similar trades have been under a constant pressure to find specialties so common in staple goods.

"There are indications that Maine industrialists have been successful in this search for specialties—for example the visitor is welcome to see attractive colored sheets and pillow cases or special shoes for which distinctive claims are made by the makers.

"'Something new' is the ancient and modern demand. Since the war, see how American industrial production has changed. And the business of rapid adjustment leaves the slow management by the wayside. Industrial research has made great strides in 1920 to 1930.

"Now the thirsty demand of the fact finders and users is for the companion piece, market research. Revivify old industries with new products or see them languish from the competition of these new things pouring out of new plants put up near by. We have instances and examples of both types around us in any industrial center.

"Where is New England—and Maine in particular—in this race of changes, industrially and commercially? To help to answer this question the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce recently has published three books, 1200 pages in all, constituting a through study of New England. Any one who wants to know his Maine should skim through these three books before starting for the Pine Tree State—indeed if he wants to get a balanced view of the life and activity of Maine Yankees he would do well to give much attention to the "Industrial Structure of New England."

CUBA CULTIVATING IRISH POTATOES

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Following its announced policy of crop diversification and agricultural expansion, Cuba this year has decided to give special attention to the culture of Irish potatoes on the island.

Initiating the work, Gen. Eugenio Molinet, Secretary of Agriculture, recently announced the establishment of a special commission of three experts to study the project and encourage its development. Meantime, Cuba's output of the tubers this year bids fair to be the largest ever cultivated on the island, according to Daniel Compte, Senator from Pinar del Rio Province.

FARMER'S SON WINS ALTITUDE RECORD

WESTFIELD, N. J. (AP)—Alexander Garofollo, 18-year-old farmer's son who has been flying for less than a year, was notified Sept. 5 by the National Aeronautical Association that he is the official holder of the National altitude record for light airplanes.

The barograph the youth carried aloft in a borrowed plane at Westfield airport several weeks ago was calibrated by the Bureau of Standards at Washington and recorded 19,246 feet. The previous record was a little more than 18,000.

State Construction in Massachusetts Sets High Records

Construction contracts were awarded by the state government of Massachusetts during August to the amount of approximately $1,500,000, according to a statement just issued by Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

This brings the total of such contracts awarded during the present fiscal year, down to and including Aug. 31, in carrying out Gov. Frank G. Allen's progress to relieve unemployment, to more than $16,600,000.

The contracts awarded during the month of August include the construction of public buildings and highways and the dredging of harbors.

The total volume of construction work actually in process for the state government has been greater during every month of the current year than during the corresponding month or any previous year. Still further substantial projects are now being advertised.

Freed Slave Colony Reported in Sudan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The colonizing of freed slaves in the Sudan is reported by letter to the League from Sir John Maffey, Governor General of the Sudan, published in the Official Journal.

Over 200 of Berta origin have settled in three villages under the personal protection of local Arab Sheiks.

In another district 239 cases of "formal manumission" have been recorded, and in the White Nile Province 13,000 persons have been registered. Of these, 3000 have been given freedom papers, while the remaining 10,000 were either free, or in a state of semi-independence.

The letter, also, indicates that the importation of slaves from Abyssinia has been definitely stopped. A normal number of freedom papers were issued in the districts concerned—Kardofan and Darfur, but the majority of the recipients have returned to the tribes with whom they were previously living.

LIMA SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Vocational schools for women will be established in Lima beginning next year, according to a Department of Education notice. They will be of three classifications: domestic science, practical arts and commerce. The courses are to be for three years, at the end of which time graduates will receive a certificate of competence.

LABORERS' PAY ON ARMY WORK KEPT TO LEVEL

Hurley Also Orders Inquiry Into Reported Cut by Contractors

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Maintenance of the present level of wages for laborers on army engineering projects for the remainder of the fiscal year was ordered Sept. 6 by Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War.

Simultaneously the War Secretary directed Col. George R. Spaulding, division engineer in charge of the upper Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri Rivers projects to investigate charges that contractors were cutting wages on contract work let before the present deflation set in.

These two decisions were made by Mr. Hurley before landing at St. Louis to complete the first lap of his inspection trip down the Mississippi.

The order relating to the maintenance of the present standard of wages on work which the Government is doing itself will remain in force until June 30, 1931.

It was addressed to the acting Chief of Engineers, Brig.-Gen. George B. Pillsbury at Washington, after a conference between the Secretary, Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, Chief of Army Engineers, and Colonel Spaulding aboard the General Allen. The order was handed to General Brown for forwarding to Washington.

General Brown said the order would affect many thousands of laborers on government work directed by engineers in all parts of the country, and particularly along the Mississippi and its tributaries.

It was understood Mr. Hurley's action was based mainly on the appeal made recently by President Hoover at his conference with industrialists not to cut wages of workers. The attitude of the Secretary is that the maintenance of wages for workers now employed is a highly important part of the President's plan to relieve the temporary deflation.

PARIS, FRANCE
DINE at the
CANETON
Refined Russian
RESTAURANT
Near the Bourse
3, rue de la Bourse
Tel.: Gutenberg 22-85
Soft Drinks also served.
Russian Orchestra

PARIS, FRANCE
MONGE
ROBES
MANTEAUX
Dresses and wraps
18, Chaussée d'Antin, PARIS

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND
WAMBERSIE & SON
General Forwarding Agents
Custm House, Insurance-Brokers
Agents to Holland-America and other regular lines.
Passage-Agents to regular lines.
DE RUYTERKADE 108

Amsterdam, Holland
This travelling Grocery Shop calls at your door and can fill your orders at once.
Service and Quality Combined.
Shipchandler. Verkade's Biscuits.
J. CASPARIS VAN DER LAAG
71 Overtoom. Phone 81936.

HOLLAND
HELDRING AND PIERSON
(Original firm established 1873)
2 KORTE VIJVERBERG
THE HAGUE
BROEKMANS EFFECTENKANTOOR
(Original firm established 1869)
444 HEERENGRACHT
AMSTERDAM C.
All Banking Business

ZAANDAM
VERKADE'S FABRIEKEN
Our well-known first class Dutch Specialities: Rusks, Cakes, Biscuits and Chocolates are obtainable in every grocers and confectioners shop.
Ask for them when travelling in Holland

GERMANY
DIRECTOIRE KNICKERS
made as speciality by
M. G. LOTSCH
Chemnitz 15 Klarastr. 16
Schliessfach 75
Fabrikziert als Spezialität
SCHLUPFHOSEN

When in Berlin
You are invited to call at the Berlin Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 59A Unter den Linden, for any information you may desire.

PARIS, FRANCE
DINE at the
CANETON
Refined Russian
RESTAURANT
Near the Bourse
3, rue de la Bourse
Tel.: Gutenberg 22-85
Soft Drinks also served.
Russian Orchestra

PARIS, FRANCE
MONGE
ROBES
MANTEAUX
Dresses and wraps
18, Chaussée d'Antin, PARIS

PARIS, FRANCE
GREAT VARIETY OF
AMERICAN and ENGLISH
GROCERIES ALWAYS IN STOCK
POPCORN, MAPLE SYRUP
INSTANT POSTUM
HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS
MARSHMALLOWS, BIRD'S CUSTARD
YORKSHIRE RELISH
Crosse & Blackwell's Products
G. BUREAU
12, rue de Sèze (of rue Caumartin and Blvd. Madeleine)

PARIS, FRANCE
LU. ROLAN
COUTURIER-MILLINER
14 rue de Castiglione (Four flights up)
High Class Dressmaking from Frs. 800 to Frs. 1,500.
Mrs. Lu. Rolan herself takes charge of the fittings.

When in Paris
You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de l'Opéra, for any information you may desire.

BOKA
Silks
Velvets
Woollens
etc.
A most important house for Novelties
15, rue du Quatre Septembre

You Can Get
Walk-Over
SHOES
IN PARIS
at 34, Boulevard des Italiens
19 and 21, Bd. des Capucines
FIT AND SERVICE GUARANTEED
Just as you get them at home.
Up-to-date American styles.
AAA to E

PARIS, FRANCE
LINGERIE PARFUMS Nos. 7 & 11
Lucile
HAUTE COUTURE
Corsets MYSTERE
11, RUE DE PENTHIEVRE
PARIS

JURISTS LAYING BASE OF HOUSE OF WORLD LAW

Coördination of Efforts in Codification Advised at New York Meeting

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Close collaboration of voluntary associations of jurists and lawyers with governmental agencies in speeding up the work of negotiating a world code of law was recommended by the committee on codification at the Sept. 6 session of the International Law Association. The committee is headed by Prof. Alejandro Alverez of Chile.

Many delegates expressed the opinion that the recently convened Hague Conference on the Codification of Law had achieved substantial results in bringing measurably nearer the time when nations would be able to adjudicate their legal international difficulties upon the basis of a law code world wide in scope and applicable to all civilized peoples.

Still other delegates were of the conviction that the time had come to coördinate the two great efforts at codification which are now being pursued under the auspices of the League of Nations on the one hand and the Pan-American Union on the other.

Earlier in the conference Dr. Walter Simons of Berlin, former head of the German judiciary, had pointed to the possible dangers involved in attempting to set up continental systems and courts of law.

American Coöperation Sought

It seems to be the clear judgment of this world organization of lawyers that the ends of peace would be better served through the active coöperation of the United States with the other nations in the codification of world laws, rather than by the pursuit of an independent policy upon the part of the Washington Government.

The committee dealing with this question has asked Professor Alverez to prepare a draft convention on the fundamentals of the new international law, and also a report on the general basis on which codification should be undertaken, with the understanding that both the draft and the report will be submitted to the next conference of the association.

Coming then to a discussion of the problems involved in commercial arbitration, Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain of the American delegation stated his belief that success of all such efforts "must in the end depend primarily on the good will of the parties, and, secondarily, on the power of commercial organizations to enforce compliance with an agreement to arbitrate and through the pressure it can bring by the public opinion of its members and by publicity."

Fundamental Established

Continuing, Professor Chamberlain said: "The principle of commercial arbitration is well established and its value recognized. Legislation has been widely adjusted to secure national judicial enforcement, and the weaknesses in the judicial enforcement of international arbitration are becoming apparent.

"International legislation by treaty is awaiting confirmation, and the process of tightening judicial procedure through bipartite treaties is going on. Especially necessary now is attention to the administrative side of the organization of arbitral tribunals, coöperation between the organizations of different countries, the preparing of the rules which shall guide them and the means of informing prospective parties to contract clauses just how they should be drafted to secure the maximum of efficiency.

"It has been suggested that there be an international arbitral tribunal, and through the International Chamber of Commerce an attempt is being made to create an international system of arbitral boards."

The conference will continue its sessions through Monday and Tuesday of next week. Questions still to be discussed include those dealing with air law, radio, private property of foreigners, rights of minorities, unfair commerce and international cartels.

Mayor Receives Delegates

Flanked on all sides by dignitaries of the bench and bar of 20 nations, James J. Walker, Mayor of New York City, in receiving at the City Hall the delegates attending the conference, charged politicians with attempting to bring the bench into general disrepute before the general public. Referring by indirection to the judicial scandals now being uncovered in his own city, Mayor Walker said:

"I am not unmindful that, if the politician has full swing and in his mad chase after impossible political laurels he tears down the bench and destroys the confidence of the people in the bench, there is but one conclusion, there is but one inevitable result, and that will be Bolshevism."

"I can understand," Mayor Walker continued, "the lawyer and the jurist jealous of the best traditions of his profession, keenly anxious about the welfare of his people and of civilization, taking exception to the antics of politicians. And even the bench is not safe from them, especially the politician without a platform, nor a purpose, nor a hope."

Continuing at the morning session, Sept. 5, its discussion on the question of neutrality, the conference delegates gave their tentative approval to the general line of argument sponsored by Judge Boye, which is that under existing treaty commitments the rights of neutrals to do business upon any basis with a belligerent state had practically disappeared.

Double Obligation on States

During the debate, Judge Boye, in amplifying his position, said:

"Recourse to war has heretofore been considered the sovereign right of every nation. Now, however, the nations have solemnly agreed to settle all their disputes by pacific means. Recognition is thus given to the fact that the nation going to war in violation of its pledges is guilty of a crime against civilization.

"The Kellogg pact has met with almost universal recognition. Fifty-seven nations have agreed to it. Forty-eight of these nations are members of the League of Nations, and these latter states have a double obligation resting upon them to keep the peace.

"International law must recognize, however, the right of the nation to defend itself if attacked by another nation breaking its peace pledges, and the nation thus defending itself should not, under the circumstances, be deprived of commercial intercourse with other nations. The shipping and commerce of neutrals must be made secure in time of war, and these rights should be clearly defined in an international treaty."

Exception was taken to this viewpoint by Dr. Edwin M. Borchard, professor of international law at Yale University.

"There is no machinery in the world," he said, "to determine what nation violates the pact. So-called neutrals may be aiding this, that, or the other belligerent power under a mistaken idea as to which belligerent is the aggressor and the result would make for international confusion. We would do better to continue with our accepted rules of neutrality until a satisfactory method is found whereby the aggressor nation may be more easily recognized to be the aggressor."

While agreeing that methods of procedure still remained to be worked out along the lines to be suggested by Professor Borchard, the conference clearly indicated that it was in agreement with the general theory advocated by Judge Boye.

LAWYERS CITE EFFECT OF OLD LAW UPON NEW

(Continued from Page 1)

he declared, influences of continental countries have done much to shape it.

One of the characteristic traits of legal development in the United States he described as the rôle played by law teachers in directing the formation of the law. Although in the United States, as in England, he said, "the judges are the oracles of the law, yet the law teachers are not merely interpreters and expounders of the oracles, but have had and are having in increasing measure, a creative rôle.

"This rôle of the teacher in the development of American law," he continued, "is a divergence from the common-law tradition, to which in most other respects we have adhered zealously and persistently. Although we set up our system of courts on an English model, there were compelling reasons why the English method of legal education could not be taken over for America."

Legal education in the United States has combined elements taken from both England and the Continent, according to Dean Pound. The first law schools in this country were but practitioners' offices, he said, and the first school of the common law in the United States, conducted at Litchfield, Conn., by Judge Reeve, was a transition from law office to law school with no definite dividing line.

"When the Harvard Law School was established," Dean Pound said, "it was essentially a school of the apprentice type; it afforded an improved method of study under a preceptor in a law office. With the appointment of Joseph Story as Dane Professor, academic lectures and professional training were brought into one system. Since then there has been a steady evolution that has given us a system of academic professional instruction that is as characteristically American as our American common law itself."

Decentralization of law courts in the United States, as contrasted with the English centralization at Westminster, was given by Dean Pound as another characteristic development in this country. The bar here has also become decentralized, he added, in contrast with the English institution at the Inns of Court. Because of the long distances embraced within the United States, Dean Pound declared, an effort has been made to "bring justice to every man's back door."

Summing up their impressions of the United States at a dinner given by the Boston Bar Association in their honor last evening the visitors chose for special mention the rapidly growing cities and art museums, and the "new" city architecture. Their itinerary has taken them from Niagara Falls to Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Washington, D. C., New York, and Boston.

"In New York," Justice Talbot, Judge of the High Court, King's Bench Division, England, said, "We were all struck by the splendid audacity of that school of American architecture which has sprung up to meet the needs of the city in this country. In Boston we have seen much to remind us of the older country, which I suppose we all consider the common homeland of us all."

Other speakers were Maitre Leon Netter, Chef de Cabinet of the French Ministry of Justice; Herbert Parker, president of the Boston Bar Association, and George R. Nutter, chairman of the reception committee of the association, who read a letter from Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

IRIGOYEN OUT AS PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA

(Continued from Page 1)

hold that office, received an urgent call to come to Government House, to see the President. Dr. Martinez, accompanied by the chief of the senate police staff, Fernandez Bezan, complied immediately.

A few minutes after their arrival, La Nacion, important Buenos Aires daily, was told to stand by, and shortly the paper exploded bombs and sounded sirens to signify an event of transcendant importance. Word quickly spread that the President had resigned, and the city of nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants went into uproar and tumult; it was not learned until later that the action had been retirement rather than resignation.

His decree, delegating the Presidency to Dr. Martinez, said:

"The National Executive decrees: Article One—To the Vice-President of the Republic, Dr. Enrique Martinez, are delegated the functions of Chief Executive of the nation. Article Two—The decree shall be accordingly published."

The decree was signed by Señor Irigoyen and all the Cabinet Ministers.

The first act of the new Chief Executive was a proclamation of martial law or a state of siege for 30 days in the federal capital. The action was taken, the proclamation explained, "in view of the unsettled situation owing to events already of public knowledge, and with the intent to normalize the situation."

Cabinet Expected to Resign

Soon afterward the new President announced a number of judiciary appointments headed by Jose Figueroa, who becomes President of the Supreme Court. La Razon's Sept. 6 editions said that the Cabinet would resign so as to give Dr. Martinez a free hand in reorganization of the Government.

Señor Irigoyen first came to the Argentine Presidency in 1916 after a campaign as champion of the people. Early in life he had abandoned the law for a career of cattle-raising and agriculture, and from that background could voice an extremely popular appeal.

Although his first Administration was under attack constantly, he retained his popularity, and in 1928 was swept back into office by a tremendous popular vote. It was the first time an Argentine ever had held the office of President for more than one term.

Various acts of his Administration have come under fire since 1928 and have lost him public favor. His intervention in the provinces and alleged dictatorial policies are principal among these. In addition his Administration has been blamed for the current economic depression.

Señor Irigoyen has always been a figure of considerable mystery. Much of his life has been led as a recluse. He has been remarkably unpretentious, and reputedly has always kept a certain door of his home open so that any ordinary citizen might have access to him when he wished to see him.

ITALY'S KING OPENS 'FAIR OF THE LEVANT'

BARI, Italy (AP) — King Victor Emmanuel received an enthusiastic welcome Sept. 6 when he arrived here to open the "Fair of the Levant."

The King was greeted by Signor Bottai, Minister of Corporations, when he alighted from his train in full dress army uniform. He acknowledged the crowd's cheers with a military salute, and smiled at his subjects as he drove to the fair grounds under a shower of flower petals. The Bari Fair is held in honor of the city's trade with the Levant, dating back to ancient times.

SAMOAN COMMISSION TO SAIL ON SEPT. 11

SALEM, Conn. (AP)—Hiram Bingham, Senator from Connecticut, chairman of the American Samoan Commission, will leave here Sept. 7 for San Pedro, Calif., from where the commission will sail Sept. 11, to make a study of the islands.

Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, and Carrol L. Beedyfl Representative from Portland, Me., are the other members of the commission. They will make the voyage on the cruiser Omaha which will be their home during the two months stay at Samoa. Samoa has no constitution or bill or rights, and the commission, after an exhaustive study, will formulate legislation to be submitted to Congress.

They Believe in Teaching Girlhood Poise and Self-Reliance

CAMP FIRE DELEGATES

Group of Supporters of Popular Girls' Movement Gathered for Three-Day Conference in Boston. Front Row, Left to Right: Harold Converse, Mrs. H. H. Boring, Mrs. L. Mills, Miss L. Clarke, Miss Florence Hughes, Mrs. Lida Foote Tarr, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mrs. W. S. Henderson, Miss Edith Kempthorne, Miss Marion Dewey, Miss Mary Ronald. Back Row, Left to Right: Mr. Winthrop Hall, Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Bernard McNulty, Mrs. Brigham, Mrs. T. Brooke, Mr. Lester Scott, Mrs. Myron Brock, Mrs. Lucile Weld, Miss Alice Bagley, Miss Cobb, Mrs. J. Verity Smith, Miss Charlotte Millet, Miss Doris Foster.

New Indices Appear of Business Upturn

LATEST indices on industrial activity in the United States reveal moderate gains in steel-mill operations, bituminous coal mining and building contracts. Reflective of the somewhat quickened pace of industry, the amount of freight carried by railroads also has shown an upturn. Another favorable indication in current reports is an increase in the amount of money in circulation.

U.S. Taking More Active Interest in League Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—An upward climb in the extent of United States participation in League of Nations non-political activities is seen in official Washington as at least three government officials prepare to take part in coming months in League meetings.

Since 1920, it was estimated Sept. 6, United States officials have taken part in approximately 40 League meetings or conferences, acting either as official delegates, expert advisors or unofficial participants.

Official and unofficial records show a far heavier participation since 1927 than in the seven previous years. This was contrasted, however, with the entire absention of the United States from League of Nations political activities, and was attributed to the increased activities of the League along humanitarian lines.

Meanwhile, it was held virtually assured in most government quarters that Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, would be elected by the League Assembly this month to the bench of the World Court.

Mr. Kellogg was nominated by the American panel, composed of Elihu Root, Newton D. Baker, Roland Boyden and John Bassett Moore—acting in a nongovernmental capacity—to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Charles E. Hughes at the time he became Chief Justice of the United States.

John K. Caldwell, of the State Department, is expected to be one of the United States representatives at the conference on limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs, to be held probably next month. Also, if precedent is followed, this country will be represented by a sizable group at the seventh session of the preparatory commission for disarmament conference.

George R. Putnam, Department of Commerce Lighthouse Commissioner, has been appointed delegate to the League's conference on the unifiotation of buoyage and lighting of coasts to be held in Lisbon, Portugal, Oct. 6. Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau of the Labor Department, is now in Europe in connection with the League investigation into traffic in women and children in the East.

VON GRONAU HONORED BY REICH MOTOR CLUB

BERLIN (AP)—In recognition of his flight from Germany to New York over the arctic waters of the north Atlantic, Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau was awarded Sept. 6 a gold medal by the Automobile Club of Germany.

The medal bore the inscription hailing Captain von Gronau as "the first German to land a plane in New York Harbor."

Camp Fire Program Shows How to Make Use of Leisure

Movement Begun 18 Years Ago Declared to Have Justified Its Founders' Hope to Teach Girls to Enjoy Active, Joyful Lives

The Camp Fire movement has in the 18 years of its development justified the hopes of its founders, as an experiment in sociology, according to Mrs. Lida F. Tarr of Cleveland, who today was elected president of the Camp Fire Girls of America. Addressing the 200 delegates of the Greater Boston Council of Camp Fire Girls at the opening of their three-day conference at the Hotel Somerset today, Mrs. Tarr said:

"The Camp Fire program offers opportunity to the growing girl for self-expression, for developing skill, for discovering her own capabilities, and molding her own life pattern.

"Gone is the theory that the leisured class should be educated for the enjoyment of life and that the working class should be educated in order to earn a livelihood. Leisure is no longer the luxury of the few, but the problem of the many. This mechanistic age has brought more leisure to all of us and we see yet more leisure on the horizon. How shall we wisely use this increasing leisure time?

"Education prepares for leisure, announced a great educator. Substitute for the word 'education' the phrase, 'program of the Camp Fire Girls,' and you have the approach to the problem offered by the founders of Camp Fire 18 years ago. As the problem has become more acute the program has been adapted and enriched to meet it. Ours is a program of leisure-time activities, which prepares not only for leisure time, but for living.

"The Camp Fire program has proved itself a useful sociological tool, since a girl learns through Camp Fire to live in harmony with her natural surroundings and to adjust herself to new situations. Through her relationship to the girls in her Camp Fire group, she learns to live in harmony with her fellow beings, to subordinate her desires to the interests of the group, to use her talents and qualities of leadership for the success of the group's enterprises.

"Thus does the Camp Fire program, as an expression of a philosophy of life, teach girls to live joyfully and with zest, while at the same time leading them to realize their place in society as a whole. Coöperating with the school, the home and the church, Camp Fire provides an opportunity to all girls for the joyful, constructive use of leisure time."

At a luncheon of the Camp Fire Girls today Harold Converse presided as toastmaster. Captain John Wallace, New England director of life saving and swimming of the American Red Cross, and Dr. Gaylord W. Anderson of the State Board of Health, were the principal speakers.

Sunday morning at 10:30 the Camp Fire Tercentenary Meeting will be held at the Old South Meeting House. Dr. J. Edgar Park will preside, assisted by Mr. Courtney Crocker, and Miss Lotta Clark.

RUSSIA MAKES PLANS TO EXTEND RAILROADS

VICTORIA, B. C. (AP)—The Soviet Government of Russia plans extensive new railroad construction to amplify the 50,000 miles of line now in operation, Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railway said upon his arrival here on the steamer Hye Maru, after an inspection of Russian railways in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Budd said he believed Russia eventually would adopt the United States system of railroad operation. He explained the Russian railways have followed the European system, based on smaller locomotives and cars than are used in this country and at present there was a strong sentiment favorable to German railway practices.

CITY SETTLING TUNNEL LAND DAMAGE CLAIMS

The Boston Transit Department has settled $1,782,630 worth of land damage claims incurred in connection with the $16,000,000 vehicular tunnel under the harbor to East Boston, Mayor Curley announced today.

Other claims totaling $545,000 have been tentatively settled, it was announced. This means that either permanent or tentative settlements have been made for 74 per cent of the property taken by the city on the Boston side.

'OPEN HOUSE' BOSTON DAY

The Boston Square and Compass Club will keep open house on Wednesday, Sept. 17, the day of the Tercentenary parade. W. L. Terhune, president of the club, is a member of General Logan's staff.

Grain Coöperative System Expanding

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—More farmers will market their grain coöperatively in the United States during the 1930-1931 crop season than ever before, and the coöperatives' equipment for handling the grain is steadily improving, according to the Sept. 1 bulletin of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, coöperative buying and selling agency sponsored by the Federal Farm Board.

The Farmers' National now has under its control, the bulletin states, approximately 20,000,000 bushels of storage space at important grain terminals, with additional marketing machinery at sub-terminals.

"Coöperative stockholders," it states, "are steadily increasing their own holdings of country, sub-terminal and terminal storage space and adding new elevator units to their organizations.

"All this means that the grain coöperatives are advancing toward the point where they will be able to hold their grain near the point of production until demand requires its movement to the buyer.

"Export business of the national corporation has developed in a highly satisfactory manner. Through this department the corporation has established contacts with millers and other buyers in all the principal grain importing countries of the world. In one day during July wheat was shipped to eight different ports, in bottoms chartered by the corporation. Thus the American grain producer was able for the first time to ship grain all the way from the farm to the last buyer through farmer-owned and farmer-controlled channels, without the intervention of a single outside agency."

Few Ships Built in German Yards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG—Statistics published in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt concerning the present state of the shipbuilding industry in Germany, show that as was anticipated last year at this time, there has been a steady and almost uninterrupted decline in the amount of new shipping laid down on the German stocks to German orders.

During June, 1930, the orders placed for new vessels to be built for German owners had dropped to 90,100 tons gross, 39 ships. This, with the exception of the shipbuilding crisis of the autumn of 1926 is the lowest level recorded in the industry during the post-war period.

The stagnation in the placing of orders is, of course, traceable to the steady continuance of bad freighting conditions and the lack of resilience in world trade. The laying up of ships, says the Fremdenblatt, has, during the recent month, increased rather than decreased.

During the month of May no new orders were received by German yards from foreign countries. On June 1, 1930, the statistics given by the Fremdenblatt show that there were in German yards 71 vessels building to foreign orders with a total tonnage of 219,150 tons gross. This, together with the ships building for German orders therefore gives a total for the German yards for June 1, 1930 of 110 ships in process of construction representing a tonnage of 309,260 tons gross.

WOMEN'S CAUSE IN BRAZIL GAINS MANY CONVERTS

Rio Grande do Norte Elects Senhora Varella State Deputy

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—This year's campaign for membership of the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women gathered many converts, several new branches were formed, and another victory was achieved with the election of Senhora Maria de Lourdes Varella as state deputy in the State of Rio Grande do Norte.

The recent activities of the feminist movement in Brazil includes representation at the Pan American Congress of Architects recently held here, and at the National Penal and Law Conference.

At the latter conference Drs. Bertha Lutz, president of the federation, Maria Ritta Soares de Andrade, president of the state branches, and Maria Doria Bittencourt secured support for the establishment of a woman's reformatory, to be entirely directed by women, and for jury duty by women. The latter project was presented by Dr. Soares de Andrade, from the State of Sergipe, the first woman in South America to be appointed attorney-general for her state. The motion was carried after Miss Lutz's speech on the constitutional rights of women.

The Rio de Janeiro central office of the Federation for the Advancement of Women, which extends its influence to the farthest corners of the Brazilian Republic, has just finished directing its annual drive for increase of membership in its affiliated societies.

Melting?

Every so often someone asks: is there a Law that forbids the destruction of U. S. coins, as for example by melting? *No, there isn't, but there is a way to stop them from "melting" in your pocket! Bank your dimes, quarters, gold, etc, at the Central Savings! Compound interest turns coins into dollars and dollars into hundreds!

* There is a Statute however, which does forbid the mutilation or lightening of a coin so that the original may be circulated later in impaired condition. The reason is obvious.

Write for Booklet 3 Informing! Entertaining!

Central SAVINGS BANK

Resources Over 194,000,000
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way. at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY

4½% (per annum)

Interest from day of deposit to day of withdrawal

GARMIDERE
Feminine Apparel

We extend our August Coat Sale into SEPTEMBER

To allow the woman who was not in town August An opportunity to buy at

Great Savings

New Fall Coats

We invite you to compare them with others for Fashions—Furs—Workmanship and Price.
Choice of a varied assortment.
378 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY

Our Truly Great

134th ANNUAL PRE-INVENTORY SALE

Offers you among scores of items:

DINNER CLOTHS
of
FILET and CUT WORK
With Lovely Venice Motifs

72x90 in size, these magnificent Dinner and Banquet Cloths are replete with the finest of Filet Lace, Cut Work, and extraordinary Venice Motifs. It is of extreme importance to note that our regular price for these cloths is $37.50. These cloths and napkins may readily be ordered by mail, in the complete confidence that they will grace even the finest table. They are indicative of our many Pre-Inventory Values. $24.50

Napkins to Match—$9.50 dozen

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
Temple Place and West Street, Boston

HOUGHTON'S
BOSTON
Established 1843
Legal Stamps Given

"Florence" Gas Ranges

Usually $70

$49.94

EASY PAYMENTS

Finished in White, Green and Ivory

Limited quantity! 100% Full Porcelain Enamel on genuine Armco Ingot Iron. Complete with simmering burner. Enamel lined oven. Enameled burners and grates. Complete with lighter. Tested and approved by American Gas Association.

BASEMENT
HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

BERETS from overseas arrive almost daily at Jays . . . prices begin at 1.40!

Jays Boston Jewelry Place Elsewhere

We know what the College Girl Wants!

She wants clothes for the gay side of college life . . as well as the studious side! She wants *smart clothes . . comfortable clothes . . clothes considerately priced!* And she will find what she wants in our new Autumn collections: among other things . . evening frocks that are entirely individual at 28.00 . . Jays-styled camel's hair coats suitable for football, town, and all . . fashionably-motifed Jays hats at 10.00 . . debonair classroom frocks that are knitted, of light and lacey wools, or canton crepes . . and our well-known "college girl" stocking at 1.40 . . A visit to our shop makes her wardrobe problem no problem at all!

TWO ADULT EDUCATION PROJECTS

PURPOSEFUL EXPRESSION
Study of English

Helpful, interesting courses on grammar, composition, rhetoric, vocabulary building, considered from the viewpoint of purpose rather than of rules. Afternoon and evening classes, opening Sept. 29. Write for Booklet or telephone Milton 3907.

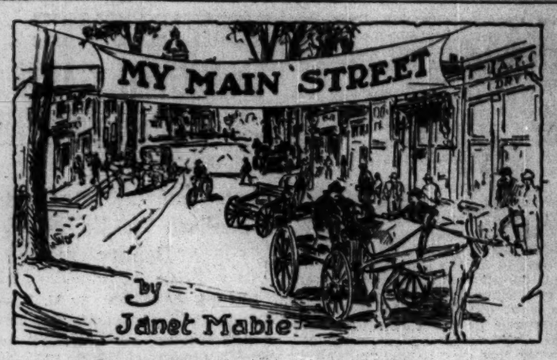
Edith E. Swift
(B. S. Simmons, M. S. Columbia)

HISTORY of the BIBLE
Absolutely No Interpretation

Courses include: The Making of the English Bible, the Life of Jesus, History and Literature of Old and New Testaments, etc. Convenient hours. Write for Booklet.

Howard A. Morton, A.M., B.D.
(Graduate of Harvard and Yale)

STUDIO—236 Huntington Avenue, Room 318, Boston



XI—Dr. Archibald T. Davison

Archibald T. Davison, Harvard '08, owes his public career to a streak of d'Artagnan courage broad enough to inspire him to keep at the point until he proved to European as well as American audiences that college glee clubs need not limit their programs to, "Who Is Sylvia?" and, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and those horrid "humorous classics" that for generations have made spectacles of college singers while they croaked like frogs or otherwise imitated American native fauna.

For 15 years men in the Yard at Harvard have been calling Dr. Davison simply "Doc." He does have an academic palm from the Government of France for his service to the art of music; but he bears that, and other honors lightly.

He is a short, wiry man who dashes about at a rate of speed that causes people to gape and say, "I just saw 'Doc,' streaking up the road." He has a peaceful look for a man so brimming with energy and plans. He is probably not a singer, having a strident voice to which, however, a very Boston caste of speech lends color and interest.

He entered Harvard in 1902. He was then, or had been, organist of a church in Dorchester. His father owned an imposing square white house on Washington Street and there was an opinion in the neighborhood that the younger Davison was a musician far beyond the neighborhood, and his own years as well.

It was at this time that I had my own first contact with him. Harassed by an announcement made to me by my music teacher that I must play a march at a recital, and being totally unequal to the formidably dull music she handed me, I stole into the church one afternoon where Davison was practicing and asked him, with much circuitous mumbling, to show me how to play the thing. I was ready to believe the most immoderate of the neighborhood appraisals of his skill after he had skipped in five minutes over the abysmal mediocrity of the music and turned me out into the late afternoon light feeling that, when the time came, I could probably hold up my head.

The Glee Club Looks Up

Immediately after finishing his graduate work he became organist and choirmaster at the college chapel. So far as the record goes the glee club, up to that time, had been just one of those things making itself reasonably creditable. The minute he took hold of it, a suspicion began to gain headway, like a little licking fire in a wood, that the Harvard Glee Club was about to wear some new clothes.

Wherever he had occasion to speak of the tradition in glee club music Dr. Davison began to use such biting phrases as "sentimental mush." A lot of people found themselves agreeing with him. He spoke of Bach and Liszt and Haydn and other classical composers as having produced music suitable for choral setting for glee club programs. A good many people were shocked at that and said, incredulously, "Bah!" But upon such occasions it is customary for Davison to cling to his point like a puppy to a root.

And so now, if you ask any member of the Glee Club, or any of a number of exacting critics outside, how it happens that the club has achieved the impossible and become one of the most thoroughly trained and accomplished men's choruses in the world, the answer will be, simply, "Doc."

When he took hold of the glee club it is probable that he believed the immediate need was to acquaint the members with the fascination of church music of all ages. That was quite enough to upset the apple cart. Whoever heard of college glee clubs knowing anything about "the best in church music of all ages?"

Anyhow, Dr. Davison set about the slow building up in his men of this knowledge. It was not an easy task; here was just an ordinary glee club, loosely lockeu in the structure of the college with a banjo club and a mandolin club and dedicated to the dissemination of tinkly tunes from musical comedies and comic operas.

Fun for the Glee Club

And here was a new leader, speaking of Bach and some of the Russians. Standing up before them and telling them calmly that first class music is worth singing while you are a student in college. It is safe to say none among them had ever heard or dreamed of such a thing before. It is a tribute to that earlier group and to his own magnetic powers that he was able to convince them, and that pretty soon they were able to begin extracting some fun out of doing what he said.

Time passed and the glee club, feeling stronger on its feet, decided to extricate itself from the entangling alliance with the instrumental clubs, set itself up as an independent. There was probably not a man in the whole lot who had a phenomenal voice or even one very much above the average. This was not a brilliant musical group.

But Davison was a great disciplinarian, and had an acute feeling for the more majestic pieces of old music that could be transcribed for choral use, and he had an enormous belief in his ability to take these men and shape them into a singing organization which would lift the college glee club as an institution out of the penny-show class.

And now, with its years of cumulative industry, everyone who has ever heard it will tell you that the Harvard Glee Club is something to listen to. It has sung upon stages to the accompaniment of the great symphony orchestras of the United States.

Koussevitzky's Eyes Light Up

Little tongues of bright fire leap in Serge Koussevitzky's eyes when he speaks of Davison and the prospect of his Glee Club singing with the Boston Symphony. And for those who like little pictures that need no words, it is something to see Davison come onto a stage and step nimbly to the director's stand, and to listen to the little quick shuffle of his men rising to his baton and to hear the first note with an attack as fine as tempered steel.

But if you go to him and try to ask him how he has done it, he puts you off with some generality. I think ever since he took hold of the music at Harvard (and it has included the charming and helpful device of 10-minute organ recitals in the chapel during examination periods which no student is too much of a grind or too lazy to find a relief) he has had the time of his life.

He has, of course, a tremendous grasp on the resources of music himself. His skill as an organist and as a musical scholar has become so complete that all signs of his ever having been a beginner seem fantastic to try to find.

"Oh yes, we have a good glee club," he may say. "But what we have done could be done by other clubs if they just stopped to realize that the better music you sing, the more you and your audience enjoy the experience."

But the tail to that kite is the exclamation of some glee club member.

"Perhaps. But where do you go to find another Davison?"

Repeal Platform Called False Issue

Any platform for the repeal of national prohibition is a false issue, impossible of accomplishment within years, even if a majority of citizens favored it, Frederick H. Tarr, United States Attorney in Boston, declared last night in what was to have been a talk over the radio. Learning that a station ruling prohibited anyone not a candidate for public office from speaking on the prohibition issue, Mr. Tarr turned his speech over to the press.

Mr. Tarr characterized the movement for repeal in this State as an obvious effort to split the Republican Party, and to turn the attention of the citizens of Massachusetts away from the vital issues of employment and industry. A representative of the National Association Against Prohibition, he said, had admitted to a committee from Congress this winter that he did not hope for any definite results for five years at least.

"It must be remembered, too," Mr. Tarr declared, "that there is a vast amount of money being expended in Massachusetts to defeat the candidates of the Republican Party." A sum of $74,000 was sent into this State to the Democratic Party by the National Association Against Prohibition to defeat William H. Butler and other Republican candidates in 1926, he asserted, and "the same tactics may be expected this year, no matter who the candidates may be," he said.

MATSON CONTRACT GOES TO FORE RIVER

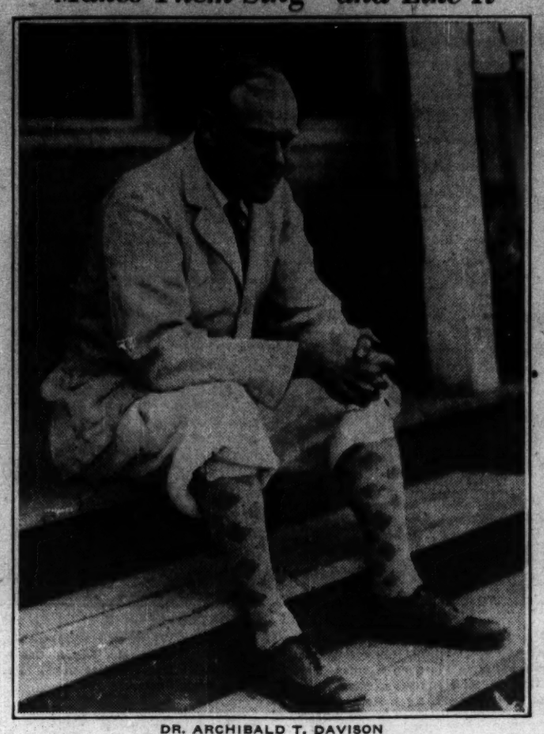
A contract to build a third ship similar to the two ships now under construction for the Matson Line, running between San Francisco and Hawaii and Australia, has been awarded to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's Fore River plant at Quincy by the Oceanic Steamship Company of San Francisco, it is announced.

With the awarding of this latest contract, the Fore River yards are assured of 28 months of continued work, employing the same number of men, S. Wiley Wakeman, president of the Bethlehem Corporation, said.

CONSERVATORY OFFERS NEW SCHOLARSHIPS

Several additional scholarships will be available to students at the New England Conservatory of Music during the 1930-31 year, it is announced. This year is the first season in which

Makes Them Sing—and Like It



DR. ARCHIBALD T. DAVISON

can be assigned the Carr scholarships derived from the income of a fund of $50,000.

The Mason & Hamlin Prize of a grand pianoforte will be offered for the twenty-second time next spring while the Endicott prizes in composition, from a fund contributed by H. Wendell Endicott, a vice-president of the board of trustees, will be given for the tenth time.

Boston, Eng., Mayor En Route to 'States'

BOSTON, Lincolnshire, Eng. (AP)—Bound for Boston, Mass., to attend the Tercentenary celebration there, Councilar Reuben Salter, Mayor of this city, embarked Sept. 6 on the liner Ascania.

"Our Boston has more than 1000 years of history," Mayor Salter said, "but we are very proud of our 300-year-old protégé in the New World. It will be my first visit to America and I am looking forward to the trip."

Among the party's luggage was a large trunk holding the mayoral robes and chain decorations. A gift to the American city will be made by Mayor Salter, who will present three Georgian spoons which were the property of the English town until 200 years ago, when an extravagant city administration sold them.

GIRLS CAMP FIRE COUNCIL ELECTS

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The National Council of Camp Fire Girls, in its annual convention here today, elected the following executive board to serve next year.

Miss Florence Hughes and Dr. Jay B. Nash of New York; Miss Lotta A. Clark of Boston; Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft of Princeton, N. J.; Mrs. Grenville Kane of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; Mrs. Lida F. Tarr of Cleveland; Howard Baxter of Oakland, Calif; Mrs. John Stambaugh of Youngstown, O.; Mrs. L. O. Evans of Butte, Mont., and A. P. Johnson of Grand Rapids, Mich.

WEBSTER MILL PROVIDES 550 JOBS

WEBSTER, Mass. (AP)—Jobs for 550 mill workers will be provided next Tuesday morning when the Stevens Linen Works, one of the largest mills of its type in the country, resumes operations after a month's shutdown.

Slack conditions and a broken main shaft in the plant caused the mill to close. Repairs on the shaft were completed this afternoon and almost simultaneously orders were received to run the plan on a full-time basis.

GOVERNOR SAYS LOUISIANA MEN ARE IN CUSTODY

Long, in Speech for Senate, Says Officials Are Held for Questioning

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Court action to determine the whereabouts of Samuel Irby and James Terrell was pressed Sept. 6 despite information from Gov. Huey P. Long that the two men were in the custody of Jefferson Parish authorities for questioning regarding rifling of state documents.

Governor Long, in a speech in his campaign for the United States Senate, read a letter from the parish district attorney on the case and also telegrams purporting to come from Irby and Terrell and saying they were "all right," would not talk to newspapermen and did not desire a legal fight for their release.

However, Jack Terrell, a brother of James, pointed out what he said were discrepancies in one of the telegrams and announced his intention of proceeding with a writ of habeas corpus ordering the delivery of the men in Caddo District Court.

Irby, former chemist for the State Highway Commission, and Terrell were forcibly removed from a Shreveport hotel Sept. 4 by state officers, according to a report by the police of that city. They have not been seen since.

Irby, witness in a secret Attorney-General's highway department inquiry, had announced his intention of filing a $50,000 damage suit against Governor Long and O. K. Allen, highway chairman, for allegedly slanderous utterances.

Peru Enlarging Port at Callao

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Construction of the new Callao port works will be ended within 10 months, it is estimated, and will provide Peru with the best port facilities on the west coast of South America. Callao is the port of Lima and the principal harbor of Peru.

Almost $7,000,000 will have been spent by the time the work is finished. Four new piers will enable the speeding up of cargo loading and unloading on a scale previously unknown in this country. Up to now nearly all freight as well as passengers have been carried ashore in lighters and launches.

The use of the docks for the first time means that Callao harbor has been almost made over. Two breakwaters extend a mile and a quarter and a half-mile, respectively, into the bay behind San Lorenzo Island to form a basin.

In the eyes of the Peruvian Government, the Callao project will be a most important step in aiding the development of trade.

LEADERS IN MANY ACTIVITIES VOICE DRY LAW SUPPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

prohibition. A fair attempt at enforcement would help still more. There is, of course, much drinking on the part of some—not all—but nothing compared to pre-prohibition days."

Dan Moody, Governor of Texas, said:

"The Eighteenth Amendment deserves the loyal support of all patriotic citizens. It is one of the most progressive and wholesome pieces of legislation that this country has witnessed in its entire existence.

"It is a part of the Constitution adopted in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and it is absurd to talk about that amendment conflicting with the spirit of the Constitution. It does not restrict rights or liberties, but is a worthy and beneficial law."

Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, said:

"Organized agriculture insists that the Constitution be obeyed and that those who claim to be patriotic citizens can best demonstrate their patriotism by law observance. The Eighteenth Amendment does not conflict with the spirit of the Constitution and does not restrict the rights or liberties of any American citizen any more than do the provisions against slavery, against immorality, in relation to war, or any other of the requirements of organized government and civilized society."

Herbert T. Ames, Mayor of Williamsport, Pa., said: "The Eighteenth Amendment is designed to protect the public welfare, health, safety and morals of the people of the United States. The possession and sale of intoxicating liquors is a public nuisance, detrimental to the health of the people, which may be abated as a common nuisance under the police powers of the state and nation."

Fred W. Ellsworth, banker, New Orleans, said: "Inasmuch as the Eighteenth Amendment became the law of our land as the logical climax to decades of insolent and unbearable defiance of law by the liquor interests, and in a manner prescribed by the Constitution of our country, and in accordance with the prevailing sentiment of our people, it certainly deserves the loyal support of patriotic citizens, even though it treads on the toes and interferes with the appetites of a noisy minority which vainly did their level best to prevent its enactment."

Bond Committees in Maine to Have Time to Try Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—The petition for receivership of the affairs of the American Bond & Mortgage Company, brought in the interest of the debenture bond holders, was neither granted nor denied by Chief Justice William R. Pattangall of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court, it was announced at the close of hearings which have lasted for a week.

Justice Pattangall issued a statement in which he said that the bill will be retained for further hearing if necessary, and that various protective committees which are now attempting to reorganize and rehabilitate the corporation will have an opportunity to continue their work.

His statement in part follows:

"The present need of all concerned is an honest, intelligent effort to conserve the assets from which these plaintiffs must be reimbursed, if at all, rather than the carrying on of litigation, the result of which is always expensive, usually unsatisfactory and sometimes disastrous.

"Counsel and parties on both sides, or, more correctly speaking, on all sides of this controversy, for it has many angles, are apparently working toward the same end, although from different points of view. Future conferences will, I hope and believe, reveal a common ground upon which they may all stand and where their differences of opinion may be reconciled."

Giant Generator Put Into Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The first of three giant turbo-generators, developing 100,000 horsepower, has been placed in service at the Charles R. Huntley steam plant of the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation in Niagara River Road, just outside Buffalo. When the other two new units are completed, the station will have a total capacity of 622,000 horsepower, largest in the Niagara Hudson system.

The Niagara frontier likewise will become the outstanding electrical power center of the world this fall when the company's $2,000,000 job is finished. More than 1,000,000 horsepower of electric power then will be available to western New York industry. A large part of it will be generated by steam.

The new generator is said to develop power equal to that of the entire American development at the falls of Niagara in 1895. It could have furnished the entire electrical needs of Buffalo so short a time ago as 1916.

Coal for the boilers is pulverized in electrical mills and all boiler operations and stoking and weighing of coal is controlled by push buttons.

CONRY EXTENDS TRAFFIC PARKING

Joseph A. Conry, traffic commissioner, today announced extension of traffic regulations to prohibit all-day parking on the Beacon Street side of the Public Garden between Charles and Arlington Streets, on the northerly side of State Street from Washington to Congress and on Stuart Street between Arlington and Church. Alternate parking will be permitted on Beacon Street between Arlington and Charles and on State Street from Congress to Merchants Row, according to the new rulings.

On the northerly side of Stuart Street from Columbus Avenue to Huntington, on the north side of Boylston from Massachusetts Avenue to Hereford, on the westerly side of Charles from Cambridge to Boylston, and on Shawmut Avenue, easterly side, from Compton to Cobb Streets, parking will be permitted from 1 p. m. to 1 a. m. only. Prince Street from Commercial to Hanover, is designated as a two-way thoroughfare, but from Lafayette to Hanover, Prince Street will be one way.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS OFFERED NEWSBOYS

Ten scholarships to eastern colleges and universities have been offered by the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. Twenty Boston newsboys, selected by the headmasters of various high schools in the city and outlying districts, will be interviewed on Sept. 11 by prominent judges to determine the ones best qualified for scholarships. The selection will be based on character, need, adaptability, and scholarly achievement.

This is the third year in which scholarship awards have been made by the foundation and at the present time the 22 boys attending colleges have made remarkable scholarship records.

SOCIOLOGISTS CHOSE MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—The Fourth International Congress of Sociology is to be held here April 19 to 26, 1931, according to an announcement by Dr. Don Antonio Caso, a member of the permapent committee of the International Sociological Institute.

Goldman Supports Boston Band; Recalls His Own Earlier Efforts

Well-Known New York Conductor Receives Key to City—Advises Citizens How to Start Musical Organization

Edwin Franko Goldman, presiding genius of the Goldman Band, whose concerts in New York City have set a new and higher standard in band music, came to the Copley-Plaza on Sept. 5 with the key to Boston under his arm, and, at a luncheon given by Mrs. A. Lincoln Filene, gave the benefit of his experience and advice and the promise of his support to those who are launching a movement for a permanent band in this city.

Mr. Goldman, who came to Boston to accept the invitation to conduct Boston's Tercentenary Municipal Band on Sept. 9, had been received by Mayor James M. Curley earlier in the day and given the key to the city, in the shape of a wood cut-out made from a portion of an ancient elm which grew on historic ground at Lexington.

In company with Mr. Goldman was Walter M. Smith, leader of the Tercentenary band and known as one of the leading trumpeters in America, who was mentioned as the logical nucleus around which to build in Boston a musical organization similar to the Goldman Band in New York.

"Boston has it within her power," said Mr. Goldman, "to give great aid to the cause of music. Through the organization of a permanent band here, other cities will be encouraged to undertake the same thing, and the spread of music will be given a great impetus.

"The supplanting of musicians by the 'canned music' of the talkie houses has brought about a grave condition in professional ranks. America today probably is foremost in the number and excellence of its band instrumentalists. But if musicians are allowed to walk the streets today, what incentive will there be for young musicians to develop their art for tomorrow? The organization of permanent professional musical organizations in leading cities will go forward, taking up the slack of unemployment among musicians, besides being of inestimable value in popularizing good music."

From his own experience—starting from the time when, alone and without encouragement, he began the organization of his own band of symphonic players and stormed the doors of wealth in an endeavor to find people with vision enough to conceive of band music on a plane that would justify their underwriting his enterprise, and tracing the growth and increasing scope of his efforts up to recent years when, at last, the Guggenheims relieved him of all financial concern in the pursuit of his musical aims—Mr. Goldman gave many encouraging and helpful recommendations to the New Englanders interested in a similar undertaking.

He proposed the organization of a committee to arrange meetings and solicit popular subscriptions, pointing out that subscribers would receive for their gifts not only the pleasure of hearing the highest type of band music, but likewise the joy of the knowledge that thousands were benefiting from the altruism. A form of program of which a subscription blank was an integral part was likewise proposed.

Mr. Smith, whose band organized for the summer season of the tercentenary year, is rendering a very high character of music in a series of concerts at the tribune on Boston Common, volunteered the information that already a number of influential Bostonians had been "sounded out" and seemed to be "in tune" with the plan, to the extent that initial subscriptions would not be wanting. John M. Casey, city censor, who was present as Mr. Curley's representative, assured the gathering that the Mayor was in full sympathy with the undertaking and would give it his official aid and unofficial support.

In referring to the concert which he will conduct on Tuesday night, Mr. Goldman promised that it would be a typical "Mall" program. His scores are already in Boston and are being rehearsed by Mr. Smith's musicians, he said, and he expressed the hope that Bostonians hearing the concert would be impelled to think favorably of a permanent band for its own city. He pointed out the gratification which would be felt by the members of the American Bandmasters' Association, of which he is president, and which meets in Boston next spring, to find here a well-instituted movement toward the establishment of an organized Boston band.

Aviation Stunts Thrill Crowds

Practically every thrill that aviation affords the flier and spectator entered into the program of second-day events of Boston's three-day Tercentenary air meet at the East Boston Airport Sept. 6.

It was Military Day, with members of the regular army and national guard revealing how aviation has become a component study of military life.

Speed and altitude races, supply dropping by parachute from speeding planes, exhibition of radio communication between plane and ground forces, parachute jumping, stunt flying and aviation target practice absorbed the attention of the thousands of spectators who crowded the airport.

Tonight at 8 o'clock the program will be topped off with an aerial attack on the airport by the 26th Division of Aviation with the 1st Corps Cadets defending the field. Anti-aircraft guns, searchlights, and bombs will enliven the action.

The tremendous interest taken by Boston people in the opening events cause airport authorities to predict that the meet may be established as an annual affair.

STOCK TRANSFER TAX

ALBANY—A decrease of nearly $400,000 in New York State stock transfer tax stamp sales in August from July almost caused the record low for recent years. The August total of $1,282,185 compared with $3,515,672 in August, 1929, and $1,645,839 in July this year.

Fish From Canadian Prairies Fetched $4,000,000 Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

CANADA'S wheat-growing prairies have entered into competition with the Atlantic and Pacific coast fisheries.

They are now sending fish to all parts of North America. The fisheries of the prairie provinces are becoming increasingly more important. Last year their output sold on the market for more than $4,000,000, an increase over the previous year of more than $500,000. Such increases have been regular.

The fishing industry in the prairie provinces is only a few years old. The fact that there were fish in the provinces has long been known. That there were enough for commercial development has but recently been demonstrated. Now Canada looks eagerly forward to the development of its fisheries in the inland lakes of the country, which constitute half the fresh water area in the world. A large part of that fresh water is in the prairie provinces.

The fishing industry in the prairies is open winter and summer. But whether the fisherman uses nets in open water or sinks them through the ice, his big problem is not to get fish, but how to ship them. For railways do not yet exist where the fisheries are, and the means of transportation are not the fastest.

It would be a simple problem to transport fish from the prairies if the railroads ran within even 10 miles of the lakes. Then many more lakes would be visited by commercial fishermen. Fish traffic would, it is believed, be enormous on these trains. But there are no such trains as yet, though one road has been recently completed, and will carry fish when it starts running on schedule on its route from Churchill, on Hudson Bay, to The Pas and Winnipeg.

Without trains other means of transport had to be devised. In summer this is easy. Motorboats, scows with outboard motors, gasoline launches, canoes and even sailboats can navigate most of the rivers and lakes of the region. They travel fairly fast, visit the various fisheries, collect the boxed fish and take them by relay to the nearest rail point, usually several hundred miles distant. This method of transportation, while not expensive, is not the fastest, either. It means that in summer time daily visits have to be made to collect the catches of sturgeon, whitefish, pickerel and hullibee, which make up the bulk of the fish found in these waters.

Winter does not stop the fishing. It gives it an added impetus. In the late autumn, just before the freezeup, scows are built, motorized with an outboard motor, loaded with nets and other fishing supplies, as well as with food, clothing, blankets and a radio, ready to set out for the winter quarters. There is not much time to waste, for winter sets in early and unheralded. A fine autumn evening may become a cold night with a layer of ice on the lakes by morning. Therefore time is money. The fishermen set out immediately their scows are ready and make their way through big lakes and rapids-strewn rivers. They watch for good locations outside of the one that they are bound for, in case the latter should turn out to be no good for that year.

Once at their destination, there is a cabin to erect, if the location is new. Furniture must be built, provisions stored, nets fixed, and the radio set up to keep them in touch with the outside world. By the time all this has been done the ice has covered the lakes to sufficient thickness to allow the men to go on it and dig holes for the insertion of the nets. On Dec. 1 the season usually starts to last through 2½ months.

A hole is dug in the ice and the net strung under it for 100 yards to another hole in the ice through which the guide line is hauled up, thus allowing the net to spread the distance. Eight or 10 of the nets are set out on the same line. A large area is covered by a number of these gang nets. The following day the fishermen begin to haul the catch in, averaging 45 whitefish of about five pounds each per net. The fish are dressed on the ice, packed in wooden boxes holding 150 pounds, and stored ready for collection. When fishing the men live in huts on the ice, saving them the daily journey back to their shore quarters.

After a month of fishing the ice is still harder. The first of the sleigh teams arrives to collect the boxes of fish which have been piling up at the station. The sleighs bring empty boxes, and take back 100 boxes of fish each per sleigh, making their way over the ice to the main center. From there the fish is transported by other sleighs to the railway for delivery to the fish markets of the continent.

Just south of the Northwest Territories in Saskatchewan and Alberta lies Lake Athabasca, a body of water about the size of Lake Ontario. Here the fishing industry has made a good showing, despite the fact that this lake lies in latitudes 58 and 59, and winter weather conditions keep the thermometer down to 30 below zero or lower. The fish from this lake, mainly trout, are being marketed with great success. Special machinery has been shipped to this northern lake so that the trout caught there may be carefully sliced by machinery, frozen and packed in attractively branded wax paper right on the shore of the lake where they are caught. Steam tugs and refrigerator barges ply the lake and the rivers to take the frozen fish down the Athabasca River to Waterways, where the railway now ends.

More Domestic Animals Needed for New Plantations of Colony

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 6, 1630—Efforts of the Governor and Company to secure for the new plantations an adequate number of domestic animals have met with indifferent success. The need was fully realized, and generous provision was made; but loss by storm at sea, largely owing to lack of accommodation on shipboard, greatly reduced the number of animals arriving safely.

Endecott and Higginson had sent instructions from Salem in the fall of 1629, as follows: "They that come let them bring mares, kine and sheep, as many as they can. Ireland is the best place to provide sheep, and lies in the way. Bring none that are in lamb, nor mares in foal, for they are in more danger to perish at sea. We have here about 40 goats that give milk, and as many milch kine. We have six or seven mares and a horse, and do every day expect the coming of half a dozen mares more, and 30 kine."

The landing from the Winthrop fleet of as many more domestic animals, makes the Massachusetts Bay plantations earlier and better supplied than the Pilgrims had been at New Plymouth; but the bay plantations are so much more populous than was Plymouth, that the need is still great. In every letter send to England the Magistrates are urging the shipment of cattle and horses, stating that it were better for persons to wait until those already arrived are adequately supplied with domestic animals. John Humfrey, formerly Deputy Governor, who resigned because unable to come with the Arbella fleet, writes that he has been given charge of sending "15 heifers, the gift of Richard Andrews, an Alderman of London, one for each of the ministers and the remaining for the poor." The Governor will see to the wise distribution of these cattle.

The Rev. Francis Higginson of Salem emphasized the need of animals as follows:

"Here wants as yet the good company of honest Christians to bring with them horses, kine and sheepe, to make use of this fruitfull land. Great pittie it is to see so much good ground for corne and for grasse as any under the Heavens, to lye altogether unoccupied, when so many honest men and their families in old England, through the populousness thereof, do make very hard shift to live one by the other. The fertility of the soyle here is to be admired at, as appeareth in the aboundance of grasse that groweth everie where, both verie thicke, verie long, and verie high in divers places. It groweth verie wildly with a great stalke and a broad and ranker blade, because it never hath been eaten with cattle, nor mowed with a sythe, and seldome trampled on by foote. It is scarce to be beleeved how our kine and goats, and horses and hogges doe thrive and prosper here and like well of this countrey."

Thomas Graves of Charlestown writes home in much the same strain:

"The increase of corne is here farre beyond expection, and I have seene here by experience in barly, the which because it is so much above your conception I will not mention. And cattle doe prosper very well, and those that are bredd here farre greater than those with you in England. Vines doe grow here plentifully, laden with the biggest grapes that ever I saw. Some I have seene foure inches about, so that I am bold to say of this countrie, as it is commonly said in Germany of Hungaria, that for cattel, corne, and wine it excelleth."

COMMERCIAL AND APPLIED
ART
Classes in Advertising Art, Magazine and Newspaper Drawing, Cartoons, Fashions, Posters, Oils, Pastels, Life, Window Display, and Layout. Personal Instruction Day and Evening—Catalog C. 24th Term.
ALANDALE STUDIOS
470 STUART ST., BOSTON
Opposite Copley Theatre, Back Bay

WALK-OVER
Contributes
This comfort model has more than a suggestion of the prevailing sport tendency. Made from dark brown Imported Scotch Grain with saddle of smooth Russia Calf of corresponding shade.
$9.00
Walk-Over Shops
A H Howe & Sons Co.
378 Washington St. 170 Tremont St.
2359 Washington St., Roxbury
BOSTON

Eliot Savings Bank
165 DUDLEY STREET
ROXBURY
Recent Dividends
5%
Deposits Go on Interest
SEPTEMBER 10th
and the second Wednesday of each month

Now! 5¢ FARE IN LOCAL FARE ZONES
Boston Elevated Railway

It's Junior Corset Week
. . . and the Ivy Corset Shop offers a new step-in corset with an "Inner Belt" at $4.95—a clever creation to put practical stress upon the proper corseting of the "Juniors," with girdles and foundation garments carefully selected for their purpose.
Cunning little brassieres of lace, silk, or net in the latest uplift type. Keep your figure young, $1.00, $1.50 and $1.95.
Ivy Corset Shop
378 Boylston Street, Boston

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Noble Six Hundred

Angel Pavement, by J. B. Priestley. London: Heinemann. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Harper. $3.

MR. PRIESTLEY has very obligingly done it again. That is to say, he has produced another 600 pages of good companionableness, narrower and stricter in design than the earlier volume, less munificent in panorama, less varied in incident—but still "a noble six hundred." His huge, breezy curiosity has accumulated all the paraphernalia of a Dickensian Cockney world, but his industrious comic talent still prefers to photograph the grotesques in the manner of realism, and not to paint them with the fiery brush of fantasia.

He thus reproduces a crowd of highly entertaining characters and at least one who is mysterious and even portentous; but his refusal to create a really great comic or tragic figure persists. Hence, amid the geniality of the comedy, a tendency to monotony, a tendency to reduce everyone and everything to the satirical essayist's one level, to rely upon the essayist's maxim, "One touch of atmosphere makes the whole world kin," to mix up the little and the great, thus turning everything into background and pushing it to the fore.

In a strict sense, "Angel Pavement" is a book which lacks dominant people in a dominant drama, because everyone and every drama in it is equally dominant. The mysterious Mr. Golspie who arrives in London, brusque, hearty and contemptuous, from the Baltic States, is the man who sets the ball rolling, but he remains to the end very much of a mystery to the reader. Mr. Priestley is less interested in the life of Mr. Golspie than in his effect upon other people's lives. In this sense Mr. Golspie does not dominate the scene and nobody else does. His arrival in London is magnificent. "London can wait," he says, as he refuses to hurry off the ship. Indeed he has come all the way up the Thames in his bedroom slippers.

Mr. Priestley then turns to the effect of Mr. Golspie's mysterious business maneuvers upon the staff of Twigg and Dersingham, one of those decaying firms which are buried in a city cul de sac and which languish under the direction of a cheerful and incompetent nephew of a former partner. Mr. Dersingham is an industrious fellow who lives in a romantic mist of English public school loyalties and whose head is not hard enough for commerce. All he can understand about Mr. Golspie is, that although Golspie is not a gentleman, he is yet dangling a fortune before his face.

Dersingham bites. The firm begins to prosper. We are taken into the cramped domestic lives of Smeeth, the timid cashier; of Turgis, the thwarted clerk; of Miss Matfield, the secretary, whose father had played scrum-half for the right kind of team; of Stanley, the office boy, whose main desire is to be sent out on messages and drink the exciting life of the streets.

Mr. Priestley is more interesting on the whole when he is catching the moods, manners and chatter of the office than when he is following domestic ramifications. In their private lives the characters become, perhaps, rather too much of the assistant essayist, musing in buses, restaurants, streets, meetings, hostels, and lodging houses. And these private lives, faithfully recorded, are shapeless and eventless, except that of Turgis, which is lit up at last by melodrama, for Mr. Dersingham the only excitement Mr. Priestley has been able to invent is that dreary outworn farce of the spoiled dinner at the ticklish dinner party. Shrewdly observed it may be, but it is a particularly poor piece of comedy.

Shrewdness, bluffness, are Mr. Priestley's qualities. At his best he is excellent, though he sometimes declines into facetiousness. Another quality is the excellence of his dialogue. It does not always appear to be leading anywhere, but it is well observed. He knows how people talk and he catches accents and the personal idiom, with all its social and temperamental implications, to perfection. This is talk as we overhear it. It is the knowingness of Mr. Priestley's dialogue, the shrewdness of his observation, which provide the comedy with its richness. V. S. P.

First in Statesmanship

The Unknown Washington, by John Corbin. New York: Scribner. $4.

MR. CORBIN has, at last, given us a fair account of the part played by the first President in the formation of the Federal Government of the United States. And he has set forth that part with a care and discrimination refreshing after the many pages written in the attempt to prove that the first President was, after all, no statesman.

Long before the Revolution Washington had been keenly alive to the necessity of some sort of union among the colonies. He had been deeply concerned with the Albany Plan of Union, as well as with the Articles of Confederation. He was aware of their defects, and yet he was ready to utilize whatever of good there might be in either.

The man whose control of the army had been strong enough to prevent the establishment of either an hereditary aristocracy or a monarchy in the new country, the man who had courage to refuse the crown which might have been his for the asking, was no child of chance. He was, he must have been, a man worthy of that honor which his contemporaries and their descendants have given him. Not all of either, of course, for in his own day there was a Jefferson, and in ours there is a Rupert Hughes.

But Mr. Corbin's portrait is not that of a merely popular military hero, raised to the Presidency because he had been the generalissimo of a victorious people's armies. It is, rather, that of a true statesman of the first rank, chosen because he had won the confidence of his countrymen during the critical years of the formative period. Washington had played too important a rôle in the Constitutional Convention, and immediately after, to be disregarded by a people as shrewd as that represented in Philadelphia after the war. His election was inevitable.

We have been too willing to think that the duel between Hamilton and Jefferson, as the representatives of Federalism and Democracy, was no affair of Washington's. Mr. Corbin has restored the balance, and shown (with as much documentation as Mr. Hughes himself) that Washington was himself the real protagonist of Federalism. This is a different portrait, of course, but somehow it seems to fit the facts far better than all the blurred and highly modernistic sketches of the self-styled "de-bunkers" of American history.

One might wish that Mr. Corbin had confined his research and his efforts to this aspect of Washington's life. But he has not. Like others, he has taken to speculation, and once away from his documents, his work leaves much to be desired. This is especially true in his treatment of the relations between Washington and Sally Fairfax.

It is undoubtedly true that young George felt greatly attracted by the wife of his friend, and that that attraction ripened into a deep attachment as the years passed. But it is also evident, at least from the few documents we have, that there was nothing especially romantic in this friendship. One who has read at all in the volumes of eighteenth century letters which have been published cannot help realizing that the occasional passages in Washington's letters (which, after all, are few in number), to Mistress Fairfax are no more than repetitions of the clichés used by almost every letter-writer in that day of artificiality.

There are other defects, sufficient to prevent this book from being the long-hoped-for definitive biography. But no future biographer can disregard the proof offered here of Washington's right to be ranked among the world's great statesmen.

F. H. A.

A Literary Treasure

The Private Letter-Books of Sir Walter Scott, edited by Wilfred Partington. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 30s. net. New York: Stokes. $6.

HUGH WALPOLE did a good day's work when he went to Sotheby's and bid, successfully, for the 23 stout volumes into which, with the assistance of his secretary, Huntly Gordon, the author of "Waverley" had collected the vast body of letters, from innumerable correspondents distinguished and obscure, which for years had been accumulating in the drawers of his writing table. They are a literary and historical treasure of the first order, and it is good to know that they will eventually find a home in the National Library of Scotland, where they will be available to students. Meanwhile we are given, in a handsome volume, an admirable and ample selection from them, prefaced with a graceful and whimsical "Letter to the Reader" by their present gifted owner, but chosen, introduced and annotated by Wilfred Partington, the editor of the Bookman's Journal.

It is a book, once read, to be kept handy for browsing in. Open it where you will, you are sure to find something to arouse interest or amusement. Many famous men contribute to it, some of them among the greatest masters of the epistolary art. There is, for instance, a long letter from Byron, whose doings, in which Scott, like the rest of the world, took great interest, have a chapter to themselves. It is Byron at his best, for Scott was one of the few men whom the wayward poet really respected, and he called out the best in him. And there is a short one from Charles Lamb, its occasion to ask alms for the ever-needy William Godwin, whom we elsewhere find soliciting favors on his own account, but deviating before it is done into true Elian whimsy.

"It is not likely that I shall ever find myself in Scotland, but should the event ever happen, I should be proud to pay my respects to you, on your own land. My disparagement of heaths and highlands—if I said any such in half earnest—you must put down as a piece of the old vulpine policy. I must make the most of the spot I am chained to, and console myself for my flat destinies, as well as I am able. I know very well our mole-hills are not mountains, but I must cocker them up, and make them look as big and as handsome as I can, that we may both be satisfied."

But not all Scott's correspondents were professional men of letters, and few of them wrote to him exclusively on literary affairs. The great novelist's interests were wide, and people liked to chat with him, on paper as well as by word of mouth, on all things and sundry. It is just that which makes this miscellany of letters so fascinating to wander through.

A Praiser of the Past

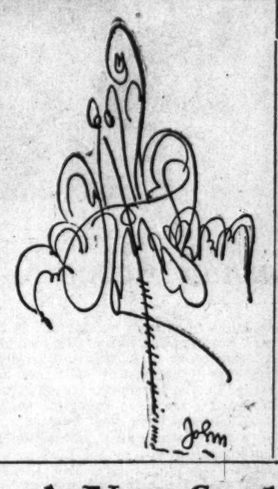
No Obituaries (Diana Forget), by Lady Frances Balfour. 2 Vols. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 42s. net.

NOT only are Lady Frances Balfour's memoirs interesting for present reading, but they will form a valuable document for the historian, as they record a type of existence which is rapidly passing away. England still has an aristocracy, and that aristocracy still has a good deal of power—more, indeed, than is always realized—but its way of life is losing its old differentiation from that of less exalted folk. The reason for this is partly economic; but in part it means that what used to be called the scions of nobility have recognized that, if they are to keep in the forefront of affairs, they must move on equal terms with their untitled fellows. It is doubtful whether a Prime Minister will ever again be chosen from the House of Lords, and the day has long gone by when no Cabinet was considered complete unless there was a brace of dukes in it.

Lady Frances's father was the eighth Duke of Argyll, head of the great clan Campbell, for centuries one of the most powerful families in Scotland. Distinguished alike in politics and natural history, in which geology and ornithology were his special interests, he kept the state traditionally regarded as appropriate to his rank. His daughter remembers him at an ordinary dinner party at Inverary, his chief seat, heading the procession of his guests in Highland dress and wearing the insignia of the Order of the Thistle.

Then there was another duke, his Grace of Northumberland, with whom the Campbells were allied by the marriage of his son, Lord Percy, with Argyll's eldest daughter. "The Duke corresponded with us," writes Lady Frances, "and improved greatly the grammar in which our epistles were couched. 'Deportment' was a great word on his lips, a word which has died out, because no one cares today for the thing it denotes. 'Deportment, my dears,' was an admonition which in some measure controlled our spirits, and taught us that there was a way to behave which differed from the mob. Deportment I often think of, as I watch the ungainly carriage of the multitude, and as I turn the pages of the ephemeral literature, if we can give it that name, of today."

In that paragraph the temper of Lady Frances's book is epitomized. She believes intensely in her own order, its special virtues, its privileges and also its responsibilities. She believes that the "great ruling families," in the days of their ascendancy, had a dignity, a deportment in fact, denied to the rest of the world. She is frankly a praiser of the past, and one cannot but regret that she finds so little to admire in these latter times.



A Modern Classic Poet

An Introduction to Edwin Arlington Robinson, by Charles Cestre. New York: Macmillan. $1.75.

THIS study of Edwin Arlington Robinson's poetry by Charles Cestre, professor of American literature and civilization at the University of Paris, is not an introduction in the sense of being "Robinson-Made-Easy." Perhaps the form in which it was originally prepared—public lectures to be delivered at Bryn Mawr College in 1925—is the reason. Each chapter, at the risk of repetition, considers the whole genius of the poet as it appears in one type of poem or another. Perhaps it is the extraordinarily large English vocabulary which the professor employs in a compact style, thick with metaphors and borrowings from the terminologies of other arts. Whatever the reasons may be, he has given up a rich and explicit, rather than a simplifying guide.

Professor Cestre makes his thesis Robinson as a modern classic. To "the richness and sincerity of emotion, the dramatic force, the depth of penetration and of sympathy, the power of vision and transcendency, the musical mellowness and charm that are the privilege of masters of song," he believes Robinson adds the classic touch of universality and that culture, which means the perfect training of the intellect and the sense of discipline and balance in all things.

The poet's faults he condones as negligible when one considers the bulk, greatness and beauty of his production. He defines these defects as over-refinement, intellectual elusiveness and indulgence in cryptography. He admits no others and in that he sets himself against those who decry Robinson as a descendant of the Puritans, a futilitarian who has not sworn allegiance to Walt Whitman and his exuberant expression of "American buoyance, brawn and brag." Professor Cestre sees in Robinson a modernized Puritan, one who preserves the best of the sturdy qualities of the Fathers while discarding their narrow views and offensive limitations. "If the poet's reading of man's habitual ways is not often cheerful, the reason is not a perverse narrowing of the scope of action, but the constant comparison between the transient and permanent," he explains, deriding the idea that Robinson paints "successful failures" because as a son of Maine he suffers from the "effeteness of the East."

A quotation will best sum up both Professor Cestre's point of view as a Frenchman and the quality of his appreciation. Robinson, he writes, "is broadly American, for the background of his narratives, however succinct, suggests the New England country, and because it is mostly in America, where traditions are least operative and individualism is best favored by circumstances, that strange and original personalities like those described can fully develop. But his characters are not provincial, for his powerful insight into general truth keeps him away from the bypaths where he might saunter in pursuit of trifling banalities. His delineation has a breadth, his dramatic construction a solidity, which impart to his work a quality of classic universality, the more striking as his style is distinctly individual and wears a decidedly modern outward aspect. He is a modern classic, that is, one who does not let himself be impounded in the narrow bounds of his subjectivity, however strongly he relies on subjective inspiration to give circumstantial novelty and specific coloring to the personal imprint he stamps on wide-reaching observation and thoughts. Robinson's narratives have the double character of universality of conception and individuality of form. They are classic as destined to outlive the taste of a day and pass on to posterity with an ever-felt quality of verisimilitude and thoughtfulness."

A New Study of Milton

Milton, by E. M. W. Tillyard. London: Chatto & Windus. 15s. net. New York: Lincoln MacVeagh. The Dial Press. $5.

TO THE seeing eye, mountains are a never-exhausted source of inspiration; and to the study of what constitutes Milton's greatness, in the face of his apparent framework of outworn theology, Mr. Tillyard makes an illuminating and important contribution. The book was written not only, for experts, for it attempts, as the author says in the preface, "to combine a certain amount of scholarship with an appeal to the general literary public."

The author claims for the book an application of the circumstances of Milton's early life to his poems. Milton's sturdy idealism and nobility of character, resulting in the dedication of his whole life to an exalted purpose, stand out most clearly from this study. The reader views the studies of his youth, earnestly pursued in an attempt to acquire all knowledge as a background for his ambition to reform England and the world; the keen controversy and fierce battling with himself and others, during early middle age; the bitter disappointment with his countrymen, culminating in despair, following on the overturning of all his hopes for England, and the final exalted and dignified calm.

The chief merit of the book is an insistence on the unity and consistent sincerity of the whole of Milton's outlook. "Lycidas" is shown to be a consistent whole, instead of a beautiful fancy; "Paradise Lost," for all its archaic framework, is found to be a genuine and poignant tragedy for one who believed in the innate goodness of his fellows and their ability to raise themselves to better things.

The book contains an interesting and illuminating chapter on Milton's beliefs, and an epilogue on his position in the literary world today.

Webster and the 'Bay State'

Commonwealth History of Massachusetts, Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart. Vol. IV. Nineteenth Century Massachusetts (1820-1889). New York: The States History Co. By private subscription.

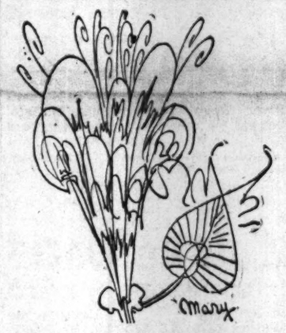
CLAUDE M. FUESS, in a chapter of barely 40 pages, has shown how inseparably Daniel Webster is connected with the state of his adoption. This study is not, like Allan Benson's, in the "modern manner." It is conservatively orthodox, and perhaps none the worse for being so. Too much emphasis has been placed, in the past, on Webster's defects; it was high time someone called our attention to the man's tremendous services to his state and to the nation.

For, in spite of his faults, whatever they were—there seems to be some difference of opinion, which makes one suspect that they were fewer than commonly supposed—he gave 10 years of his life to service in the lower house of the national Congress; spent 19 years in the Senate; and for yet another five, was Secretary of State, in two administrations. Above all, in a period when sectionalism was rife, and was steadily dragging the nation to civil war, Webster was one man who could say, "I wish to speak, not as a Massachusetts man, nor as a Northern man, but as an American."

Meeting fairly the criticisms leveled at Webster, Mr. Fuess reminds us of the statesman's complete public vindication of the charges of dishonesty which were made against him on at least two occasions although his "expensiveness" (to use Emerson's phrase) is admitted frankly. The effect of the man on his age is admirably summed up in a single sentence: "Political enemies Webster had, especially after the 7th of March speech alienated from him the abolitionists; but few could come under the spell of his personal charm without loving him."

So much space has been devoted to this single chapter not only because it is unique in subject matter, but because it is by far the best in the volume. Indeed, this latest volume of the history seems to indicate a rather startling decline from the general excellency which characterized the earlier volumes.

The studies which, next to that on Webster, are most worthy of careful reading, are those by John Macy on "Literature," and by Oswald Garrison Villard on "The Anti-Slavery Crisis in Massachusetts." Here, at least, Professor Hart has obtained the services of two men of national repute. Two interesting sections are those on the development of western Massachusetts, and on the story of the clipper ships, which once carried New England men and the American flag to all parts of the world.



The Two Drawings on This Page Are by Vachel Lindsay. They Show What Happens When a Poet Fails to Stick to His Typewriter. They Are Built Up on the Names Attached to Them. Mr. Lindsay Suggests That People Buy His Books (Macmillan) Before, Instead of After, Attending His Lectures; Then He Will Decorate Them for the Owners in This Fashion.

Adventuring in Friendship

Years of Grace, by Margaret Ayer Barnes. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

"YEARS OF GRACE" is a satisfying adventure in friendship with Jane Ward. Like Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Margaret Barnes immediately acquaints you with an interesting and lovable character. Then she lets the friendship develop naturally until it becomes a rich experience for the reader.

Jane at the beginning of the story is a grave little girl. André, who wants to be a sculptor even at the age of 13, is a large figure on her horizon. By the time she is ready to enter college they are in love, but under their parents' verdict, "Too young by far even to contemplate such a step as becoming engaged," they agree to separate and not to correspond.

Stephen woos her after college, and Jane, who has idealized André four long years, suffers a severe awakening to his real qualities before she appreciates good, loyal Stephen.

With Stephen, an adoring husband, with her friends, her home and her children, she is completely happy. Her humor, wit and sane viewpoint enable her to weather many storms and to pass through an emotional experience without breaking the beautiful pattern which her life has made. Jane has moments when life does not seem satisfying. Stephen seems prosaic and the children a bother.

But these moments are fleeting. "After all," she thinks, although I haven't exactly what I want, I have so very, very much of the richness of life." Thus Jane adjusts herself as the years go on, and makes them years of gracious living.

Portrait of Josephine

Josephine, the Portrait of a Woman, by R. McNair Wilson. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode. 15s.

THIS study is intended partly as a defense of Napoleon from the charge of harshness in his treatment of Josephine, and it naturally makes the picture it draws of the early life of the future Empress as unattractive as the facts warrant, which is saying a good deal. Josephine's incessant frivolity, her vanity and shameless extravagance (in her later years she found it impossible to live on an annual income of £120,000 without getting hopelessly into debt) do not win for her any sympathy from the reader, and her conduct during the first part of her marriage, when Bonaparte was conquering Italy in the intervals of writing letters to her, adds little of charm to the portrait. Yet one finishes the book with small admiration for Napoleon.

In the first place, Napoleon's debt to Josephine was considerable. She won for him the support of whole classes of people, through being the widow of a noble executed during the Terror, that he himself could only with difficulty have conciliated by his personal merits, and she understood his nature and what he required of a companion better than did anyone else. Long after the divorce Napoleon would come to her for help and advice when he found himself in a difficult situation. Secondly, she was a woman of great courage and resource, and the vivid story that Dr. Wilson tells of her long and ever-changing campaign to maintain her influence over Napoleon in spite of the machinations of his family and her many enemies—a campaign that might against great odds have been crowned with success—deserved a better climax than Napoleon's singularly mean trick of omitting to have a parish priest present at his wedding ceremony.

Dr. Wilson's study is interesting and well-documented though the habit which biographers have now borrowed from historical novelists of allowing themselves knowledge of thoughts and actions of which no record remains detracts at times from the convincingness of the story. In spite of this the book carries the reader along, and it contains many letters that the Napoleonic student will be glad to read, though intrinsically they cannot be said to possess much merit.

A Cargo of Odds and Ends

Desert Islands and Robinson Crusoe, by Walter De La Mare. London: Faber & Faber. 21s. net. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $4.

ACCORDING to Byron, easy writing makes uncommonly hard reading, but to that rule there are some exceptions. There is a strong probability, for example, that Mr. De La Mare's new book involved no great stress of determined composition; it is the kind of work which grows gradually as the result of various treasure-troves and passing inspirations. The author himself introduces it as "laden with an unconscionable Cargo of Odds and Ends and Flotsam and Jetsam"—but it is that very recipe of unconsidered trifles which lends the work its attractive quality and lures the reader on to fresh aspects of adventure.

It began, apparently, as a lecture on "Desert Islands" delivered in London some 10 years ago, and here the original lecture, or an extension of it, is safely enshrined in 72 tall pages of largish print. But after that follow more than 200 pages of closer print containing all the "Odds and Ends and Flotsam and Jetsam" from other sources, together with more comments and introductions, that served as starting point or extension for the lecture proper. So what we really have before us is a sort of miscellany, a poet's book on desert islands and that "certain cast of strangeness and aloofness" which makes so marked a strain in the romantic side of things.

For there are strange, enclosed islands of experience just as there are distant and aloof islands of fact, and Mr. De La Mare would be no poet if he were not an equal connoisseur of both these unfamiliar settings for life's adventure. This extensive notebook shows him with a foot in both worlds, demanding in each case only an opportunity for "the more primitive sense of wonder." For with some of us, he reflects candidly, "gaping is still one of the most enjoyable methods of inhaling the breath of life."

There are many varied opportunities for the reader to share in that exercise. The castaways of acknowledged history—of whom one of the strangest and most pitiably handicapped was the Fernao Lopes who spent 30 solitary years on St. Helena long before it became a prison for the great Napoleon—rub shoulders with Crusoes of fiction whose many representatives are in themselves a tribute to the lure of the "unfrequented isle in far-off seas."

The ingenious but fabulous exploits of Crusoe, Gulliver, Peter Wilkins (who married a winged lady called Youwarkee as the result of shipwreck in the South Seas), the Swiss Family Robinson and the rest of them seem curiously rather impressive after the real life history of Lopez.

Westland Avenue
» GARAGE «
INC.
41 WESTLAND AVE., BOSTON
3 minutes from Christian Science church
Storage
Permanent and Transient
CARS WASHED AND GREASED
WHILE YOU WAIT

Leighton, Mitchell Co.
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
Inquire for Owner's Budget Plan
99 Chauncy Street, Boston
Tel. Hancock 3790—3791

GOLD EMBOSSED SEAL
SHIPPING & PACKAGE
VARNISHED
COLORED
LABELS
DIE CUT
ANY SIZE OR SHAPE
FOR EVERY PURPOSE
INSURANCE POLICY STICKERS
BAUER-PETERMAN CO
429 WALL ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

At Your Service
Cables "Symphflo"
Symphony FLOWER SHOP
240 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Phones: Kenmore 2076-77

INTEREST BEGINS
SEPT. 10
Deposits Received by Mail
Home Savings Bank
75 Tremont St., Boston

Interior and Exterior
PAINTING
Decorating and Paperhanging
Craftex Work
Will go anywhere in New England
PAUL PHILIPOFF COMPANY
71 CHESTNUT ST., BOSTON
SHOP PHONE
HAYMARKET 1469
RESIDENCE PHONE,
COMMONWEALTH 3790

BOOK MARKERS
Transparent, have clear, permanent figures, hold fast, and are practically indestructible. The original marker to include all these features.
Three sizes—Readers' Library, Pocket
Set of thirty, postpaid, $1.00
THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 194 Yonkers, N. Y.

"Say it with Flowers"
But Say It With Ours
Zinn at Stuart
PARK ST.
BOSTON
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere

Correct
Picture Framing
Framed Pictures
Mirrors
William Trenouth
93½ St. James Avenue, Boston

Silver and Silverplate
General Representative for
WILHELM WOLFF A/G PFORZHEIM
ROBERT KRAFT A/G PFORZHEIM
OTTO LARSON, LANDSKRONA
by M. GUDMUNDSEN
5 Juni Plads
COPENHAGEN F. DENMARK

Established 1865
The Florida Times-Union
To reach the business interest in any part of Florida, advertise in the columns of the Florida Times-Union. Classified advertising, 15c a line, daily, and 13c a line Sunday.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Imported
Novelty Jewelry
$1.00
Tercentenary Souvenir Jewelry
Beads Restrung
Jewelry & Watch Repairing
ARTHUR W. FITT
16 West Street, 2nd Floor
BOSTON, MASS.

The ST. JAMES BOOKSHOP
Lending Library
Greeting Cards
Mail and Telephone Orders Carefully Filled
93½ St. James Ave. Tel. Ken. 2977

Scriptural Healing
Compiled from the Bible
By HELEN L. YOUNG
Flexible Binding $2.50. Cloth $1.50
If ordered direct add 10c for postage.
MARSHALL JONES CO.
212 Summer Street, Boston

for Scottish Books
MAPS
and GUIDE BOOKS
Write or call at
GRANT'S
126 Princes St., Edinburgh, Scotland

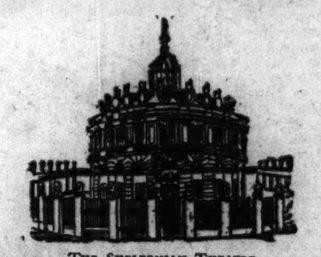
New Hampshire Masonic Bulletin
A clean Monthly Magazine for the home, rated in Washington, D. C., as one of the best fraternal papers.
FREDERICK I. BLACKWOOD, Editor
CONCORD, N. H.

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, Eng., for all books, finely printed books, fine binding, scarce books and first editions, children's books, foreign books, Bibles, devotional books and learned works. Bibliographical information on request.
BUMPUS

The BIBLE
All sizes and prices.
A guiding light
Write for catalog or call at
—A source of inspiration!
MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield St., Boston

Markilo Book Markers
Quality, service, variety, style and price.
MARKILO ALL-VISIBLE INDEXER TABS for general indexing (blank label or printed).
MARKILO CELLULOID ENVELOPES, card cases, etc.
MATHAMERICA, The American Decen System—a booklet 25c.
Samples and circulars on request.
MARKILO CO., 938 W. 63rd St., CHICAGO

SMITH & McCANCE
5 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON
(Opposite Boston City Club)
Old BOOKS New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT
Established 1855



THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE
Where the first Oxford Bible was printed in 1675
BEAUTY IN BINDINGS
THE beauty and durability of Oxford Bible bindings are the result of careful selection of the very best grades of leather as well as the inherited skill of the trained craftsman who, for over 250 years, have been producing these superb volumes.
OXFORD BIBLES
Oxford Bibles sold in all Reading Rooms
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
114 Fifth Avenue, New York

CLIFTON B. LUND
308 BOYLSTON ST.
BOSTON
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WATCH REPAIRING

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ESTABLISHED 1865
BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
THE FINEST EQUIPPED TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS
Graduates Always in Demand
Evening Session Opens Sept. 15
Fall Session Now Open
REGISTRATION WED. THUR. FRI.—SEPT. 10, 11, 12—9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Send for Bulletin
EARLY APPLICATION ADVISABLE
334 Boylston St., Cor. Arlington St., Boston
No Canvassers or Solicitors Employed

Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

The Passing Scene

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

An Artist's Studio

RECENTLY we were in an artist's studio that quite matched anything that a fiction writer would be likely to imagine. It is a huge chamber 30 feet high at the top of a loft building, just the proportions to give elbow row to a mural painter. On one wall hung several full-sized cartoons for paintings still in the designing stage. Enormous lanterns depended from the ceiling, green and gold brocades were draped in corners. There were tall stepladders to assist the painter to reach every part of his pictures easily. Carved chests, hundreds of feet of bookshelves laden with reference books, a Chinese lacquered wardrobe, long work benches, fragments of sculptured friezes, a copy of one of della Robbia's plaques, several Japanese screens and a variety of cuckoo clocks, together with miscellaneous paintings and drawings by the artist, completed the scene.

On the Minnie Links

Miniature golf is growing up in California. Competition among the gill-size courses has become so brisk that a new phase has started, with the 18-hole links occupying fields several acres in extent. Mary Pickford has gone into the business with a gas-heated layout designed to draw crowds on nights cool enough to start up the frost-resisting smudges in the orange groves.

A Real Innovation

It remained for Arthur Hopkins at his Plymouth Theater, New York, to institute something new in ushers. Instead of being garbed in outlandish costumes that make them look as if they had escaped from a masquerade ball, these women are modishly attired in black evening dresses, with an Eton collar effect in white lace. One never has the feeling that these ushers are likely at any moment to scramble over the footlights and join in the chorus of a musical comedy.

Pointed

A feature picture, now in New York, is being advertised with the words, "It stands alone," a phrase that has special significance for those who have arrived at a theater at the advertised time, only to find that they must sit through an hour of "shorts" before the film of the evening is started.

The Magnified Screen

Several motion picture companies are said to be ready to show films on an enlarged screen. Warner Brothers did a version of "Kismet," with Otis Skinner, in the magnified size. Paramount at present is showing parts of its pictures "thrown up," a device that is not altogether satisfactory, as the film was not made for this purpose and the result is loss of illumination and an unsatisfactory mottled effect. Fox already has a good wide-picture method, called "grandeur" film, which is being used in making a western story, "The Big Trail." Radio pictures has the Spoor process of stereoscopic film, and Metro has a panoramic effect.

A Test for Talkies

King Vidor, motion picture director, has found a way of testing the talkies for talkativeness. Run them without sound, he says. If the action tells its own story without benefit of words the film will have sustained dramatic effect when dialogue is added.

Sculpture at Cooper Union

Under the direction of Edward McCartan, students in the night modeling class at Cooper Union, New York City, have attained noteworthy mention in competition with students at full-time schools, according to a bulletin from the American Institute of Architects. The four highest awards in the institute's two recent competitions in architectural sculpture were won by Cooper Union students.

Bertram Hartman

Something very like architectural jazz enters into a painting made recently by Bertram Hartman from the upper reaches of the Empire Building in New York. Downward we gaze in this picture upon uprearing pillars, seemingly because of the perspective leaning at dizzy angles. Mr. Hartman, probably realizing that the effect of his masses would be frittered away if he represented all the windows in these buildings, playfully omits whole floors of them, and seldom puts in a whole regular row of light openings. Whatever objection might be made on the ground of utility, there is no question but that Mr. Hartman's version is æsthetically an improvement on the originals. More than this, his picture may give some daring builder the notion of putting up one of these great towers for business or residence with many variations in the window patterns.

A Lobby of Wonders

The entrance hall of the Daily News building in Manhattan is lined four stories high with black glass, which provides a brilliant setting for the mechanistic marvels installed there for the use and wonder of visitors to the building. A 12-foot globe, representing the earth, projects from the floor, with the names of hundreds of cities and towns lettered on the buff and green areas representing the continents. The oceans are light blue, and the globe revolves once every ten minutes. There are also devices and charts setting forth meteorological conditions, a wind velocity and direction indicator and a humidity record. And the gadgets are not yet all installed.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

"Houses on the Headlands," by Yarnall Abbott

The Art of Yarnall Abbott

YARNALL ABBOTT has been well known as a painter for the last 15 years. Those who have been following his achievements during that period have recently been surprised at the new note in his work, for during the last year there has appeared an individual stylistic expression, the sudden development of which is little short of astonishing.

In speaking of his career Mr. Abbott said: "It pleases me that you think there have been various stages in my development, for I would like to be known as an experimenter. As far as my oils were concerned, I had at first no definite plan. I merely painted for the joy of it. About 15 years ago, I began to break into the bigger exhibitions. I was much dissatisfied however, with my production because I was then going through a phase of tightness, of careful delineation. I suppose every artist has that experience. Oil is such a slick medium that it is difficult not to make it very neat.

"Happily, about this time I blundered on tempera and thoroughly enjoyed that medium, for with it one cannot be precise. It gave me a start in a new direction. I then attempted to produce with oils the same quality that was in my temperas and to secure that effect worked on a heavily grounded surface.

"About two years ago I came to the conclusion that I had arrived at the end of that expression, so I reversed the process, and produced a series of pictures painted thinly instead of heavily. Also, instead of working with the light on my subject, as had been my custom, I worked against the light, striving primarily for design and quality.

"Formerly, I had been very direct in my approach, painting deliberately, positively. The thing I am now doing is the antithesis of direct. The canvases on which I am now engaged are never taken to the location that I am interpreting, but are painted entirely in the studio. First I sketch a slight drawing of the thing I see which appeals to me. This is merely a stenographic rendering which is unintelligible to anyone but myself. It is merely an organization of ideas which is followed by a quick sketch in oils which is approximately one-fourth as large as the finished canvas. This formulates my ideas and gives me a working basis for a color scheme.

"As to the modern movement, I have great sympathy for it, that is, for the idea or theory. I've always said that a quality of truth which transcends fact is the vital expression of art, and facts have no particular relation to truth. Yes, I realize that to the lay thought that statement is not quite comprehensible, so I'll illustrate. For instance, a snapshot of something which in nature has profoundly moved you leaves you cold and disappointed. The photograph, or the fact, is a very slight expression of the original, or the truth, which is grandly impressive. One has an exalted feeling when seeing Gibraltar or the Grand Canyon, but what a faint idea the pictures of them give.

"Personally, I object to distortion, although I do not mind it in design. Of course one must really distort or exaggerate to put over one's ideas. If one uses a rock in a picture no one objects to the changing of its location, form or size, but one does rebel against distorting it into a huge, puff-ball mushroom or drawing it in such a way that it does not balance. After all, one must not violate human feelings."

In Yarnall Abbott's new work there is an originality of expression, a fine balance of design and a rich depth of color that affect one like the playing of a deep-toned musical instrument.

IRMA RENÉ KOEN.

Pictures in Motion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

"Monte Carlo"

ERNST LUBITSCH again exemplifies his wit as a director in his production for Paramount of the film musical comedy, "Monte Carlo," which is programmed as an adaptation of a novel called "The Blue Coast," but which has a singular resemblance to a Paramount film of a few years ago called "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter." Instead of a waiter, we have a barber, played with irrepressible bounce by Jack Buchanan, long a favorite performer in British musical comedies. Some song writer, possibly brooding on the success of the tune "Singing in the Rain," hit on the theme of "singing in the train," and so the heroine is shown, fleeing from an unwelcome matrimonial match, warbling as she speeds along, the rhythm of the wheel beat on the rail joints being finally taken up by peasants in the fields, who, not at all strangely, this being a musical comedy, know the words and music of the song of the girl in the train. Jeanette McDonald plays the girl in her customary musical comedy style, and there is much merriment in a vein to be expected in this type of entertainment. The story finally is concluded by the simple device of revealing to the girl that the personable leading man is not a barber after all.

"Moby Dick," Again

Warner Brothers are showing their second film version of the Herman Melville whaling tale, "Moby Dick," again with John Barrymore in the rôle of Ahab, the whaler who lost a leg in an encounter with the white whale, and thereafter never rested until he chalked up the score. The early silent version, called "The Sea Beast," has been surpassed in production values by the new interpretation, thanks to the advances in studio technical achievement. The tempestuous scenes at sea are well simulated, and Mr. Barrymore's acting quite matches in intensity the emotional excitements of the whaler's violent adventures. The incident of Ahab's first encounter with the whale may seem pretty strong fare to some spectators. By the way, wasn't Barrie indebted to "Moby Dick" for the episode of the crocodile in "Peter Pan," with the saurian always following Captain Hook's ship because he found the first sample of the pirate so tasty?

"Old English"

George Arliss is making a special place for himself in the talking picture field, for he has followed "The Green Goddess" with "Old English," on the audible screen, and has succeeded with them both, though it is fairly probable that neither piece would have been of much general appeal to followers of the motion pictures but for his steadily interesting characterizations. Mr. Arliss is doing on the screen what has more often been done on the stage than in motion pictures— holding the audience by sheer acting ability in stories not strongly suitable to telling in the films. Many thousands of persons are watching Mr. Arliss in motion pictures who could never otherwise see his performances.

"Grumpy"

Cyril Maude is another personage of the theater who is successful in transferring his individual style of entertainment to the talking screen. In Paramount's audible screen version of "Grumpy," which Mr. Maude acted for hundreds of performances in the theater, he reproduces the humors of the crotchety retired solicitor who while fuming and fussing about the house solves the mystery of some missing valuables, and assists a romance in his household to a happy conclusion. Like the play, the picture is compounded wholly out of familiar devices of the theater, but is none the less laughable and thrilling on that account, for Mr. Maude knows every turn and twist of the actor's resources in compelling and holding the spectators' interest.

E. C. S.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Emil Jannings' first talkie, the "Blue Angel," a Ufa production, is enjoying great success in London. The story, though sometimes sordid, is treated with artistic reticence, and the comedy is good. Marlene Dietrich, as the heroine, a cabaret singer whom an elderly German professor (Jannings) has married, joining her troupe as clown, acts and sings beautifully. The photography and timing are alike first rate.

"The Vagabond Queen," starring Betty Balfour, is a thoroughly amusing burlesque, far-fetched perhaps, but genuinely funny, with really comic captions. Adapted from his novel by Douglas Furber, it is a Ruritanian romance of the adventures of a London lodging-house slavey inveigled into impersonating Princess Xonia of Bolohia, who disappears on the eve of her coronation. Plots are afoot to assassinate the Princess, and Sally Smith has some exciting and amusing adventures, especially when she meets her husband; for her schemers have omitted to tell her the real Princess is married —to a hopeless sprig of petty royalty. The fun, which is always in good taste, grows fast and furious. Betty Balfour is at her excellent best, and is ably supported by Ernest Thesiger, as the loyalist scheming minister, and Glen Byam-Shaw, as the hero, Sally's "young man," who plays his part in the scheme well, and comes off with a large share of credit as well as cash. Charles Dormer, as Prince Adolphe, the ridiculous husband, plays the fool whole-heartedly and well. The film was produced in Elstree studios, and there are many well built-up scenes of royal exteriors and interiors, with effective contrasts, in which the burlesque note is happily struck.

"The Return of Sherlock Holmes," a talkie production of one of the last of Sir Conan Doyle's famous series, is showing with success at many London cinemas. It is directed by Basil Dean with the same skill he has shown in play direction; and the part of the great detective is well played by Clive Brook in a straightforward way, albeit his fine features somewhat lack the intellectual air of detached mental alertness associated with Sherlock Holmes. But that is in the picture; indeed Dr. Moriarty remarks upon it when he comes for the first time face to face with Sherlock. On the other hand H. Reeves Smith, as Dr. Watson, seems rather too intelligent for that obvious foil.

The Shaftesbury Pavilion has been transformed into the British Movietone News Theater. For 50 minutes one is transported all over the globe, seeing and hearing events of world-wide interest, from the rumbling of Vesuvius in eruption to the roars of crowds greeting Amy Johnson on her return from Australia or cheering the players in the test match with that country at the Oval. This program, which is meeting with enormous success, is changed almost hourly, keeping pace with the latest happenings.

C. F. A.

A Talk With Sir Ben Greet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Authors' Club, in Whitehall Court, before a window that looks southward across the Thames, I had an hour's talk with that indefatigable worker in the cause of good drama, Sir Philip Ben Greet, just returned from an eight-months tour of America, which began at Northampton, Mass., and ended at Indianapolis, Ind.

"We played to very large audiences," he said, "four Shakespearean plays and 'Everyman,' including 80 performances of the First Quarto 'Hamlet.' One of those performances was given at Pasadena, where, in the Huntington Library, is one of the two extant copies of the First Quarto, the other being in the British Museum Library, here in London. Curiously enough, the American copy lacks the last page, while the London copy is minus the first, with the famous frontispiece. Russell Thorndike was our Hamlet and leading man, and I doubled the parts of Corambis (Polonius) and the First Grave-digger."

"And what about the drama in America, as you saw it?"

"Matters would be helped, I think, if the managers would remember that New York is not the only large city in the United States; that there are four or five other large towns where new plays can be profitably acted. It took Maude Adams, for example, about four years to do the round; but suppose the same play were launched simultaneously in five large cities, there would be much speeding up, and everybody would benefit in the end. At last they are realizing this, and are discovering that Chicago is as good a theatrical proposition as New York. For instance, only recently that charming comedy, "A Hundred Years Old," ran twenty weeks in Chicago, whereas they could hardly get a month out of it in New York. Chicago, in fact, is one of America's most artistic centers; yet many Englishmen still suppose it to be run mainly by racketeers."

"Does Shakespeare still win in America?"

"Yes, provided he is well enough played. Unfortunately the traditional Shakespearean technique in America is not so good as it should be; and yet, for all that, the amateur players of the drama groups can pack their houses with Shakespeare; and when, as sometimes happened, we played for one of those groups, we were able to earn for their funds a profit of, say, $1000. Drama groups, beyond question, are greatly helping to keep the American theater alive."

"My impression is that the amateur players, and the repertory theaters here, are doing pretty much the same thing?"

"You are right. Everywhere the theater wants organizing. It has floundered since Irving; and there is a deal too much shuffling and reshuffling of parts among the same hundred or so players, who are in the charmed circle, and stay in, although the public are often tired of them, and would welcome fresh talent. We ought to get more into line, and do something about these matters. There is need for coöperation; and I should like to see 200 stock companies at work—one in every town in England —and the theatrical world generally holding itself ready, organized for the revival, when the end of the talkies comes, as I feel sure it is coming. The public is tiring of them fast; but of drama proper they will never tire, while good plays are chosen, and the work is well done.

"For my part, I am running, with Arthur Brough, repertory companies, this autumn, at Folkestone and Seaford; and we are looking out for other suitable places. We are discovering that sound old plays, such as Sardou's 'Diplomacy,' Robertson's 'Caste' and other well-constructed work, with genuine drama in it, always please and get good support. It is the fashion, set by Shaw, to abuse Sardou, but Bancroft had three or four runs out of 'Diplomacy' and Gladys Cooper and Du Maurier can still fill houses with it when they want to.

"There is always, and everywhere, room for clean, broad drama, robustly acted, and so rightly spoken that the auditorium is not loud with people whispering to their less alert neighbors the words which, if they heard correctly, have just been spoken on the stage. If you are not audible you are unintelligible."

P. A.

Opinions

WE SYMPATHIZE with those museum directors and professors of art who are asked by the press, in the slackened season of August, what are the 10 greatest pictures of the world, or who is the greatest painter in history. They may be disturbed by even less annoying questions. They may be asked for one-word answers, something positive and restricted, sometimes nothing more than a mere yes or no. Will modern art live? (expecting "No" for an answer). Which is the greater, Rembrandt or Leonardo? What is your favorite picture? Don't you think Egyptian paintings are stiff?

Concise estimates are convenient; opinions may be bound up in tidy packets with a smooth cord, patted with a sigh and the utterance, "Well, that's done." It is like reading the last line of "Julius Cæsar" at preparatory school, or drawing the last stitch in the sewing class. There is something conclusive about the task, another word added to the definitive diploma, another packet.

Leaders are asked their opinion about politics, athletics, social reform, fine arts. They would not be leaders if they did not know the importance of the parcel estimate. A pithy epigram is worth a volume of exposition. In certain activities, business for example, the concise reply is essential, for there figures show success. In athletics, the estimate is possible, too (barring the refinements of sportsmanship). The participant has won a dozen matches or 40. Yet here there begins to be room for quibbling. But in fine art, the tidy estimate fails completely. Those who have tried to drag it into the realm of dispatchful definition have soon found themselves coiled in knots.

When a man tries to reply to an ambitious reporter, he finds himself floundering; he qualifies all his remarks, interweaving those evasive phrases—"I mean," "It is not quite this or that," "more or less," "in a way," all of which indicate he is on precarious ground.

Take for example the "Mona Lisa": some people wince when they hear it mentioned; others beam beatifically. Once it was said the subject was the most beautiful woman ever painted. Controversy has bristled ever since. Certain people follow the lead; others are disputatious by nature. A conclusive statement would be unwelcome. The problem will last as long as there is a spot of color left to designate her features.

Teachers of art often drift into the easier path. They select a few pictures and expand with their praises. The students in their travels seek these selected pictures, for they are marked with a star in their notebooks. Legend spreads and attention of most travelers is concentrated upon the few favored objects, while numberless things of beauty remain unseen. What joy is lost!

It is in the nature of fine art that the thing that is being truly enjoyed is for that moment the greatest thing. One is lost in the swirling lineaments, stirred by the purity of color, swayed by the tone. For the time consciousness of other possibilities vanishes. The finely wrought picture is a law, even a world, unto itself. There are degrees of enthusiasm, varying intensities, but such perceptions cannot be caught in a phrase, frozen in an epigram. Even the subtle littérateur would hesitate to say something final in the expansive niceties of prose.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Works of Van Gogh Shown at Amsterdam

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—A comprehensive exhibition of the work of Vincent van Gogh is being held from Sept. 6 to Nov. 2 in the Communal Museum, under auspices of the municipality. The City Council voted 32,000 florins for the purpose and the Netherlands Government guarantees 10,000 florins more. The originators of the plan are Dr. F. Baart de la Faille, author of the catalogue of Van Gogh's works, and recently a prominent debater on the question of the forged Van Goghs; and Dr. F. M. Wibaut, alderman of the city of Amsterdam. Dr. de la Faille is president of the Society of Friends of Van Gogh, to which the acquisition of many works by the great Dutch master in the Amsterdam Museum is due. The exhibition will embrace the entire collections of the Kröller Foundation at The Hague, about 90 works in all from Van Gogh's French period, with a great many productions from other periods.

More than 150 modern French pictures and drawings are also shown—25 by Gauguin, 14 by Cézanne, 13 by Toulouse-Lautrec, 12 by Monet, 11 by Degas, 11 by Guillaumin, 10 by Pissarro, 10 by Renoir, 9 by Manet, 9 by Morisot, 8 by Sisley, 7 by Seurat, 5 by Signac, 3 by Rafaelli, 2 by H. E. Cross and 3 by another Dutchman who made his name in France, Jongkind.

Preservation of Old Pictures

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IF THE whole truth were known—which it certainly is not—the world of art would be profoundly shocked at the condition of famous paintings by Old Masters in the museums of both Europe and America. Very many of them have been so repainted, or "retouched," by other hands, that only a small percentage of the surface shows the original color of the master. Great numbers of them have all the freshness of their true color obscured by coats of new varnish on top of coats and coats of old varnish, with intervening layers of grime. This dirt is often called the "tone of time" by the ignorant.

Only after long patient research on the part of a few brave investigators here and there is it slowly becoming known—even among art experts—that it is ultimately as disastrous to apply varnish to the face of a canvas as it is to apply glue to its back. Wax is the one material which not only protects the paint, but feeds it and renews the life of the paint. This has been abundantly proved in the case of works so treated in the Rijks Museum, Amsterdam, and those in English private collections treated by S. Kennedy North.

To Consider Problems

At last museum and art gallery officials have been roused to a sense of the danger incurred to works in their care by the antiquated rule-of-thumb methods of "restoring," and the whole question of the preservation and proper care of paintings by Old Masters is to be thrashed out at an important congress to be held at Rome next October.

This congress, which is being organized by the International Museums Office of the League of Nations, will consider various problems concerning the preservation of painting, including mural decorations, and sculpture in stone, metal, terra cotta, wood and ivory. The measures to be taken to preserve works of art from the ravages of impure atmosphere in great cities, and from perils of high or low temperature and damp, will be exhaustively examined.

It is expected that 11 countries, in addition to Italy, will be represented at this conference. Among the representatives from the United States will be Edward Robinson, Edward W. Forbes, Robert B. Harsche and James J. Rorimer.

Mr. North to Speak

S. Kennedy North—who this month has been working at Buckingham Palace giving preservative treatment to the panel by Duccio which King George lent to the recent Italian exhibition here—has been invited to read a paper to the conference, and other British delegates will be Professor Tristan of the Royal College of Art, who is an expert on medieval wall paintings, and Prof. A. P. Laurie, chemical expert to the Royal Academy.

Dr. Martin de Wild, the Dutch expert on preservation of paintings, will represent Holland, with Professor Schaeffer of Delft. The Italian experts have not yet been nominated, but Italy, as well as France and Germany, is sure to be strongly represented.

While many controversies may be expected to arise from this conference, and many questions probably must await a final and definitive solution in the future, this conference must infallibly do a great deal of good and arouse museum officials all over the world to the methods which modern research has put at their disposal for the protection and preservation of the art treasures in their care.

F. R.

Use Our Guaranteed Special Service against MOTH damage to hair cushioned furniture and other upholstery while stored in our Special Vaults
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
Phone Com. 1530 or Ken. 9050
Packing and Shipment Arranged
EDW. L. WINGATE, Gen. Mgr.

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street LIBerty 4317
BOSTON, MASS.

RESTAURANTS
NEW YORK CITY
Three Attractive Tea Rooms
The Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th Street
The Vanity Fair, 3 East 38th Street
The Colonia, 379 Fifth Avenue
We close daily at 4 P. M. until October.
CLOSED SUNDAYS
BOSTON
Seiler's 200 Boylston St. Opp. Public Garden
DELICIOUS FOOD Moderate Prices
LUNCHEON—TEA
SEILER'S FAMOUS DINNER $1.50 5:30 to 8 P. M.
Also A La Carte Service
H. J. SEILER CO. Caterers Since 1873

RESTAURANTS
BOSTON
MARY'S KITCHEN
A GOOD PLACE TO DINE
Luncheon 30c and 40c Dinner 60c Sunday Chicken Dinner 85c
3 BATAVIA STREET
Around the Corner of St. Stephen Street
Mrs. M. E. Hawes, Prop.
Cafe de Paris
12 HAVILAND ST. Off Mass. Ave. & Boylston St.
(Our only Boston Restaurant)
LUNCHEON, 25c DINNER, 50c
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, 50c and 75c
ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
211 MASS. AVE., NEXT TO LOEW'S STATE
ICE CREAM—SODAS—CANDIES
SPECIAL LUNCHEONS
"Ye Piccadilly"
A Restaurant of Refinement
Club Luncheon 50c
Table d'Hote Dinner 75c and 85c
Sunday Dinner $1.00 and $1.25
Special Sunday Lunch 75c
Also a la Carte
1124 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON
DINE AT
The MYLES STANDISH
Bay State Road at Beacon Street
In our
English Room
You are assured of the best food the market affords.
Served a la Carte or Table d'Hote
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNERS
COMmonwealth 4500

AMUSEMENTS
BOSTON
WILBUR Opening Monday Seats on Sale Now
JANE COWL
IN SHAKESPEARE'S GUSTY COMEDY
"TWELFTH NIGHT"
Staged by ANDREW LEIGH of the Old Vic London
With Leon Quartermaine, Arthur Hohl, Walter Kingsford, Joyce Carey.
MAJESTIC TONIGHT at 8:15
$1.50 Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Expert London Co. from 500 Times N. Y.
John Drinkwater's COMEDY HIT
"BIRD IN HAND"
NEW YORK CITY
The Green Pastures
MANSFIELD Thea., W. 47 St.
Matinees Wednesday and Sat., 2:30
No One Seated During Scenes | EVENINGS 8:30

Unusual Value!
Colonial Wing Chair in the style of Hepplewhite. Original model in Farmington, Connecticut. Beautifully constructed. In choice of denims.
$45.00

Mail Orders Filled—Correspondence Invited
SPENCER FURNITURE CO.
27 Haymarket Square, Boston Capitol 2334

WARREN INSTITUTION for SAVINGS
Interest Begins the 10th Day of Each Month
Recent Dividends 5%

Opposite the Park Street Subway Entrance
3 PARK STREET
Boston, Massachusetts

The New Note in Home Decoration
Like adding a piece of beautiful furniture when you enclose unsightly radiators with exclusively designed, perfected Adler Radiator Enclosures. Make any room more livable—by insuring proper moisture content. A design and size to meet every need—and surprisingly inexpensive. Folder "A" tells all about them. Send for it.
Adler Radiator Enclosures
For name of nearest dealer write to
A. W. SPENCER
41 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK
or EAMES & PRIEST, Inc.
216 Tremont Street, Boston

DENNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 $6
For Women and the Junior Miss
Guarantee Shoe Co.
1905 3RD AVE.—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
1818 AVE. E—ENSLEY, ALA.
1904 2ND AVE.—BESSEMER, ALA.

Fisk Air-Flight Tires
Prest-o-Lite Batteries
BILL PAPE TIRE CO.
Incorporated
2100 Ave. G, Birmingham, Ala.
24 Hours' Courteous Service

STUDEBAKER and ERSKINE AUTOMOBILES
Pledge Used Cars that are GUARANTEED
SCOUTEN MOTORS Inc.
22nd Street at Avenue B
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Domino Cane Sugar
Domino Cane Sugar Tablets
HILL GROCERY CO.
"A Store Near You"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BURGER-PHILLIPS
35th Anniversary Sale
BEGINS MONDAY
Full details contained in the Daily and Sunday Birmingham News.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Odum Bowers White
Apparel and Shoes for Men and Women
Birmingham's Style Store for Men and Women
Standard Lines
Reasonably Priced
THIRD AVENUE
IN THE HEART OF BIRMINGHAM

Music of the World—Theatrical News

Composers as Jurors

By ERIC BLOM

London

THE eighth festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music is being held this year during the first week of September in Liége, with visits to Aachen, Antwerp and Brussels for certain special performances. The interesting program drawn up by this musical league of nations is certainly nothing if not international, no fewer than 12 countries being represented, none of them by any overwhelming majority.

One is naturally curious to know how the choice of music is made. The I. S. C. M. is perfectly open about it. The list of the international jury is published in the official organ, and since the British Music Society makes no secret of the names of the English selection committee which makes the first choice among British works submitted before the cream of them is sent in to the jury, one may fairly conclude that other countries are equally above board in announcing the names of their own internal authorities. But my information being confined to the above two bodies, such criticism as I shall venture to offer must be limited to the extent of my knowledge.

"Criticism?" it will be asked, perhaps with a lift of the eyebrows. "What has criticism to do with the International Festivals except to take the measure of their achievement after the event?" Very well: that is a disputable matter, and I am by no means in favor of a board of journalists sitting in judgment over the festival music before the event. All the same, it is possible to retort: "Why should composers be concerned in the festivals otherwise than providing their artistic wherewithal?"

Composers Much Concerned

The curious fact is that composers are very much concerned, not only in the supply of works, but in their selection, as the following list of names will show. The international jury, this year, consisted of Messrs. Max Butting, Jacques Ibert, G. Francesco Malipiero, Paul A. Pisk and Erwin Schulhoff, all of them creative musicians of some eminence. The English selection committee was composed of Arthur Bliss, Alan D. Bush, Edward Clark, Constant Lambert, Peter Warlock and Guy Warrack—every one a composer except Mr. Clark. The jury, it will be noticed, included no English-speaking member, but it was superintended by the president of the I. S. C. M., Prof. Edward J. Dent. The English committee had Edwin Evans for chairman.

Now this choice of composers as judges, regarded from a variety of viewpoints, seems to me all wrong. One does not, of course, suspect any sort of obliquity on their part, and though it may as well be stated theoretically that, as in most human affairs, it is given its openings here, it is not in this case a greater menace than it would be if any other species of human beings were engaged in the task of judging their fellowmen's work and pushing it into or keeping it from the light of day. At the same time, a composer is more likely than any other competent musician to come unconsciously under the influence of all sorts of extraneous considerations where his colleagues are to be appraised by him. His reasons for wishing to include this work or exclude that may be nothing so strong as a special predilection on the one hand or rancor on the other; the mere embarrassment of some personal complication may do enough to warp his judgment without his being clearly aware of the fact.

Problems Bound to Arise

Problems of this kind are bound to arise where composers who are themselves possible competitors in the festival are asked to act as judges. Needless to say, the jury appointed this year did not compete, but that again is an argument against their being called upon to act as jurors. The better the judges represent the creative musicians of their time, and the more they are therefore to all appearances qualified for their office, the less can they be spared as competitors, since every work of value sent in raises the standard of the festival music.

It might perhaps be said that the jury ought to be confined to composers who no longer wish to compete, or never have wished it. But that, in the latter case, would mean the infusion of an academic element which is rightly excluded from a scheme that does not mean to provide a drawing-room for the conventionally polite discourses of those who have taken their position in art, but a battle-ground for venturesome innovators and experimenters. Even a composer who might be still eligible for competition, but who withdraws from it voluntarily, could not be considered an ideal judge. Let us suppose that men of settled reputation, still in sympathy with new tendencies, like Ravel or Bloch or Sibelius or Vaughan Williams, were asked to adjudicate. Some of the competitors would be almost sure to have been their pupils, and they would be torn between their natural artistic and personal sympathies and a desire for impartiality that would in all normal cases be equally strong.

Most Biased of Critics

Finally, composers are the most biased of critics of their own art: the more of a mark they make in it, the less are they able to form a detached view of their colleagues' music. That is no reproach—on the contrary. A creative artist must be self-centered if he is to impress the stamp of individuality and independence on his work. A good composer of a certain type is likely to look upon another who excels in music of a different sort with a profound aversion that would make a noncreative critic, who should and can be interested in every manifestation of true art, unfit for his profession from the outset.

Is it the noncreative critic, then, who should take the composer's place? That depends. The journalist is probably disqualified, at any rate if he is going to pronounce judgment on the festival performances in his paper, for he would then be inclined to deal too leniently with a program the aim of which, if properly carried out, is to stimulate dissension as much as enthusiasm. Edwin Evans, for instance, who no doubt makes a capital chairman for the English selection committee, would hardly do as one of its adjudicating members. But, this reservation made, one cannot but recommend a choice made among noncreative musical authorities—of a kind.

Possibilities

The extraordinarily successful appointment of Professor Dent as president of the I. S. C. M. may serve as a hint. Although with his tact and his sympathy for new endeavor, he is no doubt a rarity among academic dignitaries, there must be a few others like him throughout the civilized world. Some extra-academic musicologists also are endowed with taste and insight enough to do justice to those who aspire to a performance at the International festivals, though here the mere antiquarian would be as useless as any composer of pedantic leanings.

Practical men, too, might with advantage be consulted. A commendable choice for the English committee was that of Edward Clark, who for some time has been responsible for the modern chamber concerts given monthly during the season by the British Broadcasting Corporation. The new musical director of that organization, Dr. Adrian Boult, would be the kind of person to look to another time, more especially because he is also a conductor of distinction. Other conductors' experience in score-reading and program-making might also be valuable.

No doubt there are few musicians of any persuasion ideally fitted to judge the work of composers who are their contemporaries, but then, the I. S. C. M. needs but a handful of responsible and broadminded specialists. True, it has done a great deal with a board of composers; but to release them from the embarrassing tasks of judging their fellow-artists ought to be an experiment worth trying.

Pizzetti as Operatic Composer

By GUIDO PANNAIN

Naples

ILDEBRANDO PIZZETTI'S new opera confirmed the opinion I had formed of the composer's musical mentality. Without a doubt, he is an artist in whose mind cultural experiences and artistic experiences are fused, and at times confused. The result is that he often expresses himself clearly and convincingly, but does not always steer clear of obscurity and heaviness.

Obviously, his music is the product of his esthetic contemplation of Italian musical culture from Palestrina to Monteverdi; but of a contemplation influenced by purely intellectual considerations suggested by the music drama of the modern period from Wagner to Debussy. Hence the sharp contrast between words and music which is so characteristic an idiosyncrasy of his dramatic works. This contrast can become, at times, quite exasperating, when the fusion between the aural character of the words and that of the music does not actually take place as the composer wished it to. But when his endeavors are successful, a satisfactory balance is achieved.

Pizzetti's artistic ambition is to come as close as possible to the tradition of the Italian Renaissance. But across his way toward this ideal goal there lies an obstacle, which is nineteenth century Italian romanticism. The problem lies in the following question: "Will it be possible to evolve a new Italian style, a twentieth century style in which the elements of national musical tradition and the elements of contemporary international culture will be conciliated?"

History will eventually provide the reply. But whatever that reply may be, one thing is obvious: the terms of the question define the ideals of contemporary Italian music. And unless we realize the bearing of this fundamental problem of the moment upon contemporary production, we shall remain unable to form an estimate of the contemporary lyric theater of Italy.

Tradition and Modernity

Pizzetti's "Straniero" is a drama of the ideal. It is its author's "Parsifal," depicting a Parsifal who has practiced introspection, examined his conscience, so to speak, from the point of view of theory and esthetics, become a naturalized Italian and matriculated at the school of Palestrina and Monteverdi, but has remained unable to resist the lure of social life, and has succumbed to the literary temptations of "Pelléas." The outcome is a "sacra rappresentazione" of a peculiar kind, in which guests of the secular blow across a religious atmosphere, and literary cunning sophisticates a dream of redemption.

The music is linear, stark, barebones; at times it is wrought up and sings ingenuously; at other times it is tortuous and tautological. It achieves pregnancy and glow in the preludes, but soon deteriorates, in the course of the acts, under the influence of theorems of prosody and of the attempt to maintain it within the limits of song recitative. At the end of each act, it expands and comes to its own again in the choral finales.

It is no good pretending that this score can prove attractive at first blush. Certainly it does not lack beauty, and indeed beauty of a convincing kind. But against this it contains much that drags and is monotonous.

All Pizzetti's lyric dramas run absolutely counter to stagecraft and stage effectiveness in the current sense of these terms. "Lo Straniero" does the same, but in a peculiar way. Nothing ever actually happens on the stage, and whenever any motion or action occurs, it is in definite relation to the contemplative, inward drama. Once only does motion occur on the stage which has a tangible significance—it is in the scene (a truly plastic and impressive one) of the stoning. At the moment when one of the Jews musters the courage to throw the first stone, and all the others follow, and a hail of stones overwhelms the nameless stranger and Maria his sweetheart—who becomes an angel of redemption—we really shuddered with emotion.

Merits and Defects

In the first act, all the dramatic effect should result from two narratives: Hanoch's and the Stranger's. Let it be said quite frankly that these narrative parts are mere deadweights. Hanoch is merely a contemplative conscience in which is born a premonition of the New Testament. His narrative outlines the character of the Stranger, but only with reference to his own state of mind and in contrast with the character of Scedeur, the type of the old Hebraic mentality whose dictates govern his outlook and actions.

As for the Stranger, he is an altogether human character; he is the sinner, and his narrative is intended to drive the point home. But it is overladen with details and lacks dramatic finality because it does not make us feel the emotions that stir the narrator. Like Lohengrin, the Stranger declares that he comes from a distant land; but unlike Lohengrin's, his narrative lacks conciseness, vigor and glow.

The whole drama suffers from a certain defect in economy of proportions. Without a doubt its author, through being over-eager to keep to his theoretical mirage of an integral drama of poetry and music, loses himself in a maze of recitatives and dialogues. In the second act, the first part of the duet between the Stranger and Maria is as long and as exasperatingly tedious as the narratives in the first act. But as soon as the composer rises to a warmer lyrical tone, a glowing flame of poesy illuminates the whole atmosphere. The dialogue sparkles and throbs, the diction becomes melodious, truly musical, renovates itself in movements of powerful lyrical effusion, up to the moment when the figure of Maria, instinct with genuine humanity, reveals itself to the Stranger, when she uncovers her face, and the music expresses with wonderfully intimate poetry the enchanting vision disclosed to the Stranger's eyes.

On Record

AMONG connoisseurs of recorded music, chamber works invariably rank high. The reasons for this are varied, but principal among them is the fact that even in the earlier days of uneven and uncertain results with orchestras or smaller ensembles, a string quartet or string trio almost invariably gave a high degree of satisfaction even to the most critical. The phonograph reproduced with preciseness and richness the timbres of the united strings. Contrapuntal lines emerged sharply etched, while shadings of tone and phrase were easily discerned, as in an actual performance. With the splendid improvements of the electrical recordings, orchestral music has taken large strides in popular favor. But satisfying as so many of the newer versions of symphonies and operatic excerpts may be, they still do not achieve that approach to perfection that string music has long boasted in this mechanical medium.

The repertory of recorded chamber music is constantly growing. Having recorded Beethoven, Schubert and Haydn, the companies are turning their activities to other composers. In the past six months two fine readings of Mozart have been announced. The earlier of these came from the files of the Brunswick company, and presented the D major Quartet. This music is played by the Brosa String Quartet and is an European product covering two disks. It ranks high indeed in quality of tone and in interpretation. Mozart's B flat Quartet, known as the "Hunting" Quartet, comes from Columbia's lists, and is played by the Lener String Quartet. The interpretation displays the musicianship and acumen usually found in the work of these players. The Leners have also done Brahms's monumental B flat Quartet. This extensive work consumes five records and gives to lovers of Brahms a meaty addition for their libraries of disks.

The Victor Company has but recently announced the second of Tchaikovsky's three string quartets, that in F major, op. 22. Since one hears it rather infrequently in public performance the reading given by the Budapest String Quartet is doubly interesting. The music itself is well worth hearing. It presents Tchaikovsky in a vigorous, lively, experimenting mood that may be unfamiliar to some who know his later works only. The interpretation matches the material and results in a satisfactory and interesting set of disks.

The London String Quartet have made a recording of Bridges' "Three Idylls." This well-constructed piece is given a resilient interpretation by these able players and owns much charm in its present version. Slightly more novel in its appeal is the playing by the Aguilar Lute Quartet of a Bach Allemande. The Aguilars in their recent tour brought a refreshing spice of Spanish music into American concert halls. One of these works, the "Fiesta Mora en Tanger," they have now committed to the phonograph. The obverse of the disk carries an exquisite arrangement of a Bach Allemande, which should please many a discriminating listener for its delicacy of tone as well as for its musicianly interpretation.

Other brief and attractive bits of string quartet literature lately announced are a disk by the Catterall String Quartet, announced by Columbia, which unrolls an arrangement of Bach's lovely air, "My Heart Ever Faithful," and a gracile "Intermezzo" by Mendelssohn. Polydor has marketed the third movement of Borodin's String Quartet in D major on a double disk recorded by the Guarneri Quartet. This excerpt owns such loveliness that any listener may well sigh for the rest of the work. At any rate, the present "Nocturne" possesses the lustrous melodiousness and the gentle charm which generally insure a widespread popularity.

C. S. B.

The Uses of Organization

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

ORGANIZATION seems to be one of the chief American gifts to art, to judge by the effort of the members of the Philharmonic-Symhony Orchestra in packing up instruments and crossing the sea at the conclusion of their season last spring; and for another example, to judge by the enterprise of the men and women of the Westminster Choir of Ithaca, N. Y., in leaving their studies and going on a European tour a year ago. Assignment of specially disciplined performers to the various posts, and appointment of a master with complete authority to direct them, are matters in which committees and managers in the United States evidently excel.

Committees and managers, I say; for do not they govern and determine all? If any musician had the slightest hand in the arrangements of the Philharmonic-Symphony undertaking, I should like to know who he was.

The conductor, someone remarks, made out the programs.

Indeed, I should think so; and did he include a single American work in the traveling repertory? What a scandal! An orchestra from New York visits Paris, Milan, Rome, Vienna, Berlin and London, without offering evidence that anybody at home can write so much as an overture.

A Social Mechanism

No scandal at all. The Philharmonic-Symphony went forth with Toscanini to give proof of American talent in applied, rather than in original, music; to show what Americans have achieved in the way of execution and interpretation, not what they are capable of in the line of invention and composition. That's what the players do, as a rule, at their concerts throughout the winter in Carnegie Hall. They should hardly be expected to pretend to anything different at the Paris Opéra, or wherever else on their recent circuit they tightened the strings on their fiddles and struck up.

In regard to the Westminster Choir, that, too, must have impressed European audiences as a social mechanism instituted by rule and governed by dictation, more than as a group of vocalists making polyphony in the interest of novel sound and subtle style. For in every accent of its singing, whenever I have been a listener, it has disclosed zeal principally for excelling as a team. It has exhibited a remarkable aptness at responding to the signs and signals of its leader, Williamson; though with what innate conviction and enthusiasm for the counterpoint of Vittoria and Palestrina, I could not be so sure.

Organization? By no other means and according to no other method, I must own, can the officers of the Westminster Choir obtain funds wherewith they may exalt their school at Ithaca to the standing and dignity of a national conservatory. For funds they are out to raise, $2,000,000 the desired figure, so they announced at their meeting here in May.

Of American Music

Further justification of the Philharmonic-Symphony for leaving American music out of its baggage I can see, to speak candidly, in the music itself. Of works written in the nineteenth century, comprising symphonies and orchestral sketches by men drilled as postgraduates in Germany, comparatively little survives, I believe, and that in good part pieces of a light and markedly old-fashioned sort. Again, of works written in the last 30 years, there exist some substantial things in the manner of Brahms or Strauss which might, or might not, convey to European audiences an idea concerning America. Then there are available the efforts of men like Bloch and Varese, who after long training in Europe took up residence in the United States, the one a traditional and the other a revolutionary composer, and neither of them accepted, but with dispute and controversy, as representing America. Lastly, there stand the expressions of the younger composers who have spent terms of study in Germany, Italy or France, in many cases enjoying the income and the prestige of a fellowship from a university or a foundation. Ventures on them would hardly be advisable, in the light of the small progress they have made thus far with the public at home.

Now that the contribution has been offered and in all good grace accepted, I for one should like to see another turn in affairs. To hear it said and acknowledged that in the United States they have the knack of organizing orchestras and choruses, I hold should suffice for that. The next move, in all reason and conscience, ought to be to attempt something original, letting applied aspects be taken for granted; in brief, to free the forces of composition, and risk the result. Particularly the procedure would be safe, I submit, in orchestral composition. The Philharmonic-Symphony having displayed the American talent for action, the next group of instrumentalists to visit Europe might give some illustration of the American quality of thinking.

The Grafton Theater

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Grafton, London's latest intimate theater, was opened recently under the management of Judith Wogan, known for the good work she has done with the Traveling Arts Theater. The present program is a mixed entertainment, containing playlets, dances and character songs, with one excellent costume recitation by Norah Balfour of Amy Lowell's poem, "Patterns."

The principal item on the program is G. Bernard Shaw's one-act play, "Annajanska, the Bolshevik Empress," in which the talk is vastly superior to the action. The part of the Grand Duchess was well played by Miriam Elliott. Abraham Sofaer, as the General, although he acted well, shouted his part and had no notion of modulating his voice to suit the theater.

Then everyone eagerly awaited the appearance of Sara Allgood as a diseuse. She began her program with an excerpt from J. M. Synge's play, "Riders to the Sea," in which an old woman is shown "keening." This was followed by poems by W. B. Yeats, beautifully spoken. But it is in comedy that Sara Allgood is perhaps at her best, and the last two items, "A Prayer to St. Joseph" and "The Bold Unbiddable Child," were delightful.

Of the other items the best was "The Old Firm's Awakening," by A. J. Talbot, a character recitation splendidly enacted by Judith Wogan, Alan Wheatley and Norah Balfour. There was also some capital dancing by Margaret Morris, but another dance item calling itself "A Robot Dance" missed fire badly.

The Grafton Theater should become a permanent institution if it does not attempt to be either too ambitious or too precious.

C. F. A.

Stage and Film Notes

"Martha" was recently presented at the University of Minnesota with a double cast, one set of principals miming the personages in silhouette while the other set sang the rôles.

The Theater Guild in New York is rehearsing touring companies in Shaw's "The Apple Cart" and Turgenev's "A Month in the Country."

New Music Heard in Madrid

By JOSÉ SUBIRA

Madrid

SYMPHONY concerts were numerous in Madrid during the first six months of this year. Apart from the two orchestras of long standing conducted by Arbós and Pérez Casas respectively, and Lassalle's orchestra more recently founded, we have, now, the "Orquesta Clásica," established last year by Saco del Valle, the present director of the Chapel Royal.

Many first performances of music Spanish or foreign took place during this half-year. Among foreign works the most interesting were Respighi's "Feste Romane" and Ravel's "Bolero." The former proved delightfully picturesque and sumptuous. The latter, being founded on an actual Spanish theme, gave rise to heated discussion. The persistent, monotonous repetition of this theme in a variety of orchestral settings (all most ingeniously devised) was considered by part of the audience as a capital example of subtlety, imagination and craftsmanship; by others, on the contrary, as a detestable caricature. Between these two extremes, of course, we had more moderate views; not a few people, while appreciating the ingenuity and technique displayed by Ravel, would have preferred him to choose less commonplace subject matter; or, alternatively, to introduce greater variety in the handling of it—less ostentatious virtuosity, and less intellectual a sense of beauty.

We heard a number of works descriptive of, or suggested by, childhood under various aspects: J. A. Carpenter's "Adventures in a Perambulator"; "Momo Precoz," by H. Villa-Lobos, and "Children's Pieces" by Joaquin Rodrigo, a native of Valencia, whose music recently proved successful in Paris. The common characteristic of these various works is an evocative picturesqueness coupled with an almost total lack of sentiment; for this reason they sometimes verge on the shallow—as for instance when Carpenter's infant, after playing, thinks of his gentle, loving mother. Villa-Lobos contents himself with giving us a set of separate little scenes; Rodrigo gives us a suite in three numbers—"The Children Pass By," "Mazurka" and "Final Hullaloo."

Certain of the new Spanish works performed were characteristically national—among these was the "Tonadilla" by Julio Gómez, already mentioned in these columns. Another was Conrado del Campo's "Castillian Sketches" consisting of four numbers—a play of orchestral colors on a background of folk music. The Prelude is evocative of an afternoon impression; the Scherzo describes a peasant astride his donkey, riding under the midday sun; the Nocturno is inspired by the picture of a baby peacefully sleeping, his cot bathed in moonbeams, and the Finale describes a procession followed by a typical dance.

An Andalusian composer, German Alvarez Beigber, was represented by a symphonic sketch entitled "Cantos Jerezanos," whose principal subject is a "copla," a folk tune collected in Jeres, expressing nostalgia and melancholy; the Valencian, José Moreno Gans, by three "Sketches after Goya." Less directly influenced by folk tunes were Rodrigo's "Zarabanda Lejana" ("Faraway Sarabande"), J. J. Mantecón's "Nocturnes," and Evaristo Fernández Blanco's "Three Short Pieces."

A concert devoted to "pasodobles" introduced many items in which folk-character now and then is of the purely popular order. The "pasodoble," a march, whether military, or to be played in connection with bullfighting, is set for military band. But on the present occasion, all the pieces were played by orchestra, Lassalle conducting. A few had been transcribed for the occasion, but several were composed and scored for orchestra. Among the latter was one by Conrado del Campo and another by J. J. Mantecón, a composer of definitely advanced tendencies.

The "pasodoble," despite its popular character, tends to conquer a place in "legitimate" music. Gaspar Cassado introduced one in his Cello Sonata, played for the first time at the Venice Festival of Modern Music in 1925. But to hear a great number of them in succession is very tedious, for they are all alike in build and rhythm, despite the individual character of their composers' respective styles. Besides, they really call for performance in the open, not in a concert hall.

Austin Organs
for
Churches Residences
"WRITE US"
AUSTIN ORGAN COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.

Amanda Vierheller
Art of Singing
RECITAL—ORATORIO—OPERA
McDonough Chevé Method of Sight Singing
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Phone for appointments { Lafayette 0871 / Sewickley 1042

Character

KILGEN Organs possess that rich and inspiring tone which rests and calms the listener, truly interpreting the feeling and spirit of religion.

Created by artists whose hearts are in their work, these master instruments plumb the profoundest depths of musical expression. For, behind the grandeur and beauty of their harmonies, there is ever present the background of three hundred years' craftsmanship and development.

Characteristics such as these are fundamental; a part of every Kilgen great or small; attainable in any type or size of edifice... Listen, when opportunity may offer, to the wonderful tonal qualities of such an Organ as the Kilgen in

First Church of Christ, Scientist
University City, Mo.

Geo. Kilgen & Son, Inc., 4027 Union Blvd., St. Louis, U.S.A.

Kilgen Organs

CHURCH ORGANS

Noted for
Artistic Voicing, Quality and Dependableness. Catalog on request.

Ask for References to Our Installations in Christian Science Churches

HILLGREEN, LANE & CO.
ALLIANCE, OHIO—Est. 1898

THE name Pilcher on an organ has been accepted for over a century as a guaranty of intrinsic worth and permanent satisfaction. . . Inquiries invited... Henry Pilcher's Sons, Incorporated, Louisville, Kentucky. Steinway Hall, New York City.

PILCHER ...Organs

THE VOICE OF INSPIRATION

Lazar S. Samoiloff
Teacher and Coach of
Claire Dux, Julia Claussen, Helen Stanley, Rosa Raisa, Kurt Taucher, and many others,
Will reopen his
Bel Canto Studios and Opera Academy
in Los Angeles, California
614 South Van Ness Avenue
on Sept. 10th
A free lecture on voice by L. Samoiloff on Tuesday evening, September 23, at the Hall of the Friday Morning Club.

WHAT CAREER?

The choice of school or college is a big factor in helping your son or daughter along the pathway to a successful career. It is not wise to make a decision too hastily; there may be schools not known to you that are better suited for the child's individual needs.

You will find interesting information in the announcements of schools which appear in The Christian Science Monitor. Here are represented institutions from all parts of the country offering various types of training.

The status of these schools has been investigated and their excellence determined. Each one welcomes students from the homes of Monitor readers. Send for catalogs offered by those that attract you. And, if you wish, write us for any other information.

Educational Advertising appears in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Christian Science Monitor

A Daily Newspaper for the Home

EDUCATIONAL

What Character Education Accomplished at Fox Lake, Wis.

By GILES W. BROWN
Supervising Principal, Fox Lake, Wis.

THE special emphasis placed upon education for character in the public-school system at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, last year, produced definite, satisfactory results. Changes in the attitude of the students as good citizens and more desirable members of society were noticed and favorably commented on by the townspeople. These changes were brought about in a most simple, direct manner.

We believe that if we are to educate a child, we must teach him how to live harmoniously with his fellow human beings. The most direct way of discovering the kind of behavior society demands of its members (for harmonious living) is to ask the opinions of responsible representative people who come in contact with a large number of patrons, of one kind or another, each day.

Citizens Questioned

At the beginning of the school year, questionnaires were mailed to our local business men and prominent citizens. Thirty-two undesirable types of conduct were listed in the questionnaire and the people asked to check those they thought the Fox Lake children needed special character education lessons on.

The results of the questionnaire were most enlightening. Townspeople voted that the greatest per cent of the misconduct of children was disregard for the property of others. The following table gives the 10 most common faults of our local children:

15%	of the faults...	disregard for property
12%	"	stubborness
10.6%	"	smoking
9.2%	"	"smart-aleck-ness"
7.3%	"	vulgarity
6.2%	"	disobedience
6.2%	"	profanity
4.7%	"	discourtesy
4.7%	"	lying
4.7%	"	uncleanliness

All those suggesting plans for the correction of the above faults placed supervised amusements and more athletics first, religious training second, and coöperation of the parents, third.

Twenty Lessons

Using the tabulated results of the questionnaire as a guide, the elementary teachers met with me, and following a type form of lesson which I used while attending the University of Iowa, we prepared twenty lessons for the rectification of the most common faults of our pupils. Good stories, emphasizing desirable traits of character were introduced with each lesson. A moral and ethical bibliography was prepared by the teachers. Lessons were further emphasized by the use of original poems, posters, and stories made by the pupils after the presentation of each problem.

The formal lesson is but half of character education—the other half is the example of those the children admire, as their parents and teachers. The conduct of those whom the children come in contact with, must be above reproach. Someone has said, "Character must be caught, not taught." We have tried to make the contagion very infectious.

Results Seen by Citizens

Again we turn to the citizens of our community for an indication of the results of our year's work in character education. The commendatory remarks of parents and business men about the changed attitude of the mischievous boys who play about town are very encouraging. Instead of complaints about children injuring another's property, or annoying their neighbors at public gatherings, citizens have made an effort to tell me of the surprisingly considerate, thoughtful deeds our most active pupils have performed. Our goal this year was to develop desirable citizens. When the children's conduct is such that it calls forth unsought praise from our adult citizens, we feel that our aim has been realized.

MADE BY STUDENTS IN A REGULAR UNIVERSITY COURSE

Pottery, Molded, Glazed and Fired by Students at University of Missouri. At Left—Wooden Toys Made by Students in Toy-Making Class at the University of Missouri. They Are Jointed, Some Being Made to Move by Carefully Hung Weights Which Swing Back and Forth, Others by Strings by Which They May Be Pulled Across the Floor.

Hand Weaving Done in Fine Arts Course, University of Missouri.

The Parent

Boston, Mass.

Dear Friends:

The explanation some weeks ago that "The Parent Column" had been temporarily discontinued merely because the necessary letters for publication had not been sent to the Monitor, was probably as welcome to thousands of your readers as it was to us. Many perhaps thought as we did, that there had now been sufficient appreciation of it expressed, to warrant its continuance, and began to wish they had expressed their appreciation!

We have felt it a particularly important corner of the Monitor and have already made use of several of the "hints" given in it; others we have packed away in memory for use if we should find ourselves in circumstances similar to those described in the letters! and we regularly draw the attention of younger home makers to this column.

As an example of its direct usefulness I should like to mention that one young mother we know, who had benefited by many letters, wrote two herself, describing definite improvements she had achieved through noticing the mistakes of previous methods used in her earliest experiences as home maker and mother. In response to her contributions she received letter after letter from Monitor readers telling how they had been helped by her efforts to "pass along" what she had learned.

This strengthened our conviction that if people could only find a way of really learning about the experiences of others in dealing with human affairs, they would be willing to benefit by them, just as they are quite willing to use other people's experiences in mechanics, agriculture, building, etc.

The "Parent Column" in the Monitor offers a systematic method by which people can directly and continuously make use of the experiences of others, and learn from them how to avoid mistakes, instead of having to make and correct mistakes themselves! This we feel to be so, because the letters sent in state so clearly the big or little problems faced in almost every home, and then give equally clear explanations of some harmonious method of working them out which has been discovered and applied—actually applied—that is what makes the column unquestionably useful.

In some of the letters a previously tried wrong or inadequate method has been described, with its imperfect results, and then the better way and its better results. We have found these letters particularly helpful, as they leave no doubt as to the value of the second method tried.

(Mrs.) M. J.

* * *

Guildford, Surrey, Eng.

Dear Editor:

Will you please forward the inclosed letter for me. I teach two little boys their first lessons and I find the Monitor so helpful. The Monday one is always eagerly looked forward to by the children for the stories, poems and letters on the Children's Page. I read very carefully all the letters in the Parent Column and find many helpful suggestions.

We study the lives of children in other lands in our little school and I thought it would be a good idea to write to some of the friends whose letters appear in the Monitor and get information of the different parts of the world in this way. It seems to appeal to the children so we have started by answering the letter from Australia, as we have been studying the animals of that part.

Thank you for all the good things in the Monitor. (Miss) W. E. L.

* * *

Constructive Self-Amusement

Children do not need much amusing, either in the nursery or in the way of treats. They need to work out their own ideas, either in some way all their own, or in happy unity with children of their own age. We can show keen interest in all they do, and give wise guidance when it is needed, and direct them toward constructive play at all times. Occasionally to be one with them in a good romp, breaks down barriers of inequality of ages, and makes the children feel that we are one with them. Also, occasionally to construct something together, if each has his own definite share of the work, can be stimulating to the friendship a child values so much. But I have many times seen an older person, with the best intentions, literally swamp the little child's thoughts, and actions, with his own mature ones, until the child sinks back saying, "You go on, I'll watch, you do it so much better than I do." The older person goes on, feeling that it is right, and glad to have a better expression than would otherwise result.

But what does the product matter? What of the child meantime? Is he finding how to put his ideas into action? How to coöperate with another? No, he is learning to lay down his tools, and watch another, and that is never good, is it? So let us rather draw out the child's thoughts into action, and so assist him to find his own talents. G. A.

Song-and-Diary Method in Teaching German

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Munich

HERR GEORG LAPPER, for many years instructor of German at Canton, China, and at San Sebastian, Spain, has developed a new method in teaching languages, a song-and-diary method. The Bavarian state Ministry of Public Instruction had called him to Munich last semester, to give an elementary course in German to foreigners studying at the university and other institutes here. Now Herr Lapper's lessons are broadcast over Germany and to other countries of Europe.

Mr. Lapper's method lies in making some popular song, or even some nursery rhyme, the nucleus around which each lesson is formed, and out of this nucleus a general conversation arises. The words of the song are written on the blackboard. The meaning of each word is discussed, and this discussion branches out surprisingly, so that quite a vocabulary is acquired in a short time. Mr. Lapper then proceeds to the piano and gives the tune, and the class joins in the song. Rhyme and rhythm are a great help in memorizing the words. Each pupil has to write a diary, which is carefully written. This method is quite different from those generally in use, and makes the language a living thing instead of a collection of rules. The ear becomes accustomed to the flow of German words, and there are many phrases from songs that can be used easily in daily conversation.

The reporter attended one of Mr. Lapper's lessons in the university. She found a class of some 20 pupils hailing from many countries: From Italy, Spain and France, from Greece and Rumania, from Great Britain, Canada and the United States of America, China and Japan. Many of the students were instructors in their own countries, and some had already attained the dignity of university professor. None had taken Mr. Lapper's course longer than a month, and some had joined the class only a few days before. They all seemed to consider the lesson more a pleasure than a task, and Mr. Lapper's knowledge of languages appeared an invaluable factor in a class made up of students from so many countries.

A great advantage of this method is that students can join the class at any time, for each lesson is a separate course in itself. Mr. Lapper maintains that his pupils learn to speak German fluently in nine months. The study of grammar does not enable one to speak, and students, who had previously tried other methods, highly praised Mr. Lapper's.

How Hobby Entered Curriculum

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Columbia, Mo.

CRAFT work displayed in this spring's Fine Arts Day exhibit at the University of Missouri is representative of the steady growth of a department, the latest achievement of which is the incorporation of it into the curriculum as a branch in which a student may take a major.

Twenty years ago, before vocational training had come to give handcraft its present appeal and make of an art known only to the specialist a popular hobby, Miss Ella Victoria Dobbs came to the university fresh from study with the master, Arthur Wesley Dow, at Columbia University, to teach three obscure little courses in applied design and educational handwork. The few art courses then being taught in the University of Missouri were hid away in the college of arts and science, and those being given under Miss Dobbs' instruction were sandwiched in among the industrial arts courses in the school of education.

Slowly and quietly, while the bulk of students in the university were unaware of their existence, these three unpretentious little courses grew into a dozen well-defined and complete schedules, including weaving, basketry, pottery, toy making, bookbinding, three classes in handwork and four in artcraft. When the school of fine arts, which was this year elevated to the status of a college, was established in the university in 1924, this curriculuum was put into it as a separate department in applied art, with Miss Dobbs, its originator and guiding hand, at the head of it. And a more capable and efficient instructor would have been hard to find, for, besides her graduate study of the crafts with Dow, she also came prepared with undergraduate art training and several years of teaching experience. For 10 years she was the chairman of the National Council of Primary Education, and she was a charter member and first president of Pi Lambda Theta, a national honorary educational sorority.

Now the planing, designing, hammering, cutting, pasting, printing, painting, chipping and molding which go merrily on every day in the week in the applied arts room require not only the entire time of Miss Dobbs, but also the concentrated attention of two half-time instructors, to say nothing of that of several student assistants who are kept busy caring for the equipment, which now fills dozens of cabinets, closets and shelves where there were formerly only a few hammers and saws.

SCHOOLS—California

Clairbourn School
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
Co-educational Accredited Staff Fifth Year
Industrial and fine arts. French diction, music sports. Individual unfoldment under careful guidance.
Literature on request
Mrs. W. W. Butterfield, Director
Tel. Te. 3088 345 West California St.

PAGE MILITARY ACADEMY
A quality school for little boys.
Page serves the little boys only. Matrons give motherly attention. Boys taught how to study and to conduct themselves like little gentlemen. Modified military and physical training. The largest school of its kind in America. Catalog.
Cadet Major Cockins, 13 years old
Major Robert A. Gibbs, Headmaster.
1229 Cochran Avenue Los Angeles, California

SCHOOLS—California

The ANNA HEAD School
Gate
College Preparatory General Courses Accredited—East and West
Post Graduate Department Lower School
Music, Art, Home Economics
Outdoor life the year round
Swimming Golf Tennis
Out of door classes in pleasant weather
Modern equipment New buildings
Write for illustrated catalog
Mary E. Wilson, Prin. 2538 Channing Way, Berkeley, California

SCHOOLS—California

CHOUINARD SCHOOL OF ART
School Year 1930-31
September 15 to June 12
Fine and Applied Arts
DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL
Catalogue on request.
741 SOUTH GRAND VIEW
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. DUnkirk 4798

Hansel-Gretel School
GLENDALE, CALIF.
Residence and Day School for very young children. Pre-School — Kindergarten—Primary Grades — Folk Dancing — Dramatic Art — Piano — Supervised Play—Transportation.
Mrs. Irma S. Ford, Director
903 So. Central Avenue Douglas 5999
Booklet upon request.

Learn Business
as handled by practical business men. Individual, small group instruction—to develop individual efficiency through an understanding of sound principles and correct practice. All Commercial Courses. Write for catalog.
Sawyer School of Business
805 South Flower St., Los Angeles, California

Monticello School for Girls
Fireproof Building
Day—Resident
Kindergarten to Eleventh Grade. Language, Music, Art. Transportation. Children encouraged to attend Sunday School of their choice. MADIE BURMESTER McBRIDE, Prin. EM. 6637. 2445 S. Western (at West Adams). LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Happyland for Tiny Tots
Day and Resident
Children—Age 3 to 6
OUTDOOR KINDERGARTEN—FRENCH
SHADY PLAYGROUND
FREE TRANSPORTATION
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND
CATHERINE T. FULKERSON
1934 North Vermont Olympia 0314
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

New York

PREPARE FOR A PROFESSION!
N. Y. School of Fine and Applied Art
(Parsons)
WILLIAM M. ODOM, President
The only International Professional School offering Interior Architecture and Decoration; Costume Design; Advertising Illustration. Also Teachers Training and Special Saturday and Evening Extension Courses.
REGISTER NOW FOR AUTUMN SESSION
Address Secretary, 2239 Broadway, N. Y.

Rudolf Steiner School
for BOYS and GIRLS
Kindergarten to 8th Grade.
Second year opens October 1st, 1930
20 West 73rd Street (near Central Park)
Endicott 4770 NEW YORK, N. Y.

IRVING SCHOOL
FOR BOYS
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Twenty-five miles from New York, in the beautiful, historic "Irving" country. Four-year high school, and two-year junior course. Prepares for all colleges and technical schools. Character, culture, and scholarship developed in Christian home atmosphere. Enrollment limit of 150 enables personal study of individual. Long record of success in College Entrance Board Examinations. 93rd year. 39th under present headmaster. Modern equipment. Excellent athletic facilities. Gymnasium, swimming pool. Write for catalog.
Rev. JOHN M. FURMAN, L. H. D.
Headmaster
Box 960, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, NEW YORK

SCHOOLS—California

The Martha Washington School for Girls
Formerly The Elliott School for Girls
LOS ANGELES
Fall Term Opens Mon., Sept. 15
Residence and Day School. First Year through High School. High, dry location. Ideal home life. Every educational advantage. Character Building—Outdoor Exercises. Open the entire year. Martha Collins Weaver, M.A., Principal. 443 S. Mariposa Ave. Telephone EX. 1969.

SCHOOLS—California

Train for Leadership
EXECUTIVE training in Business Administration, Higher Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Also shorter commercial courses. Strong faculty, high standards, nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Get interesting catalog.
Woodbury COLLEGE
Los Angeles, Calif.

Mabelle Scott Rancho School
for GIRLS
Formerly Fulton Rancho School for Girls
Situated in beautiful 26-acre orange grove with swimming pool, riding horses, tennis courts, etc. Individual school work, grammar and high school subjects. Reasonable rates. Near Los Angeles. Open the entire year. Director, Mrs. Mabelle Scott Fulton. Corner Citrus and Alosta Avenue, Azusa, Calif.

California Preparatory
[CAL-PREP] SCHOOL FOR BOYS

100 acre campus in delightful, out-of-town environment. Modern, fireproof buildings. All athletic facilities. Personal, individual attention by unexcelled teaching staff. Fully accredited. First grade to college. Boarding and day students. Non-military. Non-sectarian. Reasonable tuition. Write for Catalog. Headmaster, Covina, Calif., Dept. 61

New York

PREPARE FOR A PROFESSION!
N.Y. School of Fine and Applied Art
(Parsons)
WILLIAM M. ODOM, President
The only International Professional School offering Interior Architecture and Decoration; Costume Design; Advertising Illustration. Also Teachers Training and Special Saturday and Evening Extension Courses.
REGISTER NOW FOR AUTUMN SESSION
Address Secretary, 2239 Broadway, N. Y.

Berkeley-Irving School
A Select Private School for Boys
311 W. 83rd Street, New York City
"From Primary to College"
Small Classes
Individual Instruction
Highest Standard of Scholarship
No Home Study for Young Boys
Excellent Library
Gymnasium
Athletics
Modern Laboratory
Swimming Pool
Experienced Coach
51ST YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 25
The Headmaster is at the school every morning
Illustrated Catalogue Upon Request
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, HEADMASTER
Telephone ENDicott 5439

Maine

KENT'S HILL
Prepares for all Colleges. Fully Accredited. Commercial and General Academic Courses. Unusually strong Music Department. Extensive Campus and Playing Fields. Year round outdoor sports. Organized Athletics for Boys and Girls. Board, Room and Tuition, $600. Write for Descriptive Literature
E. W. HINCKS, Ed.M., Headmaster, Box S, Kent's Hill, Maine

WESTBROOK
Seminary and Junior College
For girls. Thorough college preparation. Member American Association Junior Colleges. Music, art, dramatics, home economics, stenographic courses. Small classes. Charming campus. Gymnasium, sports. 100th year. Rate $1000. Catalog, Agnes M. Safford, Prin., Box H, Portland, Maine.

Maine

In the Lake Region of Maine
BRIDGTON
Year Round Summer Camp Activities
A School for 100 Boys, 11 to 19
Accredited Six-Year College Preparatory School
Seventh and Eighth Grades through High School
Graduates doing excellent work in 25 colleges.
Winter Sports and Outdoor Life a Feature.
Trained Camp Councilors. Able Faculty.
Junior and Senior Athletics
123rd Year Rate $600 Five Hours From Boston
H. H. SAMPSON, Principal, Box 30, North Bridgton, Maine

SCHOOLS—Virginia

FORK UNION
MILITARY ACADEMY
Accredited. Eminent Trustees. Fireproof buildings. Small classes. Supervised study. Prepares for College or business. Ranked at Honor School by U. S. Gov. R.O.T.C. Athletics. Give your boy what he cannot lose—education. 33rd year. Catalog.
Dr. J. J. Wicker, Pres., Box M, Fork Union, Va.

CHATHAM HALL

An Episcopal School for Girls in Southern Virginia
Thorough College preparation. General, Advanced and Special Courses. Secretarial Training. Outdoor sports the year round. One hundred and seventy-five acre estate. Saddle horses, golf course, archery, tennis. Swimming pool. Catalog.
Rev. Edmund J. Lee, D.D.
Box S, Chatham, Va.
N. Y. address: Mrs. E. V. Brush, 25 W. 43d St., Room 2001, Bryant 4466.

SCHOOLS—Delaware

WESLEY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
Fully Accredited. Thorough Preparation for any College. Excellent Business, Music and Art Courses. Modern Gymnasium, Swimming Pool and Athletic Field. Endowment permits rate of $500.00. Co-educational.
Write for illustrated catalog.
CLARENCE A. SHORT, M. S., President
Box C, Dover, Delaware

New Hampshire

EMERSON SCHOOL
FOR BOYS 9-16
Intensive preparation for Phillips-Exeter, Andover and other leading schools. Attractive environment of academy town. Close comradeship of instructors and boys. Distinct home atmosphere. All inclusive rate. For catalog address Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Emerson, Box 678, Exeter, N. H.

SCHOOLS—District of Columbia

Landon School
Prepares boys thoroughly for College Board examinations, West Point and Annapolis. Limited enrollment. Small classes. Individual instruction. Student government. Honor system. Periodical lectures on art, professions, travel, etc., by prominent men. Athletics. Ages 10-18. Catalog.
PAUL L. BANFIELD, Box S, 2121 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Chevy Chase
Junior College and Senior High School at Washington, 27th year—
12 acre campus. Two year college course for high school graduates. College preparatory and general courses. Home Economics, Secretarial, Interior Decoration, Dramatic Art, Music, Art, Expression. Suburban college with city advantages. Outdoor sports, Swimming, Riding. Catalog. Theodore Halbert Wilson, President, Box M, Washington, D. C.

The University Guild
A Women's Organization
Educational Programs
devoted to the Cultural Subjects and Public Speaking. Chapters now organized or in process of organization in most of the principal cities of the United States.
For further information
GENERAL OFFICES Healey Building Atlanta, Ga.
WESTERN OFFICE Midland Building Kansas City, Mo.

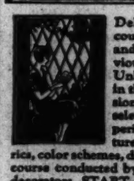
SCHOOLS—California

Traphagen School of Fashion

Intensive Eight Months' Winter Course
All phases from elementary to full mastery of costume design and illustration taught in shortest time consistent with thoroughness. Day and evening. In Arnold, Constable Costume Design Competition over 100 schools and nearly 800 students took part; all prizes were awarded Traphagen pupils with exception of one of the five third prizes.
1680 Broadway [near 52nd St.] New York

ANDRÉBROOK
Tarrytown-on-Hudson: A small, unique school in historic setting. College preparation. Foreign languages. Outdoor sports.
Munich, Bavaria: Selected group of older girls. Art. Music. Languages. Mountain Sports. Spring in Italy.
Miss Lillian Clark Weaver
Andrébrook Tarrytown-on-Hudson, New York.

STUDY INTERIOR DECORATION AT HOME



Delightfully arranged courses for professional and cultural use. No previous training required. Unlimited opportunities in this fascinating profession. Full instruction in selecting and assembling period and modern furniture, wall treatments, fabrics, color schemes, draperies. Home study course conducted by leading New York decorators. START AT ONCE. Full information may be obtained by sending for free booklet 26S.
Also
RESIDENT DAY COURSES
Start October 3rd. Send for catalog 26R
The NEW YORK SCHOOL of INTERIOR DECORATION
578 Madison Ave. Established 1913 N.Y.

Winnwood School
Fall Term Sept. 17
Co-educational College Preparatory
LAKE GROVE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
Telephone Ronkonkoma 116
All Sports Including Horseback Riding, Archery and Golf.
Founded 1914

New Jersey

FORNACHON HALL
Boarding school for girls, 4-14 years of age. (Boys 4-10). Thorough education. Individual training. Progressive methods. Homelike surroundings. Outdoor activities. 22 miles from New York.
Catalogue
Louise M. Carr, Pd.B., B.Sc., Principal
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Michigan

LEELANAU for BOYS
A COUNTRY BOARDING SCHOOL
For Boys of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Grades
College Trained and Experienced teachers. Small classes with careful attention to the individual boy. Regular Junior High School courses plus instruction in practical boat and glider building. Tennis, horseback riding, snow shoeing, skiing, tobogganing, skating. For booklet and further information write to William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Michigan.
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wisconsin

HILLCREST
SCHOOL for GIRLS, 6 to 14 Years
Not only an Accredited School with smaller classes and Individual attention, but a delightful Home environment. Modern methods. Outdoor Sports. Friendly teachers. "The School of Happiness." — 21st year. Near Milwaukee. Catalog:—Sarah M. Davison, Prin., Box 4M, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Illinois

The Starrett School for Girls
46th Year Opens September 17
Boarding and Day School
Fully accredited High School, Junior College, and Special Courses including Conservatory of Music, Art, Dramatic Art, Home Economics, Secretarial Courses, Physical Culture and Dancing.
Phones: Drexel 7136, Oakland 0664
4515 Drexel Boulevard Chicago, Illinois

WHAT SCHOOL?
—Before deciding secure catalog of the progressive Todd School with its "Harmony Ideals." Oldest in West. 33rd year. Note:—
TODD for Boys 6 to 15. Men teachers and housemothers who understand boys. Accredited. All Sports, Shop, Pool. Visit via C. & N. W. or Auto Route 19. Hour from Chicago. CATALOG: Box M, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

HYDE PARK SCHOOL for LITTLE CHILDREN
5445 Hyde Park Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.
A school incorporating a Nursery School, Kindergarten and the Primary Grades. Conversational French, Music, Dancing and Dalcroze Eurhythmics featured.
Limited Boarding Department
Auto Service Catalogue Upon Request
JUANITA STAFF, Principal

EVANSTON, Ill.
The Fonderoc School
2238 CENTRAL STREET
A North Shore Day School for normal happy children. Individual attention. Grades, Kindergarten, Nursery. Fall term opens September 8th. Bus service: Evanston, Wilmette, Kenilworth, Winnetka and convenient Chicago districts. Glenna L. Griffith, Principal. Phone University 3445 or 3441.
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor and the Chicago Leader.

GREGG COLLEGE
Co-educational, enrolling only high school graduates in the day school. Offers intensive training for secretarial accounting, court reporting and teaching positions. 28th year. Placement service. Home of Gregg Shorthand.
Write for Free Book of Facts and Money-Saving Enrollment Plan.
GREGG COLLEGE
225 North Wabash Avenue Chicago, Ill.

VOGUE SCHOOL FASHION ART

Fashion Drawing, Costume Design, Fashion Posters, Color, Layout, etc. Also Men's Fashions DRESS DESIGNING. Freehand Cutting, Draping Millinery, Sketching, Color, Ideas, Styling INT. DECORATION. Period Styles, Color Arrangement, Estimates, Rendering, Styling Individual Attention — Co-educational RUTH WADE RAY - ELIZABETH MANLEY
316 SO. MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, CHICAGO, DEPT. R

CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL
OPENS SEPT. 15
Evening classes—send for bulletin.
35th Year
DEPT. A, 155 No. Clark St.
Chicago, Ill. Dearborn 9758

Train for Business Leadership!

THIS school of recognized leadership fits you for success—gives you the assurance of a good position on graduation with widened opportunity, higher salary and steadier employment.
Sixteen practical courses to choose from, including Executive Secretarial Training and complete Business Administration courses. Competent, practical teachers, sunlit class rooms, newly equipped, and congenial, stimulating classmates—the pick of the youth of the middle west. Classes day or evening.
"Student Aid" Plan for benefit of out-of-town scholars
Write today for complete catalog M. C. Visit the school or phone Randolph 1878
Bryant & Stratton COLLEGE
38 South Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

EDUCATIONAL

Fruit, Vegetables and Eggs at the Kindergarten Market

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

SHE hopped out of bed with an extra bounce, for this was the morning that the new fruit and vegetable market was to be opened, and Helen Jean must be one of the first customers. The market, though constructed in the corner of the school room, was just as nearly like a real market as kindergarteners could make it.

Luscious strawberries piled high in boxes, sweet corn, carrots, apples, oranges, lemons, pears, and plums looked very tempting and fresh though they were all fashioned by the children's own hands out of clay, tissue paper, or crumpled newspaper.

Even the market itself had been several weeks a-building by small hands and cheerful hearts. Empty crates, lugged in from grocery stores by little boys, were put side by side to form the counter. The doorway and open windows resulted when a few additional boxes were placed at intervals on top of the counter. A green and tan awning made of wrapping paper, chalked with green crayon, and cut in scallops at the lower edge was stretched over the whole.

The children were divided into committees and given special jobs to do. After the class had made an excursion to a real grocery store to see how this business was carried on, all kinds of suggestions popped up from the children. A toy cash register was brought in by a boy with beaming face who insisted that sales must be rung up. Empty cartons once filled with oatmeal, rice, or raisins were gathered to stock the shelves.

What was a market without fruit and vegetables? These must be concocted in ingenious ways. The more adept fingers molded clay into pear-shaped forms to be painted yellow, or hollowed out the clay balls a trifle at the stem for apples, or deftly gave a pointed finish to the tiny strawberry. Less experienced hands made plain clay balls, of snowball fashion, to be painted purplish red for plums.

Still less skilled children had their share in crumpling red tissue paper and stuffing it in berry boxes which, from a distance, reminded the prospective customers of truly delicious strawberries. The corn required both green and yellow tissue paper. And when it came to carrots, as the orange strips were fastened to the green tops to make the bunches, the children could appreciate the poem recently learned about "Mister Carrot" written by Dorothy Aldis.

Nice Mister Carrot
Makes curly hair
His head grows underneath the ground
His feet up in the air.

And early in the morning
I find him in his bed
And give his feet a great big pull
And out comes his head.

What did it matter if, after the yellow tissue paper was stripped from the lemon, only a ball of crumpled newspaper came forth? And why bother if only wads of black print formed a basis for the tissue paper covered orange. Who was to be storekeeper? On this busy opening day it was decided to have several workers behind the counter. Others would have their turn later on.

"How much is corn?" a curly-haired early customer asked, as she scrutinized the yellow ears, and swung a big old purse at her side.

"Today, it's 25 cents," the brisk clerk of five summers answered while he quickly slipped a pencil behind his ear.

"Have you any nice butter?" and "How much are eggs?" were typical questions from the ever-increasing number of shoppers.

"That will be all," was the cue for the small clerk behind the counter to mark the price to each article in a column on the paper bag which had been so carefully folded earlier in the day. Then with one sweep of the arm, the bag opened to receive the purchases.

"Your change, lady," inevitably followed each transaction as the cash register clicked and the cardboard disks representing money changed hands.

A tremendous business piled up. Little did it matter if the same identical customers returned again and again, for it often happens thus with grown-ups.

Spick-and-span was the store at the end of the day. The task of replacing in order all the vegetables and fruit for the next day's sales, as well as the sweeping out and locking up, was quite as important to these small children as any other part of the day's work and play.

This kindergarten class at the Parker Practice School of the Chicago Normal College thus reproduced one phase of community life where all could plan and play together. More than one child who, with no brothers or sisters at home, is accustomed to having his own way, had to learn to coöperate with other children. Compromises must be made. Decisions must be arrived at. A certain give and take was involved in planning the store, according to Miss Viola Lynch, kindergarten teacher.

As most children delight in the idea of "keeping store," the interest in the homemade market continued at high speed for several weeks before it gave way for the next project.

Louis F. Brook

Opening Day of the Fruit and Vegetable Market Made by the Kindergartners in the Parker Practice School of the Chicago Normal School.

Teachers and Public Library

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cheltenham, Eng.

DURING the last eight years an unusually close friendship has been built between the Cheltenham Public Library and a wide ring of teachers. The number of free public lectures given within the building by educators is sufficient evidence of the living character of the bond. The librarian has been glad to have the services of a professor of history from Bristol University, a professor of art from Oxford, a director of education, a headmaster of a "public" school, a headmaster of a great grammar school, an eminent publisher, a director of the largest circulating library in England, training-college lecturers and an organizer of craftwork.

Cheltenham is a town which lives by education. It has 49,000 people; mostly poorly paid artisans amid a few scarcely wealthy pensioners. The public library service was severely cut during the post-war economies, but since then a remarkable leap forward has brought the library into prominence. And an endeavor is now being made to make the departments of arts and crafts, English, history and education truly representative.

This last endeavor has been brought about with the active coöperation of many teachers. The local educational authority has additionally agreed to house its own library in the institution so that it might be watched by the public library staff. These books are borrowable by teachers without stint either with regard to numbers or to time. More striking perhaps is the good will of the committee which has agreed to the loan of any book from the public reference department for home reading by the teachers so long as the ordinary public service is not seriously impeded.

In the Periodical Press

Every reader is aware of how much valuable material appears fleetingly in the periodical press. With a view to keeping the teachers abreast of all forward movements the Subject Index to Periodicals published by the Library Association is kept bound. The costly problem of retaining possession of relevant periodicals is one of the most vexing questions constantly being considered. Well-devised binding covers have been invented for scholarly paper-backed pamphlets.

In this display of good will towards the teaching profession the committee has been mindful of the children. This year extensive alterations have taken place in the children's departments. New shelfing has been obtained, new and more comfortable furniture gives a cheery welcome. The children borrow over 28,000 volumes a year. Particular care is being taken to remove all antiquated books, all tattered copies. Yet the distinct privilege of Cheltenham children is that of being able to use the public reference department as a class with their teachers before the public opening each morning. There under skilled guidance they are taught not the mere names of the world's reference books, but also the best way of finding a path through their contents. They are freely allowed to take from the shelves any one of the 29,000 books.

The strong linkage between the teachers and the public library has now been forged long enough for the zest for reading to have permeated the adults as well as children. Grown-ups now read more than 279,000 volumes a year; that is practically twice the circulation of the well-known London Library so much used by novelists. There has been no artificial boost behind this zeal. Adults have been taught by the free gift of a quarterly magazine containing lists of new books and special bibliographies; by being given free access both to the shelves and to the complete card-index catalogue; and finally by the gratis issue of special reading-lists in connection with the meetings of the many societies which gather within its walls.

Book Laboratory

The library indeed has now become a book laboratory for the student and for the business man. The following groups meet in its handsome art gallery: the National Union of Teachers, the Historical Association, the Science Society, the Civic Society, the Municipal Officers' Guild, the Beekeeper's Association, the National Council for Women, the Workers' Education Association, the Electrical Association for Women, and the University Extension Council. The suggestions proposed at these gatherings do much to maintain, nourish and circulate the books on the shelves. The recommended books are added and speedily made available to students.

The zenith of the library's activities was probably an enormously popular book week which astonished the London press. It ran for a fortnight! It attracted 5000 visitors; 800 folk attended the talks on books. The publishers were a joy; 54 firms exhibited 2000 volumes, chosen for utility and for pleasure, for knowledge and for power.

Michael Sadleir was gracious enough to loan his Anthony Trollope, in every step of manufacture from his own penmanship to the bound and autographed book. Mr. Basil Blackwell, too, lent his own copy of Froissart's Chronicles, which is almost as beautiful as William Morris's Kelmscott Chaucer.

Gifts to the library are symptomatic. They voice the love felt for the. library by all members of the community; from the literary editor of a famous London review, from the local poet, from those teaching in the university, the training college, the "public" school, the grammar school, the central school, the primary school, right down to the "under-fives" department.

Experimental Class in Languages

AN EXPERIMENTAL class was formed at the James Monroe High School, New York City, to look into the cause of failure among beginners in languages. Among failing pupils, about 50 French, German, and Latin students attended regularly and the effort with which they sought information about the language and people showed a great, eager curiosity. Nevertheless, the teacher was dismayed at their lack of historical background and their lack of information concerning Greek, Roman and Norse mythology.

The pupils asked the questions and all work was purely voluntary. They learned a great deal about history, geography, customs and manners of many countries, as well as a great deal about technique of grammar and language work. The class went deeply into the origin of words and the interplay of one language on another. Forty-three per cent of those who attended passed.

It was revealed that the pupils were poorly equipped to deal with grammar. Many did not understand ordinary word relationships. It seems clear, therefore, that grammar and a book are not the ideal media for language work. These failing pupils could be saved if all formal grammar work were immediately eliminated and their chosen language made a living, vital, talked, acted factor in their lives.

SCHOOLS—Massachusetts

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL
581 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON (Copley Sq.) Founded 1828
Prepares Boys Exclusively for
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
and other Scientific Schools
Every Teacher a Specialist.
FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal

SCHOOLS—Massachusetts

REED ART SCHOOL OF ART
GRAPHIC ARTS—
COSTUME ILLUSTRATION
Students Developed Individually
Send for Catalog
Study by Correspondence Available
899 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Commonwealth 3029

Faelten Pianoforte School
34th Season
REINHOLD FAELTEN, Dir.
Steady and rapid progress insured. Opportunity for every pupil to make public appearance in weekly recitals.
FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 11
Call for personal interview. Office now open for registration.
CLEMENT HAYES, Secretary
30 Huntington Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.

SCHOOLS—Massachusetts

DESIGNERS ART
Drawing, Painting, Design
Day, Evening and Saturday Morning Classes
REGISTER NOW FOR FALL TERM
Send for Catalog C
376 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
COMmonwealth 3323

THE POND SCHOOL
Overlooking Harvard Yard
Opposite Memorial Hall
Thorough businesslike preparation for the college board examinations.
SEPARATE INSTRUCTION
of Each Student
SUPERVISED STUDY
at the School Under Instructors
Training in the Most Effective Methods of Study and Concentration
Students May Enroll Now
W. McD. POND, Head Master
42 Quincy St., Cambridge POR ter 1971

SCHOOLS—Massachusetts

WAGNER SCHOOL OF SIGN and Advertising ARTS
Pioneer and largest school of its kind in New England with day and evening classes. Poster painting, sign writing, show card writing, and commercial art featured. Fall classes start Sept. 15. Illustrated catalog sent upon request. Investigate before deciding.
CHAS. L. H. WAGNER, Director, 470 Stuart St., BOSTON, MASS.
"Enter to learn, depart to serve."

ThayerAcademy
Founded by Gen. Sylvanus Thayer. Father of West Point
A College Preparatory School in the Country
Eleven Miles from Boston
Thayerlands, a Junior School
Preparing for Thayer Academy
Five and Seven-Day Boarding Plan
STACY B. SOUTHWORTH, Headmaster
Box C, Braintree, Mass.

The ERSKINE SCHOOL
JUNIOR COLLEGE COURSES for the girls who are graduates of the leading Preparatory and High Schools.
BOSTON Masters in Music and Art, University Instructors in Academic Work. Carefully planned Secretarial Program.
DAY AND RESIDENT PUPILS
For Catalogue Address the Director
EUPHEMIA McCLINTOCK, A. M.
129 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
Telephone COMmonwealth 8028

SCHOOLS—Massachusetts

WALTHAM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
COLLEGE preparatory, general, and special courses. Day and boarding students. Separate residence for girls 6 to 13 years. Friendly atmosphere. Outdoor sports. Ten miles from Boston. Catalog.
MISS LOUISE FAY, Principal
Box M Waltham, Mass.

Chamberlayne School for Girls
College Preparatory. Post Graduate and General Courses. Resident and Five-Day Resident Students. One-Year Intensive College Preparatory Course.
BERTHA K. FILKINS
1781½ Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
Telephone COM monwealth 8014

Exeter School of Art
(Accredited)
Beginners and Advanced Courses in Interior Decoration, Teachers' Training, Advertising Art, Costume Design, Illustration.
Placement Bureau
Register now for Fall Classes
CATALOG ON REQUEST
Address
George W. Morrison (Director)
729 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

HOME STUDY COURSES

Short-Story Writing
Particulars of Dr. Esenwein's famous forty-lesson course in writing and marketing of the Short-Story and sample copy of The Writer's Monthly free. Write today.
The Home Correspondence School
Dept. 92 Springfield, Mass.

SCHOOLS—Massachusetts

MACDUFFIE
Old New England School for girls, with high ideals. Friendly home life. College preparatory, general courses. 1-year college entrance review. Small classes. Domestic Science. Music, Art. Sports.
DR. and MRS. JOHN MACDUFFIE
183 Upper Central Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SCHOOLS—Massachusetts

THE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS
Courses in Painting, Modelling, Design, Interior Decoration, Illustration, Costume Design, Jewelry, Pottery. Special classes for men in painting under Charles Hopkinson. For illustrated catalog write Katherine M. Child, Director
234 BEACON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

HOUSE IN THE PINES
A Country School near Boston
Thorough College Preparation. Two-Year Graduate Courses.
New Art Studio. French House. Household Arts. Music. Fine Riding Horses.
THE NOOKS—A Separate School for Girls of Junior High School Age. Miss Gertrude E. Cornish, Principal, 100 Pine Street, Norton, Mass.

SCHOOLS—Massachusetts

BERKELEY
Preparatory School for Boys
Instruction designed to meet college entrance requirements. Small classes. Able faculty. Summer session now open. Fall term begins Sept. 24.
1089 Boylston Street, Boston

Old Colony School
Secretarial and Business Training
For Young Women Graduates of Public High School or College
One-Year Course prepares for Executive Positions or the Management of Personal Property. Resident and day pupils.
For Booklet or Information address
Mrs. Margaret Vail Fowler
317 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
Telephone Com. 6780

SEA PINES
BREWSTER, MASS.
Faith Bickford, Principal
A Resident School in the Country
For wholesome, purposeful girls of intellect and culture. Training in right attitudes for progress. Educational goals. College preparatory and cultural courses. Dramatics. Music. Art. Dancing. Horseback riding. Athletics. Separate children's unit. Scholarships. For personal consultation address W. T. CHASE, 44 Sumner Street, Newton Center, Mass.
Tel. CENter Newton 2486-W

FELIX FOX SCHOOL OF PIANOFORTE PLAYING
FELIX FOX, Director
PIANOFORTE from elementary to most advanced grade; THEORY; SOLFEGGIO; HARMONY; COUNTERPOINT; SIGHT PLAYING; HISTORY OF MUSIC; APPRECIATION OF MUSIC; NORMAL COURSE; ASSEMBLIES; PUBLIC PUPILS' CONCERTS.
Write for booklet
403 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.

SCHOOLS—Massachusetts

Lasell Seminary
Long-established, modern school for young women. Ten miles from Boston. Two-year courses for high school graduates. Home Economics, Secretarial, College Preparatory, Art, Music courses. Junior School. Catalogs
GUY M. WINSLOW, Ph.D., Prin.
170 Woodland Rd., Auburndale, Mass.

Lawrence Academy
137th Year
College preparation. One Hundred boys. $1000. Rooms with bath. Tennis courts. Graduates in best New England colleges.
F. C. Gray, Principal Groton, Mass.

This is the oldest commercial art school in New England, and has a national reputation for successfully training and placing its students. Day and evening classes. Illustrated catalogue. Visitors welcome. Kenmore 2164.
SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ART
657 Boylston St. Boston

HOME STUDY COURSES

TEACH THEM HOW
You can cut several years from your child's school period, yet give a sound education. You can start them with the Eureka system from 12 months to 5 years of age. Let us help you to accomplish this in your OWN HOME. FREE literature showing how these remarkable results are accomplished will be gladly sent. State age of child.
AGENTS WANTED
Open territory for exclusive agents. If you wish to establish your own business send for FREE literature.
Eureka System of Child Education
Carnegie Hall, New York City

SCHOOLS

The HUFF SCHOOL of Commerce
Offers Accounting (Walton), Business Administration, Business Law, Court Reporting, Secretarial, Stenotypy, Shorthand, and Typing Courses. For particular people who wish to make good business connections.
N. M. HUFF, Principal
920 Tracy, Kansas City, Missouri VI 4487
6th and Minnesota, Kansas City, Kansas

Friends' Academy
Founded 1810 Incorporated 1812
Qualifying girls for leading college preparatory schools.
Five-day or seven-day resident accommodations for girls 8 to 14 years.
Sound preparation in fundamentals. Modern educational methods. Small classes insure individual attention. Address Miss Adelia Ethel Borden, Principal, 26 Morgan Street, New Bedford, Mass.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATED STUDIOS OF MUSIC
246 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Day and evening instruction in piano, voice, organ, violin, viola, violoncello, contrabass, and all other orchestral instruments; theory, harmony, composition.
Department of Dramatic Art and Dancing
KENmore 6608

Grace de Carlton Dancing
CLASSIC (Rhythmic and Ballet). RECREATIONAL CLASSES. CHILDREN'S CLASSES (Natural dancing, plays, pantomime, group singing).
Day and evening appointments.
Nat'l Associated Studios of Music, 246 Huntington Ave., Boston. KENmore 6608.

EMERSON College of Oratory
Largest School of Dramatics, Literature and Pedagogy in America. Summer Session, 31st year. Degrees granted. Address HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean, 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

DAMON HALL
Junior College for Young Women. Eight two-year vocational and cultural courses. Preparatory School. Small groups. Exceptionally congenial surroundings. Educational opportunities of Boston. Sports. Catalog.
FRANK H. DAMON, President, NEWTON, MASS.

WILLISTON JUNIOR SCHOOL
For Boys. Separate lower school of Williston Academy. Ages 9-15. Careful, sympathetic training. Enrollment limited to 40. New residence. Catalog.
ROBERT B. CUNNINGHAM, Headmaster
BOX 4 EASTHAMPTON, MASS.

Leland Powers School of the Spoken Word
MRS. LELAND POWERS, Principal.
Vocational Courses in the Appreciation and Interpretation of Literature. Theoretical study and practical training for the stage.
Literature on request.
Carol Whiting 31 Evans Way, Boston

Missouri

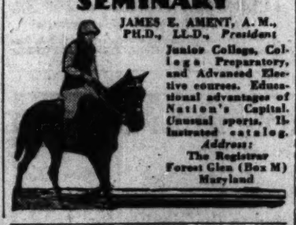
VESPER GEORGE School of Fine and Applied Art
300 Students 4-story Building
UNUSUAL STUDENT EXHIBITION
Open to Public 9—4 P. M.
Visit us before deciding. Visitors Welcome
42-44 St. Botolph St., Boston, Mass.

Country Day School
A college Preparatory School for local and out-of-town boys. New fireproof dormitory. Exceptional faculty. Spacious campus. Kindergarten through High School. For catalog, address:
CHAS. W. BRADLEE, HEADMASTER, 51ST AND WARD PARKWAY, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
LO. 0424

Connecticut

LARSON SCHOOL
One and two-year combined secretarial and cultural training for young women. Intensive course profitable for college graduates. Placement service. Attractive residence. Student activities. Advantages of University center. Write for catalog.
Registrar, 290 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

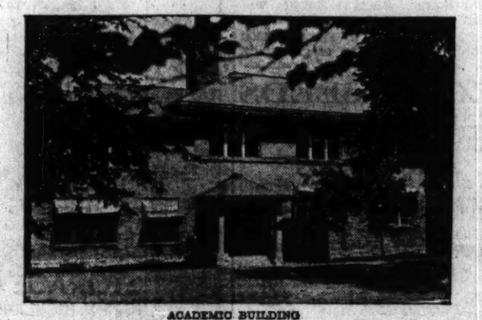
Maryland

NATIONAL PARK SEMINARY
JAMES E. AMENT, A. M., PH.D., LL.D., President

Junior College, College Preparatory, and Advanced Elective courses. Educational advantages of Nation's Capital. Unusual sports. Illustrated catalog.
Address:
The Registrar
Forest Glen (Box M)
Maryland

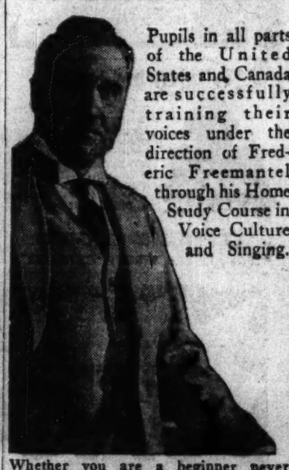
Maryland

The University School For Boys, Inc.
Woodbrook, Md.—Six Miles from Baltimore
DON COLT, Headmaster
(Formerly Gunnery School for Boys, Connecticut)
A small Country Boarding and Day School with six upper forms preparing for college.
Finest Campus in the South. 48 Acres.
Horsemanship
Under Capt. Hugh Gelston
Rates $800 to $1000
School starts Sept. 23. Registrations received now.

Another Language
Is a Social, Cultural, Business Asset
And it is so easy to learn by our natural conversational method, successful for 51 years. All modern languages, day or evening. Class or individual instruction.
FREE TRIAL LESSON
BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
HOME OFFICE: 30 West 34th Street NEW YORK
IN BOSTON: 140 Newbury Street
If there is no Berlitz School in your city, write to our New York office about our Home Study Course in
FRENCH
QUICK, EASY, DEPENDABLE


ACADEMIC BUILDING

Junior College
Upper School
Lower School
Summer Camp
Complete information about any department of the school may be obtained by addressing The Registrar, The Principia. The fall term opens September 15th.
COEDUCATIONAL
The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Train Your Voice WITH FREEMANTEL

Pupils in all parts of the United States and Canada are successfully training their voices under the direction of Frederic Freemantel through his Home Study Course in Voice Culture and Singing.
Whether you are a beginner never having had a voice lesson in your life, or some struggler after vocal honors and rewards dissatisfied with your progress, Frederic Freemantel's instruction will start you and keep you on the right road to achievement and prepare you to successfully meet the continually unfolding opportunities for a well-trained voice.
Your lessons will be under the personal supervision of Frederic Freemantel, whose more than 35 years' singing and teaching experience guides your progress.
—— —SEND FOR BOOKLET— —
Freemantel School of Singing, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.
Please send me your Free Booklet which describes Frederic Freemantel's Home Study Course in Voice Culture and Singing.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....
This valuable booklet will not be sent to children.

How You Can Master GOOD ENGLISH
---- in fifteen minutes a day

SHERWIN CODY
THOUSANDS of persons make mistakes in their everyday English—and don't know it. Most persons use only common words, colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, dull, humdrum, largely because they lack confidence in their use of language.
What Does Your English Say About You?
Every time you talk, every time you write, you show what you are. When you use the wrong word, when you mispronounce a word, when you punctuate incorrectly, when you use trite, commonplace words, you handicap yourself enormously. And you don't realize it, for people are too polite to tell you about your mistakes.
It's so easy for you to stop making the mistakes in English which have been hurting you—and to learn to present your ideas clearly, forcefully, convincingly, on all occasions.
For many years Mr. Cody studied the problem of creating instinctive habits of using good English. Some time ago he was invited by William Wirt, author of the famous Gary System of Education, to teach English to all upper-grade pupils in Gary, Indiana. By means of unique practice exercises Mr. Cody secured more improvement in these pupils in five weeks than previously had been obtained by similar pupils in two years under the old methods.
100% Self-Correcting Device
The basic principle of Mr. Cody's new method is habit-forming. Suppose he himself were standing forever at your elbow. Every time you mispronounced or misspelled a word, every time you violated correct grammatical usage, every time you used the wrong word to express your meaning, suppose you could hear him whisper: "That is wrong, it should be thus and so." In a short time you would habitually use the correct form and the right words in speaking and writing.
Mr. Cody's 100% Self-Correcting Device (upon which he holds a patent) does exactly this thing. It is his silent voice behind you, ready to speak out whenever you commit an error. It finds your mistakes and concentrates on them. You are not drilled upon anything you already know; and, unlike the old ways of learning English, there are no rules to memorize.
The study of English has been made so simple that much progress can be made in a very short time. No more than fifteen minutes a day is required—and not of study, but of fascinating practice!
Write for FREE Booklet
A new booklet explaining Mr. Cody's invention is ready. If you are ever embarrassed by mistakes in grammar, spelling, pronunciation, punctuation, or if your vocabulary is limited, this new free booklet, "How You Can Master Good English—in 15 Minutes a Day," will prove a revelation to you. It can be had by any one, free upon request. There is no obligation. Send the coupon or a letter or a postal card for it now. SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH, 679 Searle Building, Rochester, New York.
SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH
679 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.
Please send me your free booklet, "How You Can Master Good English—in 15 Minutes a Day."
Name.....
Address.....
This valuable booklet can not be sent to children.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Home Building Equipment Gardening

The Azalea Can Paint the Home Grounds Gayly at Moderate Cost

By EGBERT HANS

Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc., Landscape Designers
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cambridge, Mass.

TO MANY garden lovers who study the "genealogy" of their garden inhabitants, it may be somewhat of a surprise to learn that the "aristocratic" rhododendron and azalea belong to the same family as the "democratic" huckleberry—both being members of the Heath family.

Nature's class distinction is not of a social kind, but is based upon typical living requirements shared alike in this family by the magnificent rhododendrons, the azaleas of dazzling brilliancy, the modest little arbutus, the blueberry of our eastern swamps, the tiny winter-green ground cover on which we step in our woodland trails, and many more plants of as many different shapes and sizes.

Let us today consider the azaleas, for not enough of them are seen in our gardens.

In the United States there continues to remain alive a certain doubt as to the hardiness of the azaleas except, of course, where the native varieties are concerned, and even the latter are not used as freely for informal plantations as they might and should be.

One is more likely to associate azaleas with hothouses, conservatories and expensive flower stores, while the grounds and gardens can be made gay with their beauty at moderate cost.

Azaleas can be used in masses for dominant plantations, or in smaller quantities as colorful supplementary incidents. Certain varieties may also be used effectively as accent points in formal gardens, these being the compact type.

There are azaleas with dark evergreen foliage as well as deciduous varieties with leaves of all shades of green and subsequent fall coloring. The colors of their flowers cannot be defined, but run the complete gamut of the spectrum, from the most delicate hues to the most spectacular brilliant coloring.

Brightest Colors on the Pallet

Those who are striving for pictorial garden effects, who wish to "paint outdoor pictures," will find the azaleas the brightest and most dazzling colors on their pallet, and, therefore, requiring the most skill in handling.

It is true that in many a conservative color scheme they are admitted with some hesitation and fear, especially where garden owners have strong likes and dislikes, and allow same to limit their appreciation and enjoyment of beauty. We should not think of beauty in terms of comparison—we need not love the modest violet less for admiring the brilliant azalea. We can hardly compare the beauty of the flat marsh under a low sky with the loftiness of the mountains—yet we may well love and admire them both. So is there equal beauty in the delicacy of a misty morning's landscape and the glory of the sunset.

Likewise, the most successful garden is the one where variety and color "run riot," bound together by the harmony of an intelligent design—and what if there is an occasional disturbance? It may be a valuable dissonant in the color symphony—and did not the old masters of music make use of dissonants?

A mass of azaleas—and the word "mass" is relative in gardening—when placed against a dark background, is more than a beautiful sight; it is a sensation. This glory is short lived, but may be extended considerably by careful grouping of varieties blooming at different periods.

One of the first to bloom is the Azalea vaseyi or pink-shell azalea, a tall irregular shrub whose pink clusters of large flowers come before the leaves, which later on turn red. Then comes the well-known Azalea poukhanensis, a smaller variety with a distinct individuality in form, and its light purple bloom. By that time one may expect the glory of the torch azalea or Azalea kaempferi, with its bright orange-red blossoms, of which variety many hybrids are being developed.

In Close Succession

In rather close succession follow the pinxterbloom or Azalea nudiflora, with flowers of darker pink not so profuse, but good for places where soil conditions are not so favorable, and better for mass than for specimen planting; the fragrant Azalea canescens, and the Azalea mollis. The latter variety is indeed one of the finest members of the family.

The flowers of the Azalea mollis run from bright orange to delicate pale yellow. This variety is very hardy, likes sunny places and lends itself admirably to massing. It needs a dark green background even more so than other azaleas, for its light green foliage gives this plant beauty and distinction after the bloom is over. The Azalea mollis is a small variety reaching height only after some years, and is therefore a good foreground plant. It is very valuable in the rock garden, especially among the dwarf evergreens that every good rock garden should have.

The hybrid Louisa Hunnewell is very hardy and outstanding for bloom profusion. The Flame azalea or Azalea calendulacea is native of the Allegheny Mountain Range. Its outstanding merit is the length of its blooming period, extending for weeks. To see these orange-red flower masses on the mountain slopes is a never-to-be-forgotten sight.

Japanese Evergreen Varieties

Then, of course, there are the Japanese evergreen azaleas, of which more and more hardy varieties are being introduced, and which are most deserving of investigation. Among the best known are Azalea amoena, Azalea hinodegiri, Azalea benigiri, Azalea indica alba and rosea, with several others, and newer varieties. Their colors, however, are darker than those of the deciduous azaleas, and are mostly basically red.

With these should be mentioned the Japanese kurume azaleas discovered by Dr. E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum in Boston. Although they are not hardy in the northeast, they can be used effectively in pots on steps, walls, balustrades and at walk intersections. Their foliage and color combine to form truly magnificent plants.

Culture

Azaleas require the same culture as rhododendrons, although they do not demand so much soil acidity, and some varieties are happy in sunny locations. They will not thrive in lime, and like the rhododendrons, require a good mulching of leaf mold or peat moss. A good mulching in the fall will serve as winter protection and be very helpful to stimulate next spring's growth.

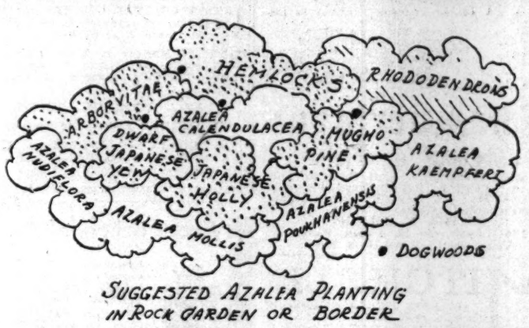
Azaleas are very effective when planted with rhododendrons and mountain laurel, but care must be taken to select early flowering varieties. Certain azalea colors will clash with the vivid rhododendron catawbiense or rhododendron hybrid blooms, and every garden owner must study and solve his own problem in that respect.

No rock garden should be without azaleas. Use them with yews, mugho pines, Japanese holly, and almost any and all of the evergreen shrubs as a background.

The above-named azalea varieties are only a few of the many now available to the garden lover, and this article will have served its purpose if your interest in azaleas is stimulated sufficiently to cause a thorough investigation of this fascinating subject.

Rhododendrons and azaleas have a large number of companion plants from the tall holly to the little pachysandra and myrtle. After becoming acquainted with the rhododendrons and azaleas, it is quite advisable to seek out these companions, which we hope to do in a following article.

[This is the second article by Mr. Hans on the broad-leafed evergreens. The first, on the rhododendrons, was published July 26. A third will appear in the near future.]



SUGGESTED AZALEA PLANTING IN ROCK GARDEN OR BORDER

Plan by Egbert Hans

Basket of Hints

Use the water in which meat is washed to dress geraniums.

The following garden plants can be successfully transplanted to pots for winter in the home: geraniums, petunias, verbenas, carnations, begonias and fuchsias.

Rock salt from the ice cream freezer for the asparagus bed is an ideal dressing, asparagus originally having come from salt marshes.

It pays to study soils. Heavy clay soils usually require some sand and light loam, gravel soils need humus or vegetable matter and sandy soils require clay or rich loam to enrich them.

Charming effects may be obtained by growing carpet plants at the foot of climbing roses. The reddish shoots and yellow apricot tints of Lady Hillingdon, for instance, contrast delightfully with deep purple violas, and the brilliant pink of that old favorite American Pillar is wonderfully effective enhanced by a mass of pale lavender Campanula Carpatica at its base.

Daisies Give That Charming, Carefree Air to the Border

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles, Calif.

THERE is a daisy for every garden from the "wee, modest, crimson-tipped flow'r" of Robert Burns to the big splash of white developed by Luther Burbank in the Shasta daisy. Nothing gives the garden that carefree effect of wild flowers more than the "happy little daisy." And the color may be white, yellow, orange, crimson, lavender or deep blue.

One of the earliest in the season is the English daisy (bellis perennis), also known as the double daisy. It is a perennial, but it can be treated as an annual and raised from seed. Growing about four inches tall, it is seen in many spring lawns blooming in white, pink and rose until late summer. Very possibly this daisy is the "wee crimson tipped flow'r" beloved of the Scottish poet for its stanchness, because clipping with the lawn mower only brings more blooms and the plants multiply each season. This English daisy is also a charming little border plant.

Another good border daisy—especially for a hedge—is the French marguerite or Paris daisy (anthemis). The word marguerite is derived from a Greek word meaning pearly. But marguerites are both pearly white and a dainty yellow. They are perennials and grow in bushlike clumps as high as two feet. The single flowers are more popular than the double. But the latter show why the florist regards them as a species of the chrysanthemum. Planted in full sunshine they will furnish flowers for both garden and house from July to October. To keep them in symmetrical shape they need to be trimmed often.

A daisy seen in old-fashioned gardens is the dainty pyrethrum or Persian daisy. This hardy perennial flourishes almost anywhere. Its tiny double flowers ranging from white to red are persistent bloomers and were put in grandmother's bouquets to drive flies away! Pyrethrum, cut, stays fresh a long time, too.

There are a number of charming blue daisies. One of the earliest is the agathea or blue daisy (agathea coelestis). This is a perennial popular in Germany as well as here, and can be planted in late fall or early spring. It has the innocent face of a little bluet or violet, and blooms very steadily once started. It grows all the way from six to eighteen inches tall, and is equally lovely planted in window boxes, rock gardens, borders and around trees. Once planted it will reseed itself year after year. Agathea can also be successfully grown from cuttings.

The African blue daisy is really a delicate lavender petaled flower, with gray almost white, hairy foliage. Its botanical name (Arctotis) comes from the Greek, meaning "bear's ear," and covers 30 or more African species, two of which are successful in America as annuals. The African daisy grows in clumps two or three feet high and branches like cosmos. The beauty of the flower is the brown center contrasting against the delicate lavender-white petals. This daisy combines attractively in bouquets with pink roses or yellow marigolds, and it requires very little care to bloom freely.

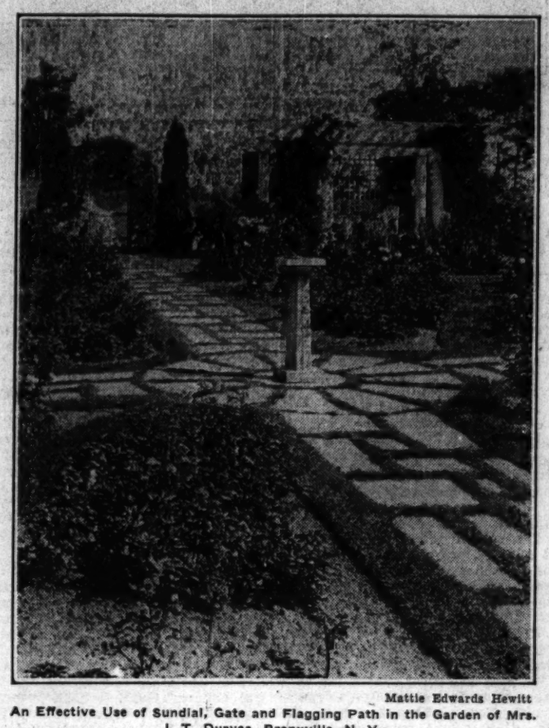
The third blue daisy desirable in any garden is the Michaelmas daisy that resembles the wild blue frost flower. This is a hardy perennial if planted in a sunny spot, and while scheduled for September, will bloom earlier, once started. A clump of Michaelmas daisies can be divided like chrysanthemum plants and will survive transplanting to a new location nicely. There are beautiful shades of blue, lavender, pink and white in this domesticated frost flower, which are an artistic choice for any rock or informal garden.

A very gay daisy is the familiar blanket flower or gaillardia grandiflora. The centers of the big flowers are brownish red and the crimson petals are bordered with yellow like an old-fashioned horse blanket. The name gaillardia was bestowed upon it in honor of Monsieur Gaillard, a French patron of botany. Gaillards can be grown either as annuals or perennials and will stand as high as two feet, with either single or double blossoms. The double variety looks much like the tasseled flower of pincushion flower. Blanket flowers will flourish in almost any soil or position and bloom freely all summer with little cultivation. A type of gaillardia that will stand straight instead of straggling over garden paths is the Portola.

Another gay daisy is the African golden daisy that grows as an annual in southern Californian gardens. This has a dark center like the African blue daisy and our own wild ox-eye daisy. It has a golden halo as well. Sowed in dry sunny spots it grows 12 to 15 inches tall.

The scarlet Transvaal daisy (gerbera) has also been transplanted from Africa to California. While the flowers resemble the marguerite in shape, they are a deep crimson color. Their long slender stems and lasting quality make them a good cutting daisy. But they need a rich soil and plenty of sun, after the seedlings are transplanted from a box of lighter soil. Salmon, orange and pink flowers are seen in the Transvaal daisy, but it must not be confused with the Blanket flower.

The Shasta daisy is one of the most popular of Burbank's productions and a decided improvement over "white weed" that used to be a pest to New England farmers. With this daisy it is easy to see why the Greeks called the daisy the "day's eye." Of all the varieties of Shasta daisies, the Alaska with flowers four inches across and overlapping petals is exceedingly showy. Shasta daisies are most easily raised from plants.



Mattie Edwards Hewitt
An Effective Use of Sundial, Gate and Flagging Path in the Garden of Mrs. J. T. Duryea, Bronxville, N. Y.

40 Years Among Chrysanthemums

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Melbourne, Vic.

KNOWN by name in every country of the world where chrysanthemums are cultivated, Thomas W. Pockett of Healesville, Vic., has been producing new varieties for 40 years. Wonderful collections from his famous nurseries make a riot of color at every important chrysanthemum show in Melbourne.

Among his best-known products is the "Louisa Pockett," named after his wife. This has produced hundreds of blooms 12 inches across and 12 inches deep, while in England blooms 14 inches across have been achieved.

When Mr. Pockett's experiments first began, an eight-inch flower was an exception. And in those days a bloom had only 50 or 60 petals; now a prize chrysanthemum may have from 1000 to 1250 petals.

How many amateurs ever dream of studying the moon as an aid to their gardening activities? Yet Mr. Pockett gives the assurance that the moon is a most important factor. Toward full moon, he explains, there is far more pollen, which is a big consideration. Also, it is wise to sow seeds so that they will be germinating when the moon is full. Other weather conditions count a lot, quite apart from the primary considerations of wet season and dry. A season marked by sudden changes and electrical disturbances gives the best results. In less favorable periods Mr. Pockett finds it impossible sometimes to achieve the exact color he desires.

For years before the World War, Mr. Pockett took nearly every medal offered at the Edinburgh (Scotland) show. One of the varieties thus honored was the "Edith Cavell," a glorious bronze flower known wherever chrysanthemums thrive. From America, permission was sought to rename this variety the "William Waite."

In achieving his constant successes, Mr. Pockett has made his work more and more difficult, and his chances of further successes correspondingly less. When he began, he often obtained 15 or 20 new blooms from 1000 to 2000 seedlings, but now he has raised the standard so high that probably only one good new variety is secured from 1000 seedlings.

Virgil Being Honored With Garden of All Trees Named in His Works

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Florence

THE "Lucus Virgilii," in which the trees and plants mentioned by Virgil in his poems are to find a place, and which is to be inaugurated in October at the great bimillenary celebrations at Mantua in honor of the poet, is in active preparation; hence this project, desired and advocated by so many, from the times of Vuttorino da Feltre, will shortly be a realized fact.

The matter so long delayed was warmly taken up recently by Dr. Arnaldo Mussolini, brother of the head of the Government, and president of the National Forestry Committee, which during the last two years, under his active presidency, has been vigorously attacking the problems of the forestry of the mountain regions.

The work at Mantua is now proceeding rapidly, the preliminary assemblage of the plants and trees having been accomplished, the ground prepared and in part laid out, and planting and sowing beginning in the month of February.

The trees and bushes ready for setting are numerous, and include hundreds which are named in the "Georgics," "Bucolics" or "Enead." A list of these had been prepared by the poet Giovanni Pascoli as far back as 1909, and has been recently completed by Professor Albini of the University of Bologna.

Worthy Design

Not only, however, was it necessary to assemble the plants and trees named by Virgil, but, for the adequate realization of the idea in its fullness, it was essential that these should be set out upon a fitting plan, so that the whole area of the ground might be laid out according to a suitable design.

The preparation of such a design was intrusted to the architect, G. Roda of Turin, who has laid out many of the most noteworthy and suggestive Italian gardens of recent times, and who is an authority on garden lore. Signor Roda has naturally, in undertaking the present work, made careful study, preliminary to drafting his design, of the authorities on gardens of early periods, and especially as regards the "Boschi di diletto" or groves of delight, of the Virgilian times, his aim in this Mantuan "Lucus Virgilii" being to give an idea of these groves and gardens so dear to the ancient Romans.

As a result of his studies he has designed a large circular "piazzale" at the entrance, from which radiate broad rectilineal avenues which, in their turn, intersect with other and transverse avenues, thus dividing the destined area in all directions. Secondary and smaller avenues and paths also intersect the principal avenues, losing themselves in the thickest parts of the grove itself.

In accordance with the usage of the Virgilian period, the circular piazzale at the entrance will be used for assemblies of the people, and for historical and patriotic commemorations and spectacles.

At the southeast extremity is the "Labyrinth" which has always, since those early times, constituted a favorite feature of such groves.

Near the labyrinth is the "Pomario" or orchard, and also the "Vigna" or vineyard, in which the fruit-yielding trees will be set.

Making a Forest

The "Bosco" or wood will be comprised of thick groups of trees such as chestnuts, beeches, oaks, hazels and all the other species named, while at their roots will be planted ferns and such flowers as would naturally find a home there—cyclamen, narcissus, and many more.

The trees, chosen for planting, are already of such a growth and strength as may, even from the first year, produce some good effect, the trees measuring from 8½ to 10 feet, the conifers from 7 to 10 feet, and the bushes from 3½ to 4½ feet.

At the outset only about half the land acquired is to be laid out and planted, so as to allow of further developments in due course.

This "Lucus Virgilii," owing to its unique nature, even at the outset cannot fail, both by its design and by its assemblage of the trees and flowers loved and noted by Virgil, to arouse the enthusiasm and win the commendation of lovers and students of the poet throughout the world; and, as a reëvocation of the ancient groves and gardens, it will become, with every year of growth, more beautiful in itself, and more worthy a memorial to the great Mantuan who loved the groves and gardens, the trees and herbs and flowers, and sang of them in words of ever fresh and fragrant beauty 2000 years ago.

Sluggish DRAIN PIPES

Women who already own HY-FORCE, the hot water Hydraulic Drain Pipe Cleaner, make its use a part of the weekly housecleaning. A minute or two per drain pipe is sufficient to keep them sparkling clean and odorless all the way to the sewer. Order direct or through your dealer. $3.00 prepaid.

M & M SALES & MFG. CO., INC.
86A WEST PARK STREET • PORTLAND, OREGON

Crowns of gentle foam for little heads

Small Jane or Johnny will love their shampoos with Packer's Tar Soap. They'll sniff the outdoor piney fragrance with appreciative little noses. Their small heads will be grateful for the rich snowy lather that cleanses so gently. Sand, dust, grime of all kinds are coaxed away by this kindly foam. Cleanliness is no task even for youngsters when Packer's Tar Soap is used!

Packer's Tar Soap

has been famous for over 60 years. Great care and skill have gone into making it the perfect shampooing soap. It fluffs up into a rich lather so quickly . . . it smells so fresh and clean . . . it rinses away in a twinkling and it leaves the scalp feeling *refreshed*.

As a special convenience, Packer's Tar Soap comes in a handy little metal box—so Father can have *his* special cake and little Johnny and Jane can each have *theirs*. (A grand encouragement to the youngsters for washing.) And the box is fine for traveling, too.

Packer's Tar Soap
Sample 10¢
Send coin to Packer, Dept. 26-I1, 101 West 31st Street, New York City.

Learn to be a LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
At home, by mail. Big fees. Pleasant wholesome work. Experts earn $50 to $200 a week. You can earn while learning. Write today for details—
AMERICAN LANDSCAPE SCHOOL
19 Plymouth Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

Thatched Roofs

We offer our services in designing and construction of thatched effect roofs made of red cedar shingles. Patterns, designs and construction. Details furnished thru your architect to those desiring to build their own.

CRAMER & CRAMER
1960 ARGYLE STREET, CHICAGO

PEONY SEEDS
Anyone wishing to experiment with Single and Jap Peony Seeds, who will send 25c in coin to help pay for this advertisement, and a self-addressed stamped envelope to
JEAN S. RANKIN
916 Fifth St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
will receive as many seeds as postage will carry, with directions for culture. (2c postage carries 60 seeds).

By Appointment to His Majesty King George V
JACOB'S
CREAM CRACKERS
"THE MOST FAMOUS BISCUITS IN THE WORLD"
Supreme in their wonderful lightness, flakiness, and distinctive delicacy of flavour, Jacob's Cream Crackers are the original make, and still admittedly the best.
Jacob's make over 200 other varieties, sold everywhere.
An illustrated booklet will be sent free on application.
Agents in U.S.A. The Robert L.Albert Co. Inc., 468, Greenwich Street, New York City. In Canada: Messrs. C. Gyde & Son Ltd., 408-10, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal; The Thompson-Brereton Importing Co., 565, Yates Street, Victoria, and 522, Howe Street, Vancouver.
W. & R. JACOB & CO. LTD.,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS. DUBLIN, IRELAND

HOLLYWOOD STORAGE CO.

PERSONAL SERVICE
takes care of all the details of planning and executing your orders for
MOVING
STORING
PACKING
SHIPPING
Write or Phone
HOLLYWOOD STORAGE CO.
1025 N. HIGHLAND AV.
GRANITE 1161
HOLLYWOOD-CALIFORNIA

BIRD'S STATIONERY SHOP
5 WEST STREET
BOSTON
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

KNOX EVERLASTING CAST IRON SMOKE PIPE
Will not rust or corrode. The only pipe approved by National Board of Fire Underwriters. Makes strong, rigid, everlasting furnace pipe construction.

Made in sections and can be easily bolted together and quickly installed by anyone. Write for special prices. Waterloo Register Co., Dept. CM, Waterloo, Iowa.

ROOM AND BATH
12.50 to 17.50 Weekly
Transient $2.50 and $3 daily

The place to live smartly with economy . . . 630 single rooms with private bath . . . Popular price restaurant . . . Luxurious reception rooms . . . Roof garden.
The George Washington
A Distinguished New Hotel
LEXINGTON AVE. 23rd to 24th ST.
10 minutes from Everywhere

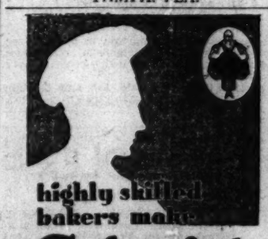
SUBSCRIPTION BLANK
For Your Convenience
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.
Please enter my subscription to the Monitor for
Check Subscription Desired
☐ One Year; $9 (£1 17s. 1d.) inclosed
☐ Six months; $4.50 (18s. 7d.) inclosed
☐ Three Months; $2.25 (9s. 3d.) inclosed
☐ Six weeks' *trial subscription*; $1 (4s. 1½d.) inclosed
(Name, please print)
(Address)
(St.) (Town) (State)

A Family Loan Service
This organization, famous for helpful, confidential service for 52 years, lends $100 to $300 to husbands and wives. No other signatures or endorsers are required. As long as twenty months to repay. Cost—nearly one-third less than the lawful rate.
Nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Household Finance Corporation
Corner Whitehall and Alabama Streets
Phone: Walnut 5484-5
84 Peachtree St. Phone: Walnut 5295-6-7
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

For prompt, expert, sanitary laundry and dry cleaning service
Phone WAlnut 7651
PIEDMONT LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.
Out-of-town customers promptly served by express or parcel post.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED-RENEWED ENLARGED-BY Bachrach
647 Boylston Street, Boston Kenmore 4730
507 Fifth Avenue, New York Vanderbilt 7400

Sudanette
The Superb Tubfast and Sunfast Fabric—
$1.25 a yard
The rich sheen and beauty of silk with the superior wearing quality of this finest of cotton fabrics.
Maas Brothers
GREATER TAMPA'S GREATEST STORE
TAMPA, FLA.



highly skilled bakers make
Colonial Bread
ALSO SLICED Lee Baking Co.
ATLANTA

5% INTEREST
from Day of Deposit to Day of Withdrawal
KEEP MONEY BUSY
THE MORRIS PLAN
Resources Over $1,500,000
66 Pryor St. N. E. Walnut 5283
ATLANTA

"The right kind of advertising was never more essential to business progress than at present."—*Babson.*
ULRIC C. JONES ADVERTISING AGENCY
Atlanta

REGENSTEIN'S
NEW PEACHTREE STORE
August Sale of WINTER COATS
$58
Beautiful fur trim—exceptional value
REGENSTEIN'S
209 Peachtree Street N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Echophone and Jackson-Bell Portable Radios
$59.50
CONVENIENT TERMS
Mail orders promptly filled
RICH'S
INCORPORATED
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

What the Judge Said About It

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

QUITE frequently the newspapers report the surprising details of "finds" made by antique dealers, the low prices paid for one thing or another usually making the climax of the story. Such events occur less often than they did a few years ago for people are coming to be better informed about the commercial rating of old furniture, glass, china, as well as works of art.

Several months ago there came to my notice in Denver a court of equity case which holds several factors of interest for buyers who make a practice of paying as little as possible. It is equally important for those who sell their possessions at far less than they are worth, under the persuasion of buyers who are well aware of the market prices.

As the facts were brought out in the court, one whom we will call Smith was the owner of several pieces of fine eighteenth century mahogany furniture and an old portrait. He did not care much for these things and agreed to sell them for a small price to a cabinetmaker and dealer in antiques whom we will call Brown. According to the evidence which was offered, Brown knew at the time of purchase that the real value was far greater than he was paying. The dealer took the furniture and the painting to his shop, selling the furniture shortly but not the portrait.

The Seller Wakes Up

Meantime, Smith learned that Brown had paid him an amount which was only a small fraction of the dollar rating of the thing sold. He brought suit against Brown, claiming that Brown persuaded him to sell through statements which were not the truth; knowingly underrating the actua value of the things sold. Smith claimed that he relied upon Brown's statement and so accepted his offer.

Smith also claimed that even if Brown did not know the value of the articles when the agreement was made, he did know of it before the transaction was completed by the delivery of the goods and a bill of sale.

Based on these claims, Smith asked the court to rule that the whole transaction was null and void, that the goods should be returned to him while he paid back the money received for them. I believe the legal expression of that action is "Place the parties back in their original positions."

There were many dramatic incidents connected with this trial and they would make a good story if one wished to treat the matter from that angle. Instead of doing that I prefer to stress the bare facts, as the essentials which may benefit readers.

Smith, the former owner of the property, recovered it, on the basis of the claim already stated—that Brown knew its worth, which he concealed from Smith while inducing him to accept a much smaller amount. It cost Brown very heavily to defend his position and he lost it in the end.

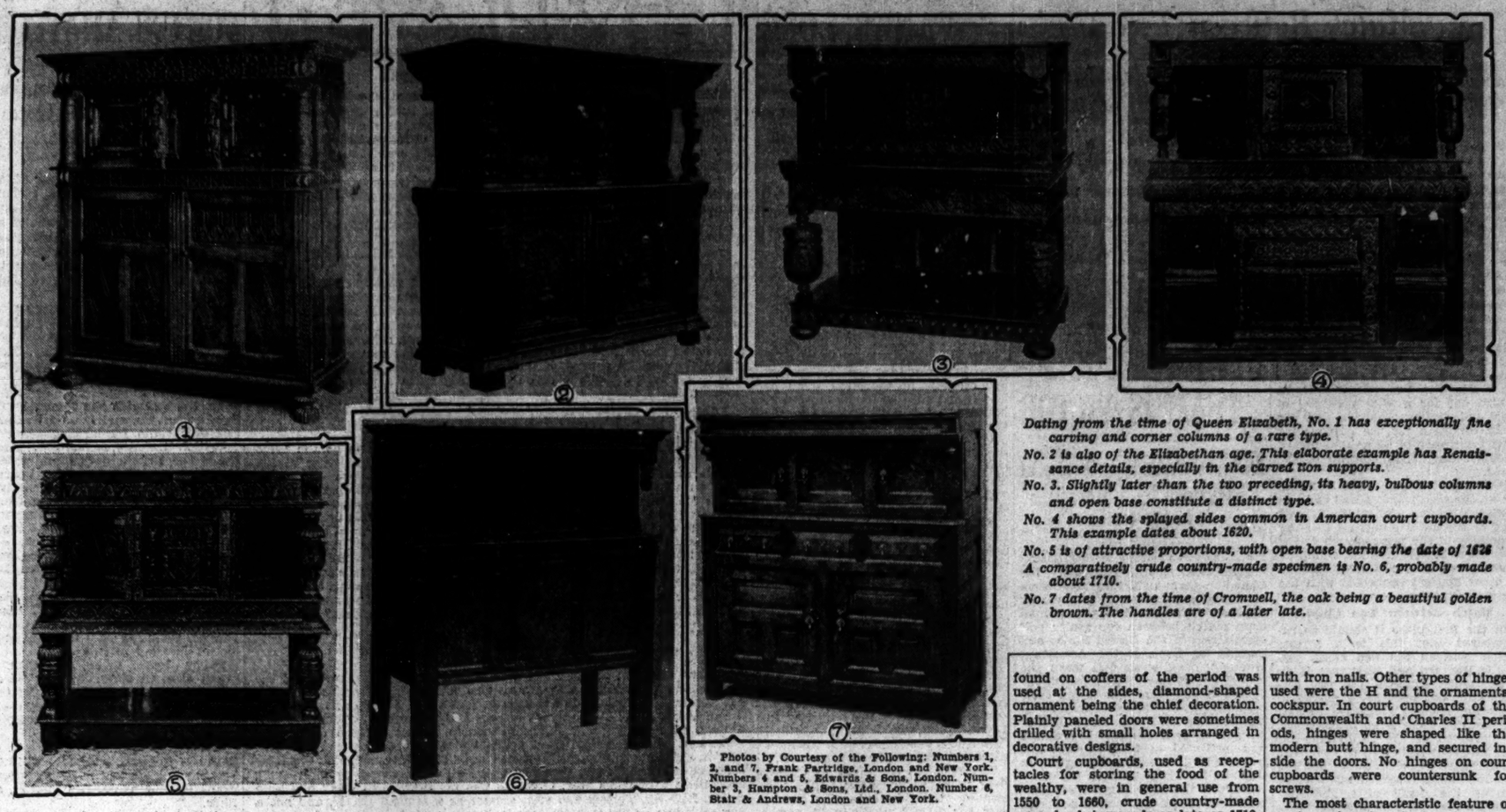
Parallel Transactions Common?

To some degree the essential elements of this case may apply to transactions which are taking place every day. Since it seems possible that similar situations may be of somewhat frequent occurrence, it certainly is gratifying to discover that, in some cases at least, people who have not been paid a fair price for their property may be able to recover possession again.

Some readers may recall a lawsuit brought in Massachusetts about two years ago, in which a seventeenth-century court cupboard was involved. The outcome of that action established the buyer's innocence of misrepresentation or failure to keep his promises in the matter.

This previous appeal to the courts is mentioned so that readers may realize that cases which seem similar on the surface may differ in vital fundamentals. Clearly, some people who are underpaid in a transaction of this sort may have grounds for recovery. In other cases a suit against the buyer would be worse than a waste of time and money.

That sellers who receive a fraction of the value of the things they sell have in some instances a sound basis for getting justice in court, seems apparent. Judging by the Colorado record one might expect that a question of vital importance is, whether or not the buyer misrepresents to the seller the value of the thing sold.



Photos by Courtesy of the Following: Numbers 1, 2, and 7, Frank Partridge, London and New York. Numbers 4 and 5, Edwards & Sons, London. Number 3, Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London. Number 6, Stair & Andrews, London and New York.

Dating from the time of Queen Elizabeth, No. 1 has exceptionally fine carving and corner columns of a rare type.

No. 2 is also of the Elizabethan age. This elaborate example has Renaissance details, especially in the carved lion supports.

No. 3. Slightly later than the two preceding, its heavy, bulbous columns and open base constitute a distinct type.

No. 4 shows the splayed sides common in American court cupboards. This example dates about 1620.

No. 5 is of attractive proportions, with open base bearing the date of 1628

A comparatively crude country-made specimen is No. 6, probably made about 1710.

No. 7 dates from the time of Cromwell, the oak being a beautiful golden brown. The handles are of a later late.

Old English Court Cupboards

By G. B. HUGHES

THE original cupboard was a "borde" or side table upon which drinking cups were stored. During the Gothic period "cupbordes" were a series of shelves arranged one above the other, surmounted by a cupboard by the type of piercing—whether Early English, Decorated, or Perpendicular Gothic styles of architecture. Portraits were sometimes carved on the panels.

Little ornament appeared upon livery cupboards made during the Jacobean period (1603-1649). Doors consisted mainly of turned balusters which enabled plenty of air to circulate. The first spindles, bulbous in form, were soon superseded by urn-shaped turning and later by ball turning during the commonwealth. Paneling of the same nature as that found on coffers of the period was used at the sides, diamond-shaped ornament being the chief decoration. Plainly paneled doors were sometimes drilled with small holes arranged in decorative designs.

Court cupboards, used as receptacles for storing the food of the wealthy, were in general use from 1550 to 1660, crude country-made examples being made as late as 1710. Those of the late Tudor period were Gothic in character with effigies and heads of royalty carved upon the door panels or doorposts. Linenfold panels were sometimes used.

Elizabethan Court Cupboards

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth wood carvers specialized in grotesque figure work, intricate interlacing of strapwork, and ribbon ornamentation. Marquetry was also used to a great extent during this period. The solid wood was cut into and pieces of fancy woods of different colors were inserted into the spaces. The carved columns placed at the two front corners of court cupboards were usually stumpy and bulbous.

Jacobean court cupboards were very elaborate pieces of furniture. The top portion sometimes had splayed sides, thus allowing more room for the showing of plate. The bottom part was sometimes left open, but usually it was filled in with shelves, faced with doors; later with cupboards and drawers.

The favorite carving of this period was the channel having rounded heads. Interlaced arches, carved with the acanthus leaf and other ornaments were much used. Three-tiered court cupboards were made for the use of people of high degree, the lesser nobility using a two-tiered cupboard. The two-tiered variety of Yorkshire and Wales had an overhanging canopy. The Welsh type, known as Due Ddarn, had the top tier smaller than the lower.

The Kinds of Hinges Used

The hinges of the lower doors were of wrought iron, but the small upper doors swung on oak dowels, pivoting vertically in the top and bottom of the door framing. The iron hinges of pre-Reformation days were small, usually of wedge or butterfly shape, being narrowest at the joint. The hinge was always fixed to show outside the woodwork, and was secured with iron nails. Other types of hinges used were the H and the ornamental cockspur. In court cupboards of the Commonwealth and Charles II periods, hinges were shaped like the modern butt hinge, and secured inside the doors. No hinges on court cupboards were countersunk for screws.

The most characteristic feature of court cupboards of the Commonwealth (1649-1660) was the use of carving which projected beyond the actual piece. Usually the octagonal central panel of each door was treated in this way. Cupboards of this period were sometimes elaborately inlaid with marquetry in various woods, bone, and pearl.

Few Made After 1700

During the reign of Charles II. (1660-1685) the court cupboard became plainer and less beautiful, the only attractive feature being the urn-shaped foot. The carved diamond ornament in the center of the panels was the only decoration. Scratched moldings were always used until this period, as mitering had not become common. In the reign of William and Mary (1689-1702), mitering to the moldings became general, and with it shaped panels to the doors.

This takes us down to the time of Queen Anne and the period when walnut became the wood most used by cabinetmakers. Court cupboards pass out of style and the corner type, either hanging or extending to the floor, come into favor. The bulky structures of earlier years are no longer made, except in the country districts and in very simple manner.

Photo by Courtesy of Stair & Andrews, Ltd.

A very large court cupboard in the late style of James I. This has two series of doors in addition to the open section above

Thirteenth Century Tapestry Exhibit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hamburg

THE precious old embroideries and tapestries treasured in the Kloster Lune, near Luneburg, the twelfth-century Benedictine monastery—today an institution for ladies of the nobility—were put on exhibition this year in August. Because these are so rare and so valuable, they are shown for a short period each year to scholars, students and art lovers. Kloster Lune has therefore become a place for an art pilgrimage to many, for very few such thirteenth century collections are accessible.

The tapestries, for the most part four meters long, are symbolic, woven stories from the New Testament and the lives of the saints. Devotion to and love of the work may be seen, after all these centuries, in the color harmony, the spiritual unity, the richness of form, the warmth and animation of these old pieces of thirteenth century art.

A Louis XV Treasure

A vivid reminder of the toilet gorgeousness of the French Louis Quinze period recently appeared in the London salesroom when an octagonal enameled gold casket or étui, with its contents, was put up to auction.

The casket had a diamond thumbpiece for opening. It contained, among other things, a pair of gold-mounted scent bottles, a gold thimble, watch, knife, an ivory memorandum tablet, a pair of scissors and, crowning touch of all, a pair of tweezers. Casket and enameled gold casket or étui, with its contents, was put up to auction.

A Seller's Surprise

The sale of the piece of old Chelsea china, known as "The Music Lesson" group, has provided another thrill of a London auction room. The seller, a clergyman's widow, experienced a pleasant surprise when the result of the bidding was announced. The piece bore the signature "R." said to be that of the famous French sculptor Roubiliac.

The owner had confided before the sale that the limit of her expectations was amout $500. It sold, however, for the equivalent of more than $15,000.

The Trend of Taste in Furniture

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

IN FURNITURE styles change much as they do in frocks in a lady's wardrobe, except that they move a little more slowly than the quirks and quips of fashion in dress. Every six months the display spaces in the Furniture Mart in Chicago are restocked with new furniture, fabrics, and textiles fresh from the wheels and looms of industry.

Here, in July, buyers gathered to make their selections for the coming season, eager to find new ideas among the home furnishings spread over the 2,000,000 square feet of area that is distributed on the 17 floors of this very important buying center. Mindful of the tastes and demands of their customers back home, and confronted by novel twists in the styles and materials before them, the buyers indicated by their orders which way the wind is blowing for the furniture departments where the home makers will make their purchases in the months to come.

Perhaps one of the most welcome announcements is to the effect that one firm plans to sell furniture as silver or china is sold—on the "open stock" basis. Just as additional pieces of silver are bought to match the first purchase of knives and forks, or extra cups and saucers have been added to the china set from time to time, so chairs, desks, and cupboards can be supplemented by others of the same design and style until the home is completely furnished. This may be conducive to buying good pieces from the first, since the purchaser is assured that by starting with a nucleus of the most important items he can add others of the same type whenever his purse permits.

Provincial and Colonial Preferred

Although eighteenth century influence, based on the designs of Sheraton, Heppelwhite and Chippendale, sold very well and Early English was conspicuous, provincial furniture of other countries and Early American proved the most popular and indicated a continued interest on the part of the public in these simple types.

The term Early American, when used by the buyers, connotes anything which reflects the atmosphere of the furniture of colonial days. Many of the chairs, for instance, are not exact reproductions of any one type, but may be a combination of several features found in those used in early New England homes. The wood shown was principally maple of a light yellowish finish, while some of it was stained as dark as cherry wood. Many of the upholstery fabrics carried small quaint designs, much like some of the wall paper of that day.

Not all manufacturers, however, were copying period styles. Some entirely new curves and angles were achieved. Getting its "cue" from an automobile, one firm has spent much effort in producing a chair that would be truly comfortable. The seat in a luxurious motorcar perhaps has an occupant for a longer time than any one chair in a home. It must therefore "wear well" as far as comfort is concerned. One of these was copied exactly in all of its specifications.

The depth of the automobile seat, its height from the floor in front and also in the back, the angle at which the seat was joined to the back, the bulge of the upholstering, all were reproduced exactly according to measurements. Whoever has shopped around for a truly easy chair, trying this one and that, will not be surprised that each one of these measurements is important in effecting the comfort or discomfort of the purchaser. Whether other manufacturers will carry on this automobile chair idea, it is too soon to say.

Novelties in Construction

More care seems to be exercised to have furniture practical. One davenport could be dismantled in five minutes and the whole covering sent to the cleaners. The tapestry covers had been made with zipper fasteners concealed under fringe. Beneath this covering was a very plain but usable fabric which could serve also as the base for a summer cretonne or chintz jacket. Thus with several outfits the davenport might change its garb at a moment's notice.

Children's furniture, more than ever before, is made in exact duplicate style of the grown-ups. Time was when any shape or style of chair, just so it was little, would please the child. But everyone knows how much a boy or girl wants his possessions to be "just like" mother's or dad's. To cater to this desire, manufacturers are making children's porch swings with awning, cushion, and pads in exact imitation of larger ones. Children's chairs, tables and desks follow ever more closely the lines of those used by the parents.

New materials are being introduced as substitutes for wood and reed. Aluminum and steel, where wood used to be, have cropped out in porch and garden chairs. Hard, stainless, crackless materials, often used for counters and tables in cafés, are being brought forward extensively in kitchen furniture and even for tops of small occasional tables in living rooms.

Dealers' Opinion of the Modernistic

What has become of the "art moderne"? Although quite prominent in displays of garden, porch and sun parlor furniture, it was somewhat in the background in the showings of living rooms. Several answers were given. "It is coming back stronger than ever in 1931," was one explanation. Another opinion ventured was, that in the United States architecture had not paved the way for the inrush of exotic cubes, angles, and rhomboids, but that the increasing number of skyscrapers with their square corners and blocklike forms would result in a keener appreciation of this kind of furniture. At any rate, the belief seemed to prevail that modernistic styles in a modified form would hold a place for years to come.

American Furniture Mart Photo

Adaptations of the Colonial style as shown here proved to be strongly favored by buyers at the great semiannual market of July in Chicago

Everybody likes the Bright Colors of DECORATIVE MOORE PUSH-PINS to display wall decorations 10¢ 6 colors, 3 sizes. blocks, everywhere. MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

The Old Shop and Shuttle
WEAVING Antiques YARNS
Gladys K. McLinn
P. O. Box 102, Michigan Blvd. at Marvin St.
La Canada, California

Old Ships Wanted
I want old Ships, Lithographs by Currier, Currier & Ives and others, also large and small pictures of early locomotives. Views in any large United States Cities. Trout Fishing, Buffalo Hunting, Bird Shooting, Indian fights, Whaling, Railroad Trains, Old Hotels and buildings, and Advertising Placards. No photographs, pictures from books or postcards wanted. Write what you have. A. Stainforth, 29 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

OLDE BURNHAM-HART HOUSE
(1640)
In IPSWICH, MASSACHUSETTS
35 Miles North of Boston
U. S. Route 1-A
A Delightful Stopping Place for Discriminating Motorists
LUNCHEONS—TEAS—DINNERS
ROOMS WITH BATH
ANTIQUES
Gifts From Every Land
MARTHA LUCY MURRAY, Owner Mgr.
Tel. Ipswich 240
Every Day, May to Oct. 15

The Exeter Galleries
Antiques Works of Art
Furniture, Rugs, China, Gifts
It is a pleasure to show our stock.
179 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

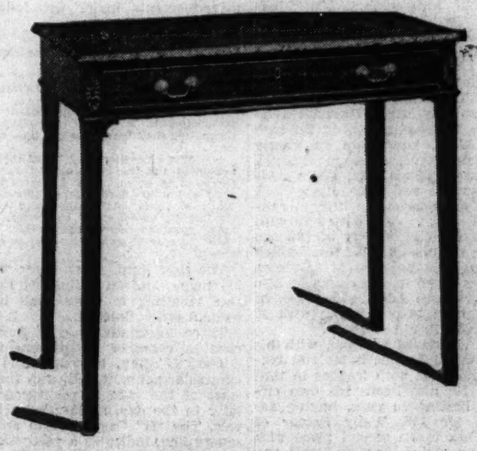
The Scotch Antique Shop
"THE HOUSE O' WORTHY ANTIQUES"
818 N. Central Ave., Glendale, Calif.
FINE ANTIQUE FURNITURE, ETC.
Closed Saturday Aft., Sundays and Mondays

A Good Start On The Road To Success
Many women have found this home study course in interior decorating the open door to a life work that is dignified, interesting and remunerative. Operated by Arts & Decoration, leading authority on building and decorating modern homes.
The Only Opportunity of Its Kind
This is the only absolutely complete course of its kind in existence. We have just combined our two famous home study courses, —adding that on Modernistic Decorating to the course on Period Decorating—so that for little more than the cost of the old Period Course you now get a complete course on Modernistic Decorating as well.
Written by masters of the profession in a simple, understandable way. This course is of the greatest personal cultural value to every woman. Now you can learn to express your love for the beautiful and artistic in your personal surroundings —or the fundamentals of a charming profession.
Start on the road to success by writing TODAY for the Brochure giving details of our Home Study Course.
Arts & Decoration Home Study Course
Suite 1107
578 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Booklet Free

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
FRANK PARTRIDGE & SONS LTD.
Old English Furniture
Works of Art
LONDON 26 King St., St. James
NEW YORK 6 West Fifty-Sixth St.

ALL BELMAISON REPRODUCTIONS
ARE LOWERED 20 TO 50 PER CENT DURING THE SALE



A Hepplewhite Mahogany Side Table
A charming small table of the school of Hepplewhite, in which simplicity of line, delicate ornament and beauty of wood unite to produce just that appealing decorative quality that is invariably associated with the work of this master. The daisy paterae, the falling garrya husks, and the leaf carved border are reproduced with the fine tact that gives in all Belmaison Reproductions so authentic a "sense of the past." The table is an importation from England and measures 32 inches wide, 17 inches deep and 29 inches high. Regular price $175. Sale price $140.
FOURTH FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING
John Wanamaker New York
WANAMAKER PLACE—NINTH ST. AT BROADWAY

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MARLOWES WIN GIRL DOUBLES

Virginia Hilleary Retains Middle States Tennis Championship

UNITED STATES GIRL DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONS

1919—Elizabeth Warren and P. W. Anderson.
1920—Virginia L. Carpenter and Helen Sewell.
1921—Helen N. Wills and Helen Hooker.
1923—Helen Hooker and Elizabeth Hilleary.
1924—F. C. Curtis and M. G. Palfrey.
1925—Marjorie A. Morrill and Louise Slocum.
1926—Mianne and Sarah H. Palfrey.
1927—M. K. Gladman and J. N. Cruickshank.
1928—Mianne and Sarah H. Palfrey.
1929—Mianne and Sarah H. Palfrey.
1930—Helen and Mercedes Marlowe.

No doubles tournament held in 1931.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—For the first time since Marjorie K. Gladman and Josephine N. Cruickshank won the girls' doubles tennis championship of the United States in 1927, the title has returned to the Pacific coast. This time two sisters, Helen and Mercedes Marlowe of Los Angeles, will carry back the honor as the result of their final-round match with Dorothy Workman and Caroline Babcock, also of Los Angeles, Sept. 5 at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martin's, Chestnut Hill. The Marlowe sisters made a great stand, especially Mercedes, the younger and less experienced of the sister team and therefore the target for the attack of the Workman-Babcock combination.

Games went with service until the score stood at 5-all in the first set. The Marlowe sisters led at 6—5 and broke through the next game for the set. After that Miss Babcock and Miss Workman won only two games, the second and sixth in the second set.

Virginia Hilleary, No. 1 ranking player in the Middle States Tennis Association district, retained her middle states title here Sept. 5 when she defeated Dorothea Andrus, Stamford, Conn., in a baseline duel, 6—1, 6—4. Miss Hilleary scored at 5—0 lead in the first set when Miss Andrus rallied, breaking through service for the sixth game. The second set was much closer, many games going to deuce. At one time Miss Andrus was leading at 4—3. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

Helen and Mercedes Marlowe, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Dorothy Workman and Caroline Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif., 7—5, 6—2.

MIDDLE STATES WOMEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 6—1, 6—4.

Bill Terry Should Hold Batting Lead

NEW YORK (AP)—With only a few days more than three weeks to go, Bill Terry of New York continues to lead the National League race by a wide margin with every prospect of holding the top place until the end. Continuing his steady pace, Terry has held his batting average well above the .400 mark, while his nearest rivals are some distance below that level.

The semi-official averages released Sept. 6, which include games of Sept. 3, credit Terry with a mark of .410, two points above his average of the week before and 21 points ahead of Chuck Klein of Philadelphia and Babe Herman of Brooklyn, who are tied for second place at .389. The runners-up each have gained one point in the last week.

Riggs Stephenson of Chicago continues to hold fourth place among those players who qualify as regulars with a mark of .384. He is followed by O'Doul, Philadelphia, .380; Lindstrom, New York, .368; P. Waner, Pittsburgh, .368; Traynor, Pittsburgh, .364; Watkins, St. Louis, .363, and Cuyler, Chicago, .361.

In addition to leading the league's batters, Terry has made more base hits than any other National Leaguer. He now has a total of 222 safe blows. Klein, runner-up in nearly every department, is second with 214. The young Philadelphia batter leads the league in two-base hitting with 50 doubles, is second in hits, in runs with 131, and in runs batted in with 142. Hazen "Kiki" Cuyler of Chicago tops the scorers with 135 runs, which his league-leading total of 32 stolen bases has aided in producing, he also is runner-up to Adam Comorosky of Pittsburgh in hitting triples with 15 against the Pirate star's 23.

Hack Wilson of Chicago, with his new National League home run record of 46, leads both leagues in that respect. He also heads his own circuit in batting in runs, having accounted for 156. Wally Berger of Boston has taken second place with 33 homers. Babe Herman holds two second places with 45 doubles and 17 stolen bases.

The New York Giants have improved their lead in team batting by bringing their average up to .323, while Philadelphia has dropped to .316. Cincinnati's .974 field mark still is good enough for first place.

Pitching honors remain in the capable hands of Pat Malone of the Cubs, who has won 17 games and lost seven for a .708 average. The best work of any regular. Fred Fitzsimmons of New York has a .700 mark, gained from 14 victories and six defeats. Three pitchers who work with less regularity, Mitchell of New York, Teachout of Chicago and Heving of New York, have higher averages.

ACCEPTANCES FROM 35 NATIONS

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Thirty-five nations have already signified their intention to participate in the games of the tenth Olympiad, to be celebrated July 30 to Aug. 14, 1932, according to an announcement by the organizing committee. These assurances have come in response to the committee's invitations sent out last February to national Olympic committees inviting their nations to participate in the coming world event. At the same time the United States Government sent from Washington, D. C., communications to the governments of all Olympic countries, calling attention to the official invitations.

TATE WINS MAINE OPEN

BANGOR, Me. (AP)—The Maine open golf tournament was won Sept. 5 by Leslie Tate, professional at Summit Springs. His total for the 72 holes was 314. Ernest Ryall, Poland Spring professional, was a close second with 318 and George Dodge, Dark Harbor professional, [illegible] Fourth low gross [illegible] P. Webber 2d, State amateur champion with 320 and he was low gross winner in the amateur class.

America's Cup Race Private Match Between Two Clubs

Except for Last-Minute Polishing of Underbodies of Two Contending Yachts, Arrangements for Big Races Are Practically Completed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—With the certificates of measurement of the Shamrock V, owned by Sir Thomas J. Lipton and representing the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and the Enterprise flying the colors of Vice-Commodore Winthrop W. Aldrich of the New York Yacht Club on file with Secretary George A. Cormack, the arrangements for the fourteenth match for the America's Cup, to be sailed off this port the week or 10 days following Sept. 13, may be regarded as completed. Sometime during the coming week, the two yachts will be hauled out for a final polishing of their underbodies, otherwise they are in fit condition for the struggle for what yachtsmen of all nations regard as the sailing championship of the world.

Before any contest, major or minor begins, the spectators, as well as those following it from afar by the printed page or the air, are entitled to know something of the program, where the match is to be held, and the conditions under which it is conducted, as well as other matters connected with the particular sporting event.

Match Between Two Clubs

In the first place it should be remembered that this is a private match between the two clubs, just as the Harvard and Yale race is an affair which concerns the two colleges only, but both being played in the open, anyone is entitled to look on, provided there is no interference, or violations of the regulations for such an event laid down by Congress. Furthermore the clubs concerned are carrying out an agreement entered into as the result of a challenge made on May 28, 1929, and following negotiations covering several months, in which both sides, for the first time in America's Cup racing made every possible effort for the fairest kind of a match, and approached each other in the true type of high sportsmanship.

Some day the story of how the covenant for the match was agreed upon, with concessions by both parties, will be told. At the present time the text even of the challenge is known only to a few. Incidentally it may be stated that the trophy itself, will go on exhibition in a window on Fifth Avenue, New York, the coming week.

"Four Out of Seven"

Conditions governing the races for the America's Cup in 1930 provide that the match shall be decided by the best four out of seven races to be sailed in what is now generally known as eastern Block Island Sound, over alternately windward or leeward, or triangular courses of 30 miles each, beginning with a windward or leeward affair. The starts will all be from a whistling gas buoy, moored nine miles southeast of Brenton's Reef lightship.

The compass directions for the courses will be signaled as early as possible before the time set for the start, and a tug bearing the marks will be started out not less than 10 minutes before the warning signal.

There will be three signals from the race committee boat, the tug Susan B. Moran: the warning at 11:30 a. m.; the preparatory at 11:35 a. m., and the start at 11:40 a. m., daylight time.

Reasons for Postponements

For the first time in the history of America's Cup races, the race committee is given the power to make postponements under the following contingencies:

(a) In case of fog.

(b) If the space around the starting line is not sufficiently clear.

(c) If the wind is so light and fickle that it is not practical to determine a windward or leeward course.

(d) In case both yachts consent to a postponement, in which case the Race Committee shall determine the time of the start.

(e) If the weather shall be, at the time appointed for the start of any race, or threaten to be of such a severe character as not to afford a reasonable opportunity of fairly testing the speed of the two yachts, unless either contestant shall insist upon the race being started.

(f) In case of serious accident to either vessel.

The time limit on all races will be 5½ hours, and an unfinished race or race resulting in a tie shall be repeated until finished.

Three international code flags are used in cases of postponement.

The "G" flag, a yellow and blue triangular pennant, indicates that the start of the race is postponed until later in the day, at 15-minute intervals. The "H" flag, a white and red square flag, indicates a postponement for the day. The "J" flag, a blue and white horizontal striped square flag, indicates that the race is off for the day.

No Race After Oct. 31

Regarding accidents the conditions provide that the yacht involved shall have time, not exceeding four weeks to effect repairs, but that no race shall be sailed after Oct. 31.

It is also provided that if either yacht shall be disqualified in any race, the contest shall be awarded to the other yacht, whether or not she completes the course, and that if, through the fault of either, the other be destroyed or so injured as to be incapable of repair, and the latter be free from fault, the match shall be awarded to her.

The racing rules of the New York Yacht Club, which are practically the same as those used abroad, will govern the conduct of the races.

The measurements of the two yachts were taken by Prof. Harold W. Webb of Columbia University by an elaborate system of steel tapes, special measuring and recording machines involving a complicated system of calculations. If hereafter either yacht shall take in or remove ballast or dead weight, she must notify the measurer and be at his disposition for inspection of the marks which he has placed on the hull of each yacht, and if the water line is found to have been changed, a remeasurement shall take place before the next race.

Five days before the first race in the Volunteer-Thistle match of 1887, the latter was found to be a foot and a half over her designed water line. George L. Schuyler, the surviving donor of the cup, who was appointed referee, decided, that Commodore William Bell of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club was not to blame in sending to the New York Yacht Club, what proved to be an inaccurate water line length, having accepted the figures of the yacht's designer, George L. Watson. So the match was sailed, and won by the Volunteer.

U. S. SENIOR GOLF TEAM IS VICTOR

Defeats Canadian Team at Toronto by a Margin of 14 Points

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Although the Canadian team held their opponents on fairly even terms in the earlier matches in the thirteenth annual team match between the senior golf associations of the United States and Canada on Sept. 5, the Americans gradually drew away and when the last of the 15 pairs had finished, the United States team had scored their eleventh victory by a margin of 14 points. This was the third largest margin of victory since the match was instituted in 1918. Canada has scored only two wins in the event, in 1918 and 1923, both times at Dixie.

Eight of the Canadian players were unable to secure any points although three of them, J. Dix Frazer, George L. Robinson and John M. Lyle held their opponents even and were all square at the ninth and eighteenth. Of the Americans, the opponents of these three and one other were unable to add to their team's total, but more than amends were made for these nonsuccesses by five others taking the full three points, the scoring being on the Nassau system. None of the Canadians scored three points.

The scores of the individual matches showing the standing of each at the end of the first nine holes were:

George S. Lyon, Canada, defeated Frederick Snare, United States, 4 and 2; Snare 1 up at turn.

Dr. G. P. Gregg, United States, defeated Fritz R. Martin, Canada, 3 and 2; Gregg 1 up at turn.

Findlay Douglas, United States, and J. Dix Frazer, Canada, all square; all square at turn.

F. C. Newton, United States, defeated H. J. Martin, Canada, 5 and 3; Newton 1 up at turn.

D. M. Tallman, United States, and George L. Robinson, Canada, all square; all square at turn.

F. A. Hoyt, United States, defeated George C. Heintzman, Canada, 7 and 5; Hoyt 3 up at turn.

Hugh Halsall, United States, defeated J. E. Caldwell, Canada, 6 and 5; Halsall 2 up at turn.

A. A. Beatty, Canada, defeated George Folk, United States, 3 and 3; Folk 1 up at turn.

C. D. Cooke, United States, and F. A. Parker, Canada, all square; Parker 5 up at turn.

C. E. Thomson, Canada, defeated S. E. Mabon, United States, 2 up; all square at turn.

R. Griscom, United States, defeated S. L. McKay, Canada, 4 and 3; Griscom 2 up at turn.

F. H. Ecker, United States, defeated H. C. F. Poste, Canada, 1 up; all square at turn.

A. B. Jenks, United States, and T. P. Matthews, Canada, all square; Jenks 2 up at turn.

Dr. C. Wallace, United States, and J. M. Lyle, Canada, all square; all square at turn.

C. A. Drew, United States, defeated Thomas Rennie, Canada, 2 and 1; Rennie 2 up at turn.

UNITED STATES		CANADA	
Frederick Snare	1	Geo. S. Lyon	2
Findlay Douglas	0	J. Dix Frazer	0
Dr. G. P. Gregg	3	F. R. Martin	0
F. C. Newton	3	H. J. Martin	0
D. M. Tallman	0	G. L. Robinson	0
F. A. Hoyt	3	G. C. Heintzman	0
Hugh Halsall	3	J. E. Caldwell	0
Geo. Folk	1	A. A. Beatty	2
C. D. Cooke	1½	F. A. Parker	1½
S. E. Mabon	½	C. E. Thomson	2½
R. Griscom	3	S. L. McKay	0
F. G. Ecker	2½	H. C. F. Poste	½
A. B. Jenks	1½	T. P. Matthews	1½
Dr. C. Wallace	0	J. M. Lyle	0
C. A. Drew	2	T. Rennie	1
Total	25	Total	11

BERMUDA SAILORS WIN SPECIAL RACE

INTERNATIONAL SIX-METER YACHT RACE

Country	Points
Bermuda	11
United States	10¼
England	8
Scotland	6

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—By winning second and fifth places Bermuda won the special international six-meter yacht race off here Sept. 5, with the United States second only three-quarters of a point behind the winners. England finished third with 8 points, while Scotland was last with 6.

Mars, which finished second in the recent British-American championship series, was the first yacht to finish Sept. 5. P. J. Roosevelt was at the wheel of the winner and she finished first through superior sailing in the wind. The course was 12 miles, leeward and windward, and the Achilles, representing Bermuda and sailed by Capt. R. V. Holt of the Royal Navy, outsailed the winner on both leeward legs. Lucie, which scored the most points in the recent British-American series, finished seventh.

Scotland was handicapped through the loss of Coral, which withdrew because of a foul at the start.

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL TEAM RACE
Start 2:40. Course 12 Miles Leeward and Windward.

Yacht, Skipper and Country	Rounds First	Second
Mars, P. J. Roosevelt, U. S.	4: 7: 6	5:38: 5
Achilles, R. V. Holt, B.	4: 8:39	5:29:50
Fintra, E. H. Parker, S.	4:11: 9	5:30: 5
Prudence, K. H. Preston, E.	4:13:54	5:30:48
Viking, E. K. Trimmingham, B.	4:12:39	5:31:35
Pelma, F. A. Richards, E.	4:12:29	5:31:30
Lucie, B. S. Cunningham, U. S.	4:11:25	5:31:37
Coral, A. A. Stuart-Black, S.	Withdrew.	

GREENWICH GOLFERS WIN

RYE, N. Y.—Greenwich Country Club golfers won the annual women's triangular team match trophy at the Apawamis Club, here Sept. 5, defeating the Rumson Country Club, 3 matches to 2. By the default of the Long Island representatives, the Nassau Country Club, each team started with five points, with the result the final score was 8 for Greenwich to 7 for Rumson.

RUTH HOMERS, YANKS LOSE

Babe Now One Circuit Drive Behind Wilson With 45—A's Win

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	82	45	.672
Washington	84	50	.627
New York	75	58	.564
Cleveland	74	63	.540
Detroit	65	70	.481
St. Louis	53	82	.393
Chicago	51	82	.383
Boston	44	88	.333

RESULTS SEPT. 5

Philadelphia 5, Boston 1.
Washington 14, New York 5.
Cleveland 6, Chicago 1.
(Only games scheduled)

The Philadelphia Athletics made it three in a row over the Boston Red Sox on Sept. 5, defeating them by 5 to 1, and enabled the champions to hold their lead of 6½ games over the Washington club, which is in second place. The Senators also won, downing the New York Yankees, 14 to 5. Cleveland moved nearer the losing Yankees by winning from Chicago, 6 to 1. Detroit and St. Louis were not scheduled to play.

With George Earnshaw in the box, the champions had quite an easy time defeating the Red Sox. The veteran right-hander held the opposition to seven well-scattered hits and one run. The A's hit hard and timely behind him, the longest drive being Al Simmons' thirty-fourth home run of the season with Mickey Cochrane on base in the fourth inning. Cochrane, Simmons, Foxx and Miller each made two hits in four times up for the winners. Jack Russell went the entire distance for Boston and did well to keep Philadelphia's hits down to 10. Regan with a double and single and Oliver with two singles were the most consistent batters among the losers.

The Senators continued to display their superiority over the Yankees by winning their seventeenth victory over the New Yorkers in 21 games played this season. Alvin Crowder kept 10 Yankee hits well scattered, and until he let up in the eighth, did not allow a run to cross the plate. New York's late rally was featured by Babe Ruth's forty-fifth home run of the season with Lary on base. Washington hit hard behind Crowder, 15 safeties being made in all. Heine Manush led the winner's attack with a double and three singles in six trips to the plate. Sam Rice, with two doubles, drove in four of his team's 14 runs.

Pete Jablonowski turned in a brilliant pitching performance, and the Indians won their second contest in as many starts against the White Sox. The right-hander was touched for only four hits, the longest a double by Mulleavy. An error by Montague let the only Chicago run cross the plate in the third inning. Dick Porter made four hits in five times at bat for the Indians, with Johnny Hodapp getting three doubles in five attempts. Red Faber worked seven innings for the White Sox, to be taken out at that time and replaced by Braxton.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	x	5	10	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	2

Batteries—Earnshaw and Cochrane; Russell and Heving. Umpires—Nallin, Campbell and Dinneen. Time—1h. 24m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	3	2	3	3	0	3	14	15	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	10	5

Batteries—Crowder and Spencer; Pipgras, Holloway, McEvoy and Dickey, Jorgens. Losing pitcher—Pipgras. Umpires—Hildebrand, Moriarty and Guthrie. Time—2h. 21m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	6	10	1
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Jablonowski and Sewell; Faber, Braxton and Crouse. Losing pitcher—Faber. Umpires—Geisel and Ormsby. Time—1h. 34m.

Gehrig Goes Ahead as Simmons Slumps

CHICAGO (AP)—Catching Al Simmons in the midst of his worst batting slump of the season, Lou Gehrig boosted his margin to 13 points during the twentieth week of the American League batting championship race. Unofficial averages, including games of Sept. 3, revealed that the Athletic outfielder collected but three hits in his last 24 times at bat for a grand average of .381, while Gehrig made eight in 23 attempts for a season's mark of .394. The slump cut Simmons's average 14 points. Gehrig's fell two points.

So effective was the pitching during the same period that only four of the leading 10 hitters registered gains. Among them was Urban Hodapp, Cleveland second baseman, who supplanted Gehrig as the leader in hits with a grand sum of 198 and stretched his lead in doubles with a total of 42. Hodapp ranked fifth in batting with a .357 average.

Other batting leaders were Cochrane, Philadelphia, .361; Ruth, New York, .360; E. Rice, Washington, .355; Cronin, Washington, .354; Manush, Washington, .351; Morgan, Cleveland, .350; Reynolds, Chicago, .350.

Gehrig retained his leaderships with his hits for a total of 372 bases and his 150 runs batted in. Ruth held his lead in most runs scored with 135 and in home runs with his 44; Combs of the Yankees had the greatest collection of triples, while McManus of the Tigers still led in stolen bases with 19, one more than a week ago.

"Lefty" Grove ascended to the pitching leadership mathematically during the twentieth week, when he captured two more wins for a total of 23 victories against 5 defeats. Other leaders were Wesley Ferrell of Cleveland, who won two more on his big string for a total of 24 against 9 losses, and George Earnshaw of the Athletics who had a record of 20 and 10. Earnshaw also led the league in strikeouts with a total of 163.

Washington went into a tie with the Yankees for first place in the team batting race during the week. The Yanks dropped four points to a .305 percentage while the Senators held ground. The Athletics retained their two-point margin over the Senators in team fielding with a .975 average.

YOUNG WINS C. N. E. SWIM

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—George Young of Catalina won the Canadian National Exhibition 3-mile swim Sept. 4.

BY-PLAYS

NO BUSINESS DEPRESSION HERE

IN THESE days of business depression it is indeed pleasing to hear of anything that has not been affected. Under such a head comes the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, as their season-ticket office reports an early season record for the sale of season tickets. It is still a far cry to the opening of the hockey season, but even though the opening game is about three months away, there is already an assured sale of over $150,000 through season ticket plan locations taken by contract. The period for the renewal of 1929-30 locations expires soon and those persons who do not get their reservations secured before the time is up will find it very difficult getting seats for more than one of the coming championship games.

And while on the subject of professional hockey it might be well to remember the 1929-30 playoffs in the National Hockey League and remind the N. H. L. officials to provide against any such situation again. Many things happened during the playoffs last winter that caused more than a little dissatisfaction and it would seem as if there would be little excuse for their occurring again. The outstanding faults were the lengthy overtime affairs, the failure to enforce the anti-defense rule, and a schedule that called for a preliminary playoff series running to three-out-of-five games followed by a final of only two-out-of-three. Playoffs are great money-making propositions which can easily reach a point of becoming undesirable.

HAS FINE CHANCE TO MAKE RECORD

When W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia took the courts at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., this afternoon in defense of his United States singles tennis championship, he had a fine chance to establish a new record for number of victories won in this championship. When the famous veteran won the title last year, he equaled the record made by Richard D. Sears of Boston, the first United States tennis champion, who won it seven straight years. This record was equaled by William A. Larned, who won it in 1901, 1902, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911. Tilden's victories were in 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926. While Tilden has been defeated a few times this year, he appears to have a very good chance of successfully defending his crown next week. His most serious threat appears to be Jean Borotra of France; but the veteran American has generally managed to defeat this one of the famous French "Musketeers."

BACK TO THE ATHLETES OF OLD

When one read of the winning of the decathlon championship of the United States by Wilson Charles, an Oneida Indian student at the Haskell Indian School, it made the veteran follower of athletics hark back to the days when Jim Thorpe, that famous Carlisle Indian School all-round athlete, was winning championship honors in many fields of athletic endeavors. Thorpe showed great athletic prowess when he won the pentathlon and decathlon in the Olympic Games of 1912, although he was later stripped of his titles and prizes because he had taken money for playing baseball in a previous year. Great as was his prowess in track and field sports, however, Thorpe was even greater as a football player, and not a few rank him as the greatest American college football player of all time. Now comes another red man to blaze his name along the sporting paths of the United States, and, while he will probably never equal the record for all-round athletic brilliancy established by Thorpe, he promises to win more than one championship, and is just now a most valuable athlete for Uncle Sam to have around with the Olympic Games only about two years in the offing.

WELL, HOW MUCH IS EXCESSIVE?

Reports from Europe have from time to time hinted that the best part of the amateur lawn tennis players were making excessive demands for free board in return for taking part in various tournaments. All of which is pretty certain to bring up the question as to just what is "excessive" when it comes to a matter of free board for an amateur tennis player. According to some tennis players, they are entitled to the best that there is, and sometimes they are said to want a little more; but why should they not receive the very best? If they are entitled to anything, they are certainly entitled to the best, especially if they are giving their best tennis in return, and if they are not, then they are not very apt to receive any kind of board for playing.

Of course, it is perhaps all right for the promoters of the various tennis tournaments to complain over excessive "free board," but it would seem as if they could very easily settle the matter by not offering any amateur players any board or remuneration whatever for playing in their tournaments. It is probably a fact that if some players of championship class were not offered their board or its equivalent, they would not be playing in tournaments in which they now appear. This is, no doubt, a phase of the situation which is most displeasing to the tournament promoters; but, if they must have the stars, it looks as if they might have to accede to the demands for free board.

ENGLISH CHAMPION LOSES TO THEAKER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER—Seldom have cycling fans witnessed such good sport as was provided for them recently on the occasion of the Manchester Wheelers' forty-third annual race meet on the Manchester Athletic Club's ground at Fallowfield, where Sydney Cozens, 1000 yards champion of England, fresh from his triumph in the Grand Prix de Paris, which he has won for two years in succession, was very unexpectedly defeated by inches by Theaker, in the final of the one lap (502 yards) invitation scratch race.

In this race Cozens got away first, but before quarter distance had been reached Theaker caught and passed him. Cozens never regained the lead, and Theaker won in a dramatic finish in 36 3-5s. His time for the last 220 yards was 13 3-5s. The continental champions—Bernard Leene of Holland, Bruna Pellizzari of Italy, and Rober Trauden of the Rhineland—failed to qualify for the final, Trauden owing to a burst tire.

A 10-lap (5020 yards) "course de primes" race, introduced to Manchester for the first time, proved a very popular event, thanks to the prizes offered to the leader at each half-lap and to the leader at each lap. A duel for these prizes between P. Wyld and S. E. Gilks, both of whom hold championships in the Nottinghamshire and Derby districts, gave the spectators cause for cheer after cheer. Wyld won the race in 6m. 35 3-5s., a length separating him from Gilks, who was followed by E. Pitchford, two lengths behind.

An international team race over 1000 meters was won by England. Leene, Pellizzari, Cozens, and Theaker rode in the first section. Theaker made a bad start, but soon caught up the field. His bid for leadership failed, owing to a punctured tire, and the race then lay between Cozens and the Italian, who entered the home stretch in that order. Cozens won the heat by half a wheel, in 1m. 24 1-5s. In the second section B. J. Donnelly, the Irish Free State champion, took Trauden's place alongside Gervin, J. E. Sibbitt, and E. H. Chambers. Chambers led until entering the home stretch, when Sibbitt came through to win by inches in 1m. 11 4-5s. England's points were 8 against the foreigners' 12.

Fifteen riders, all of them stars in the cycling world, started in the 10-mile invitation scratch race for the much-prized Muratti Gold Cup, but punctures gradually reduced the field to nine. Although Leene, Pellizzari and Gervin were among the men forced to drop out, they at no time looked threatening to the English riders. Wyld pleased the crowd by mounting another bicycle when his own tire punctured, and extending himself, he caught up and led the field in less than two laps. He won 16 lap prizes, but failed to find a place in the last three at the finish.

All through the race, Jack Sibbitt and C. W. Horn lay handily among the leaders, and as the bell announced the last lap they worked their way to the front. Horn held the premier position, as the field closely bunched together, turned the bend for "home." But Sibbitt waited until a few yards from the judges and then, with a burst of speed reminiscent of his greatest sprinting days, wrested the race from Horn by inches. The winner's time for the full distance was 25m. 9 4-5s.

OVER the NET

A GREAT deal of discussion has been going on in the tennis world of the possibility of Karel B. Kozeluh of Czechoslovakia, holder of the world's professional tennis title, meeting Henri Cochet, French amateur whom Big Bill Tilden regards as the finest amateur in the ranks today. Supporters of such a match are insistent, knocking at a door which quite a few people point out the French Lawn Tennis Federation has closed, once and for all time. Both Cochet and Kozeluh are said to be willing to play each other. Kozeluh is reported to approve the holding of two matches, one in Paris and the other in Prague, his native city. If this match or matches could be brought about it would certainly tend to hasten the holding of an international open tennis championship, which is in the offing.

Middlesex retained the men's British intercounty (Group 1) tennis championship on grass this year. Sussex was second, Warwickshire third, Kent fourth, Lancashire fifth and Nottinghamshire sixth. The group 2 title was won by East of Scotland, Staffordshire being second.

The first encounter between the women tennis players of Britain and Germany ended in a draw, 8-all, at the Blauweiss Club, Berlin, recently. Miss Phyllis E. Mudford, England, came out with the best record, defeating the newly crowned German champion, Fräulein Cecilie Aussem, with the loss of one set, and also winning from Fräulein Krahwinkel.

REGIMENTAL MATCH WON BY ENGINEERS

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP)—The championship regimental team match, one of the most important events in the National Rifle Association's program of matches here, was won Sept. 5 by the United States Engineers, who scored 555 out of a possible 600.

Seventy-four teams of six men took part. The match was fired at 200 and 600 yards with 20 shots a man for record. To the winner will go the Rumbold Trophy, presented in 1910 by Brig.-Gen. Frank M. Rumbold of St. Louis. The United States Marines were last year's winners.

The Pasadena Rifle and Revolver Club of Pasadena, Calif., won the civilian inter-club rifle team match with a score of 370 out of a possible 400.

The United States Marines won the A. E. F. Rumanian Trophy match and the enlisted men's team match, scoring 554 out of a possible 600 in each. The Massachusetts National Guard was second in the enlisted men's team match with 550. There were 43 teams of six men each.

The national small-bore championship, which was an aggregate of several events, was won by Vere Hamer of Prighar, Ia., with 1073. He outranked Eric Johnson of New Haven, Conn., who had the same score but lost by his string of lower scores on long ranges. Johnson was the 1929 winner.

STRONG ENTRY FOR U. S. AMATEUR

Names of 170 Golfers Announced by United States Association

NEW YORK (AP)—The names of 170 golfers from the United States, including one territorial possession, England and Canada, have been announced by the United States Golf Association for participation in the thirty-fourth national amateur championship to be played at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa., Sept. 22-27.

Thirty-six holes of qualifying play the first two days will reduce the field to 32 to enter match play. After two 18-hole matches on Wednesday, Sept. 24, the remainder of the week's play will be at 36 holes.

Canada will be represented by "star" amateurs, including the champion, C. Ross Somerville, and Donald B. Carrick of Toronto, former champion.

Cyril J. H. Tolley, former champion, heads the British delegation, which includes also Thomas A. Bourn, former French and English native champion; John Deforest, Brig.-Gen. A. C. Critchley, Capt. J. R. A. Stroyan, and Edward R. Tipple, all well-known in English amateur competition.

Francis Brown, Honolulu, is the lone representative of the Hawaiian Islands.

The schedule for the qualifying play calls for Philip L. Corson, Merion Cricket Club, and Charles C. Clare, Orange, Conn., to lead the way at 8 o'clock Monday morning.

Bobby Jones, trying to make a grand slam in clubs, will tee off at 9:15 Monday, leading the way for the outstanding stars. His playing companion will be Emery P. Stratton, Boston.

Jess W. Sweetser, playing with T. A. Bourn of England, will start at 10:05 o'clock, and Francis D. Ouimet and Frank C. Stevens Jr., Los Angeles, at 10:38.

T. P. Perkins, the former British amateur champion, playing as a member of the Fox Hills Club, New York, will start out with Sam Perry, Birmingham, Ala., former southern champion, at 10:45.

Roland R. MacKenzie, Wilmington, Del., Walker Cup player, will play with George T. Dunlap Jr., the intercollegiate champion, at 11:55.

General Critchley and Gaston Peek, Houston, Tex., start at 12:25. Captain Stroyan and Capt. E. F. Carter, former Irish champion, go out together at 12:30. Harrison R. Johnston, the champion, sets out at 12:35 with Ellsworth Giles Jr., Pittsburgh.

George J. Voigt, semifinalist in the British amateur championship, has E. B. McCollough Jr., Philadelphia, as a companion at 1:05.

Johnny Lehman, Chicago star, and Eugene V. Homans, co-medalist in the last championship play at 1:15, followed by George Von Elm, and Mark Stuart, Fox Hills. This pair in turn will be followed by Johnny Goodman of Omaha, who defeated Jones in the first round last year, and T. Suffern Tailer, Newport.

Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland, Ore., runnerup last year, plays with Jack Westland, former French champion, at 1:50; Donald K. Moe, young Portland star, opposes Charles Becka, Chicago, at 12:10.

Arrangements for Series Being Made

CHICAGO (AP)—First rumblings of the 1930 World Series were officially heard on Sept. 5. Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis began making arrangements for the big baseball classic by inviting six clubs in both major leagues for a pre-series conference in his office on Sept. 8.

Every club with a mathematical chance for the two pennants was invited to the conference, which will decide dates, shares and other details. Chicago, New York, St. Louis and Brooklyn were invited in the National League; Philadelphia and Washington from the American.

In accordance with the policy of alternating locations for the opening games, Philadelphia or Washington will open the series in their home parks. The series opened at Wrigley Field, home of the Chicago Cubs, last fall.

No dates were even hinted by Commissioner Landis, but the best guess was that the first game would open either Sept. 30 or Oct. 1. Last year the first game was played Oct. 8, but the major league season closes earlier this year.

An interesting feature in the World Series invitation was that the New York Yankees failed to be included for the first time in five years.

WOMEN CRICKETERS START NEW CONTEST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—For the first time in the history of Britain's great national game—cricket—a women's county match was played recently at Leicester between teams representing Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.

The match, which was the outcome of a challenge made while the Australians were playing England in the second test match at Nottingham, resulted in an easy win for the Notts women by 9 wickets.

Cricket has been played at English girls' schools for many years and matches have been fought out between women's clubs with all the seriousness of men's "First Class" contests, but never before have women attempted to gain county honors.

S. C. Packer, secretary of the Leicestershire (Men's) County Cricket Club, however, said during the match, "This is a prelude to women's county championship cricket all over the country."

SARAZEN WINS TOURNEY

SALISBURY PLAINS, N. Y. (AP)—Scoring a 70 on the last round, Gene Sarazen, professional from Flushing, N. Y., won the $1000 J. J. Lannin memorial open golf championship Sept. 5, with a 72-hole total of 287. Runnerup, with 288, was Walter Kwak of Douglaston, N. Y., who shot rounds of 69 and 71 and held the lead until Sarazen's fourth round 70 pushed him into second place. Third honors went to Charles Lacey, a young Britisher from Cheshunton, N. J., whose first round 69 aided him in scoring an aggregate of 290. His last round 71 beat par by one stroke.

Paul Waner's Homer Defeats Champions

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	79	49	.599
St. Louis	74	55	.574
New York	74	56	.569
Brooklyn	73	60	.549
Pittsburgh	70	64	.522
Boston	63	72	.467
Cincinnati	55	75	.423
Philadelphia	47	83	.362

RESULTS SEPT. 5

Boston 6, New York 4.
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 7.
Only games scheduled.

Despite the fact that the St. Louis Cardinals did not play on Sept. 5, they gained one half a game on the leading Chicago Cubs in the National League race. Manager Street and his players are now only four contests from the champions and top position in the standing. Pittsburgh made it two out of three from Joe McCarthy's boys by staging a strong comeback to win, 8 to 7. The New York Giants lost a fine chance to advance in the race when they dropped their third straight game to the Boston Braves, this time by 6 to 4. The other clubs were not scheduled to play.

A home run by Paul Waner with one man out in the ninth inning was the climax to an uphill battle by the Pirates. The

THE HOME FORUM

Our Great Blue Window

AT SEA, or on bare hilltops, we realize anew that the sky's rim is one wide circle. Above it arches a measureless dome, blue unchangeably, whatever gloom or mist may hide it. Thus the sky-window answers exactly to the pupil of the eye overarched by the cornea. When we look up through that window the tiny dome mirrors the vast one, cramping incredible space to the compass of a pin-point and then spreading and sprinkling the light of sun and stars again over all the shadowy countries of our thought. Eye and sky!—were they not framed to fit and answer each other in that system of subtle harmonies that reverberate from end to end of nature?

The outlook stretches as far as we can see and beyond that, as far as we can imagine and, beyond that, any number of million times farther still. No one has ever felt crowded while gazing through the great blue window. When the world is too much with us, there is therefore no better thing to do than to lie flat on the ground and gaze upward long and far. Thus we may turn our backs squarely upon the earth, putting behind us all its little concerns, looking right away from this inferior planet in a second-rate solar system, and so learning at last to see our "tellurian galleon" in proportion to the seas on which she rolls.

It is partly because few of us ever do this, and even they but seldom, that we so grossly exaggerate the importance of our affairs. Suppose that in one portion of one continent on this planet there has been insufficient rain: the news never reaches Arcturus. Suppose that India and China are in upheaval, we are at first surprised and then fortified to see how little difference the fact makes to Orion. As for our private cares, they are drawn up like wisps of morning vapor into the blue that is never stained. For there are moods that chime with the moving majesties of the sky and others that shrink before them and are ashamed. There are thoughts with which we can confront the day-spring and others with which we cannot. Knowing this, there must be not a few who often test the worth of this and that thought or mood by asking "What would the stars say?"

Through our blue window we behold not only the noble forms and the stately progressions of clouds, but colors innumerable, ever-changing. All the hues that we know on earth, indeed, are melted or distilled or burned for us far up in the blue chambers of the air whence comes the light in which we see them. The sea's blue is a robe that the sun has laid upon her, and the ruby that flames at the humming-bird's throat has come many millions of miles to burn there. In the sky itself are the purest hues, as waters are clearest at their source. Dawn, the ever-young dancer, has steeped her filmy garments in star-stuff; no tinge of the world has touched them, and no knowledge of the world has deepened her wide and wondering eyes. But the sunset is rich with memories, and makes as fair a splendor out of dust as she out of dew. She is prophetic; he remembers. Dawn has the beauty of angels, sunset the pathetic beauty of things human.

At high noon, though the range of color may be less, the gamut of interest is no narrower than at other times for one who looks patiently into the sky. Summer cloud is domed and pinnacled more magnificently at this hour, and the oceans of surrounding blue are deeper. Lying for an hour in the grass at noon, the watcher is amazed at the constant come and go above him. He has thought of the sky as empty space, and behold it is a thronged highway, or innumerable unseen highways at once. Birds he has never seen elsewhere and cannot name go by in twos and threes—great birds and small, sea birds many miles from salt water, birds flying so low as to brush the tips of the grasses and others so high that they are mere flecks of light seen intermittently against the sun dazzle. A humming bird streams over, driving his needle bill before him at the speed of an express train; and then comes a goldfinch, the dolphin of the air, rising and sinking with aerial billows we should never guess without his help and uttering an excited warble as he starts down each incline. Far up, almost at the outer verge of vision, two hawks rise circling, climbing some enormous spiral stair. Up and up they swing, effortlessly, without a wing beat, as though they had quite definitely done with our little earth and were setting off to try some other. Even the lumbering crow goes very high in this quiet noonday air, and his voice as it falls to earth is almost beautiful, all its hoarseness filtered out by distance. Bees shoot by like black bullets slowed down just to the point of visibility. Butterflies float and flap high in the air, swimming for pleasure in the sunshine. A strand of gossamer loops and sidles one hundred feet above the earth, seen only now and then as a glistening thread. Milkweed balls and thistle tuft soar and sink, revolving slowly on their axis, and the fancy of the gazer goes aboard them and sets sail for fairy ports.

The skies of evening and the colors of the afterglow are more familiar than these and seem to us more charged with human significances, whether it is that we think of the numberless human hearts that have read their hopes and wishes there, or that something in the dim-tinged twilight is felt as native or akin to us. An hour after the sun has gone there may still linger some hue far down in the western sky that speaks to us like solemn music, that draws us back into childhood like the odor of mignonette. These lakes and inlets of faded glory built round by headlands of blue, these steep-piled crepuscular mountains and these meadows of ultramarine seem to us the very country we have always sought. Then comes the slim young moon, slipping down to the verge of the hills. The unicorn steps down to the waters of darkness, and all the bright-eyed creatures of the sky troop after.

Beginning at dawn, the beauty of the sky moves in constant crescendo up to the darkest hour of night when only the stars are shining and all memory of sun or moon is washed away. Then whoever looks up through the window, looking long and far and sending imagination on beyond the sight, may know that he sees the fairest thing that it is given to us to endure. The worlds are clustered in clouds that drift from the Pole Star nearly to the southern horizon. The pavement of the sky is strewn with starry systems, as it were by dust of marble left unswept when a workman turned to other tasks. And between the clouds, each particle of which would dwarf our tiny earth to insignificance, are profound pockets of darkness where the fancy finds no air to sustain its wings. Oh, glittering gem-work! Unthinkable voids of space! Come, let us turn from the window, for this spectacle is beyond the reaches of our souls. Dawn is dear to us and noon superb, sunset is sublime and the afterglow most tender, but the sky of midnight is for stouter hearts than ours.

What we see thus passing day or night through the great blue window, though always new, is also immeasurably old by any human standard, and not the least of our delight in it may be the thought that ancient men and women saw there almost precisely what we see. It is true that vast slow changes are proceeding among the stars, but they are for the most part negligible in our terms. We hear, indeed, that the Great Dipper is being bent and that two thousand years from now it will no longer hold water, but this is an exceptionally fickle constellation; most of them remain what they were when the shepherds of Chaldea named them. Therefore we may choose that one person out of the ancient world who means most to us—is it Horace the witty, Sappho the burning, Socrates the wise, or dear sweet Nefertiti whose gaze swept skyward from the Nile three thousand years ago?—and we may say: he or she saw these same stars, felt this wonder, drank assurance from these deep wells. Nearly all else has changed, but the stars and the planets link us.

Those ancient gazers through the blue window must have felt, as we do, that their thoughts were washed in the sky-shine and their dreams drenched in the light of stars. It may well be, too, that they heard sometimes in the stillest night that faint call thrilling as from the high chill Pleiades, the watchword of the sky: "All's well!" For surely that is what they shout to one another, those strong and tireless sentries pacing the night above us, looking far beyond our bounded ken. From Polaris to the Southern Cross, from Hesper to the Morning Star, that watchword rolls and rings all night through the darkness, through the clustered clouds of worlds, and through the fathomless profundities of space — "All's well! All's well!"

O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico.
1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 3, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: Place de la Fusterie 9.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Persteigasse 4.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Building, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES:

New York.....270 Madison Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago.....1058 McCormick Bldg.
St. Louis ...1775 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City...405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....350 Skinner Bldg.
London.....1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris.....3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin.....Unter den Linden 59A
Florence.....Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

First Flight

It waits beside the float,
Half bird, half boat,

An orange dragonfly
To sail the sky.

The marvel of it, still!
The honest thrill

Of motor's roaring,
And one's first soaring.

As in a fairy tale read long ago,
The earth and harbor left far, far below.

On, on, with steady wings the bird-boat flies,
And all Penobscot Bay beneath it lies.

Familiar landmarks suffer a sky change,
Half recognized in outlines new and strange.

Off Camden, we must bend our gaze to look
On steep Mount Battle and Megunticook.

And everywhere below—to port, to starboard—
The lovely wooded islands, many harbored.

Above small towns, and on,
Until anon

With searching eyes I see
My own roof-tree,

My home. The wonder of it—
And I above it!

Now, with a sea gull's glide
We meet the tide.

Well sailed, sky-rover!
The flight is over.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

Bellman Singing

And now, after the long work-filled day, one could at last relax. The children put away their needlework, and the Lieutenant, sitting back in his rocking-chair, began to tell schoolboy yarns like the one about Mamselle Brorström, or else he related his memories of the glorious Jenny Lind as Norma or the Daughter of the Regiment, or of Emily Högquist as the Maid of Orleans. When at times he did not feel like talking, he would ask Fru Lagerlöf or Mamselle Lovisa to read aloud from Tegnér. Anything more beautiful than "Fritiof's Saga" he thought had never been written. He would rather have been the Lund professor who sang of Fritiof's and Ingeborg's love, than Emperor of France or Tsar of Russia. He was also an admirer of Runeberg, whose tales of "Surgeon Stål" and epic poems he enjoyed hearing. But he did not like it if any one said the Finnish poet was greater than Tegnér.

Sometimes (and that was the best fun of all) he would sit down at the old piano and strike a few chords, then call out:

"Come, children, let's sing Bellman!"

The girls needed no coaxing, they were over by the piano in a jiffy. Then, with high glee, they let loose on Bellman! They always began with "Old Man Noah" and "Joachim of Babylon," then followed "Father Movitz" and "Mother at Tuppen," and they sang of "Dancing Master Mollberg, and His Misadventures in Rostock Tavern."

The Lieutenant pounded out the accompaniments, and hummed the air, to mark the time and carry the tune. But the children sang at the top of their voices, and could be heard all over the house. . . . They understood very little of what they sang, but the melodies put them in a glow and livened their spirits. Ah, how sweet it sounded when Ulla danced in spangles, veil and fringe! or when Fredman sang: "'Tis as far to Monday as from north to south." And what could be funnier than when the ever-hapless Mollberg jumped into the vat . . . or when at the great boating-picnic the party cake came on garnished with sugar, cinnamon, and anchovies!

But what delighted the children above everything was that they might sing as loud as ever they wished. The Lieutenant never corrected them or interrupted to remind them that there were such things as voice modulation and singing in unison. They thought they sang Bellman just as he should be sung.

On the wall above the piano sat Karl Mikael (Bellman) himself, with his lute. Now and then, the Lieutenant looked up at him, as if expecting a smile of approval from that incomparable lyrist and singer.

But once when Lieutenant Lagerlöf and the children were having a Bellman-sing, it happened that Colour-Sergeant von Wachenfeldt was there, sitting in his usual corner, chatting with Mamselle Lovisa.

"Isn't it strange that not one of the children has a voice?" Mamselle Lovisa remarked to the Sergeant in a half-whisper.

"Yes," replied the Sergeant in a low tone. "That they haven't singing voices they can't help, but they might at least make use of their ears!"

"It seems extraordinary, when both parents are musical, don't you think so, Wachenfeldt? I can't understand how Gustaf endures it!"

"He does not hear it as it sounds to us," said the Sergeant. "He loves those children."

"People are wont to speak of seeing with the eyes of love," observed Mamselle Lovisa, "and there may be such a thing as hearing with the ears of love. . . ."

"Be sure of that!" responded the Colour-Sergeant, who knew whereof he spoke. . . .

But long afterward—aye, always—the love of the Bellman songs lived in the hearts of the Marbacka children. They loved them not only for their humour and pathos and their haunting beauty; but the faintest tone from the Bellman lute called up memories of the never-failing love and tenderness that had made their childhood such a happy one!—From "Marbacka," by SELMA LAGERLÖF. Translated from the Swedish by VELMA SWANSTON HOWARD.

The Rich Man's Mother. From an Etching by C. B. Klitgaard-May

IN HER cottage doorway sits "The Rich Man's Mother" of Mrs. Klitgaard-May's etching. Serenity speaks in every line of the gentle, homely figure. She has no need to hasten toward the fulfillment of some waiting task, now she has come to an hour when she may give herself a bit to meditation. The knitting lies in her lap, the hands are folded, the eyes are seeing more than just that which lies beyond the cottage door. Are her thoughts with the "rich man," that son whom she loves, who has pushed forward to climb the ladder of this world's success? And is the mother seeing now that the foundation to all true and lasting success lies in the wisdom and honesty, in habits of perseverance, sobriety, and punctuality, in thought for others as well as self; and that the laying of this foundation was the loving work which it was her task to accomplish?

Perhaps the son is not now, with all his riches, happier than she, content with her quiet thoughts, in the peace and simplicity of her cottage home; with the glad sense of having helped him by means of her love and patient understanding. There is a stanchness, a devotion and unselfishness in this mother; one who has sought nothing for self, is not ashamed of her station in life, or of her work. She has given of her best and is now at peace.

The technique of this etching is perfect; and the artist has brought much tenderness and sensitive understanding to her work, which shows in the pose of the single figure, and in the way the light falls upon the strong and resolute face. The simple fashion of bonnet and dress is congruous with the character of the whole picture. Almost the gentle figure seems to speak, to tell its own tale.

All this is seen in Mrs. Klitgaard-May's eloquent etching, which has been worked out in the masterly manner we have learned to look for in this artist's work.

Wealth

To catch pleasure as it flies is a rare accomplishment. The main thing is to grasp the opportunity, and to make the best of it with a cheerful heart, not questioning if it is great or small. Contentment in living, after all, is built upon our industry in learning to see things and to store the fancy with riches for times and seasons. The wealth gained from cloud-gazing, weather lore, wild flowers, the migrating birds—and, not least, the treasures for florists' windows and catalogues—cannot be stolen from us.—LENA MAY MCCAULEY, in "The Joy of Gardens."

The Song-Sparrow

At rest upon some quiet limb,
And singing to his pretty "marrow,"
Sweet-breasted friend of child and man,
I love the bright eyes and the tan,
Gray-mottled coat that suits the trim
And winsome singing-sparrow. . . .

Where twigs are small and branches low
And scarce the name of woods can borrow,
He flits and sings the whole day long
And "rivers run," is still his song,
"And flowers blossom, breezes blow,
And all for the song-sparrow!" . . .

His song is tuned for his to-day,
With hope and promise for the morrow;
More lofty notes are upward sent,
But none more simple and content,
None cheerfuller in work and play
Than that of the song-sparrow.

—From "The Poems of PHILIP HENRY SAVAGE."

Purificazione

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

CIO di cui il mondo ha bisogno oggi per tutta la sua apparente inquietudine, la sua malattia, peccato e mestizia, è purificazione. Volgetevi ad ogni fase della vita quotidiana, e troviamo che per ottenere la perfezione il processo di purificazione è in quasi ogni caso il metodo usato. Molti articoli alimentari attraversano un processo purificativo prima di essere considerati addatti per l'umano consumo. Il materiale da essere confezionato in vesti attraenti ed utili deve prima essere purificato. Metalli preziosi estratti dalle profondità della terra devono attraversare questo processo prima che la loro bellezza sia del tutto apparente. Inoltre ecco un pezzo di terreno sul quale una catapecchia sta da parecchi anni. Quando il fabbricato è tolto di mezzo affinchè il terreno possa essere coltivato, il suolo di solito si nota essere ciò che si dice "acido". Di nuovo il rimedio è la purificazione. Si rivolta la terra; le zolle vengono allargate e frantumate; venti rinfrescanti vi spirano sopra dolcemente, i raggi solari penetrano, e la pioggia e la rugiada lavano e rinfrescano il terreno.

Per dir il vero, l'umanità oggi è largamente impiegata nel processo di purificare la materia per soddisfare ai propri bisogni materiali. Non è quindi da considerarsi strano che la purificazione dell'umana coscienza occorre anche più urgentemente a fine di recare nell'umana esperienza quello stato mentale indicato dal Maestro quando disse: "Voi adunque siate perfetti, come è perfetto il Padre vostro, che è ne' cieli".

Non si esagera nel dire che ogni manifestazione di male si può ricondurre ad un falso od impuro senso di Dio e dell'uomo nella Sua somiglianza. Questo falso senso suggerisce ai mortali che Iddio ha fatto l'uomo in parte spirituale ed in parte materiale, e lo ha posto in un universo materiale, dove deve occupare le sue giornate sforzandosi costantemente di resistere alla tentazione di essere peccatore, e credendo che sia quasi impossibile di resistere alla tentazione di essere malato, povero, timoroso, ed infelice. Si è questo errato concetto di Dio quale il supposto facitore e permettitore del male che deve essere espurgato e purificato colla verità purificatrice circa la perfezione di Dio e l'immutabile espressione del bene da parte dell'uomo spirituale.

Negli insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana troviamo questa verità esposta semplicemente e logicamente; ed a pagina 185 di "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice di questa divina Scienza, ha scritto: "La propria rinuncia di tutto ciò che costituisce un cosiddetto uomo materiale, ed il riconoscimento ed il raggiungimento della sua identità spirituale quale figliuolo di Dio, è Scienza che apre le stesse cateratte del cielo; onde bene scorre entro ogni via dell'essere, ripulendo i mortali da ogni immondizia, distruggendo ogni sofferenza, e dimostrando la vera immagine e somiglianza". Poichè tali sono i risultati della Scienza Cristiana, attestati per tutto il mondo oggigiorno da grati ricevitori delle sue benedizioni, può senza dubbio essere descritta quale purificatrice.

Quando si trovava faccia a faccia con qualche credenza nel male, Cristo Gesù la dissipava, fosse essa presentata quale malattia, peccato, tempesta, scarsezza, o persino morte. Il dominio del Maestro sul male era il risultato della sua visione spirituale e della sua rinuncia di tutte le pretese ad esistenza materiale. Egli si riconosceva figliuolo di Dio soltanto, e, procedendo da questa base, compì la dimostrazione della sua figliolanza colla completa dominazione del male.

Il grande passo da farsi, adunque, nel processo purificativo è la rinuncia del falso senso dell'uomo quale materiale. Quelli che seriamente studiano la Bibbia, assieme al libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" di Mary Baker Eddy, trovano che Iddio è il bene; che Egli è Amore, Verità, Mente, e Vita; in realtà, che Egli è Tutto-in-tutto. Col riconoscere che tale è la natura di Dio, si deve per forza vedere e riconoscere che l'uomo nell'immagine di Dio è la veritiera, spirituale, perfetta, ed eterna idea di Dio, e che soltanto i mortali hanno sofferto senza necessità a causa del falso senso che hanno accettato circa Dio e l'uomo.

Purificazione quale l'intende la Scienza Cristiana è un processo puramente mentale per mezzo del quale ogni individuo deve essere responsabile per ripulire e purificare il proprio pensiero, desiderio, e motivo. Deve essere pronto a scacciare le proprie false credenze anteriori, a toglierle di mezzo dalla sua consapevolezza. Appunto come il terreno che sarà coltivato e reso produttivo deve prima essere liberato da impedimenti ed essere esposto all'influenza purificatrice dell'aria e del sole, così l'umana coscienza deve essere aperta a ricevere il sole vivificatore della Verità, la divina influenza della Mente infinita, l'ispirazione dell'Amore, la grazia purificatrice della comprensione spirituale. A misura che il pensiero è così coltivato spiritualmente, diviene produttivo di salute ed armonia, "bene scorre entro ogni via dell'essere", e ci si risveglia trovandosi ad essere figliuoli di Dio, l'immagine e somiglianza di Dio, il bene.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Purification

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHAT the world needs today for all its seeming unrest, its sickness, sin, and sadness, is purification. Turn to any phase of daily life, and we find that to obtain perfection the process of purification is in almost every case the method employed. Many articles of food go through a purifying process before being considered fit for human consumption. The material to be fashioned into beautiful and useful garments has first to be purified. Precious metal brought from the depths of the earth must go through this process before its beauty is fully apparent. Then, again, take a plot of land upon which a shed has stood for some years. When the building is removed in order that the plot may be cultivated, the soil is usually found to be what is termed "sour." Again the remedy is purification. The soil is turned over; clods are loosened and broken up; freshening winds blow sweetly across it, the sun's rays penetrate, and rain and dew wash and refresh it.

As a matter of fact, humanity is today largely engaged in the process of purifying matter to meet its material needs. Then it should not be considered strange that the purification of human consciousness is still more urgently needed in order to bring into human experience that mental state indicated by the Master when he said, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

It is not too much to say that every manifestation of evil is traceable to a false or impure sense of God and of man in His likeness. This false sense suggests to mortals that God has made man partly spiritual and partly material, and has placed him in a material universe, where he must spend his days constantly striving to resist the temptation to be sinful, and believing it almost impossible to resist the temptation to be sick, poor, fearful, and unhappy. It is this wrong concept of God as the supposed maker and allower of evil that needs to be purged and purified with the cleansing truth about God's perfection and the spiritual man's unchangeable expression of good.

In the teachings of Christian Science one finds this truth set forth simply and logically; and on page 185 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this divine Science, has written, "Self-renunciation of all that constitutes a so-called material man, and the acknowledgment and achievement of his spiritual identity as the child of God, is Science that opens the very flood-gates of heaven; whence good flows into every avenue of being, cleansing mortals of all uncleanness, destroying all suffering, and demonstrating the true image and likeness." Since these are the results of Christian Science, testified to throughout the world today by grateful recipients of its blessings, it may surely be described as the purifier.

When confronted by some belief of evil, Christ Jesus blotted it out, whether presented as sickness, sin, tempest, lack, or even death. The Master's dominion over evil was the outcome of his spiritual vision and his self-renunciation of all claims to material selfhood. He acknowledged himself the child of God only, and, acting from this basis, achieved the demonstration of his sonship in complete dominion over evil.

The great step to be taken, then, in the purifying process is self-renunciation of the false sense of man as material. Those who earnestly study the Bible, together with the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, find that God is good; that He is Love, Truth, Mind, and Life; in fact, that He is All-in-all. As one acknowledges this to be the nature of God, he must perforce see and acknowledge that man in God's image is God's truthful, spiritual, perfect, and eternal idea, and that mortals only have needlessly suffered through the false sense they have entertained about God and man.

Purification as understood in Christian Science is a purely mental process whereby each individual must be responsible for the cleansing and purifying of his own thought, desire, and motive. He must be willing to cast out his former false beliefs, to remove them from consciousness. Just as the ground which is to be cultivated and made productive must first be cleared of encumbrances and laid open to the purifying influence of air and sunshine, so human consciousness must be opened to receive the life-giving sunshine of Truth, the divine influence of infinite Mind, the inspiration of Love, the purifying grace of spiritual understanding. As thought is thus spiritually cultivated, it becomes productive of health and harmony, "good flows into every avenue of being," and one awakes to find himself God's child, the image and likeness of God, good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

September Afternoon

Swathes of flushed melon-green slide
over silken-dark water,
But no wind moves keen shadow of
stone on sun-bright stone;
The long grass smells of haying, as
apples bring scent of winter.
Day's giant wheel turns—pleased invisibles unanimously grind their
knives thereon.

—BABETTE DEUTSCH, in "Fire for the Night."

Singapore

The twentieth of May found us steaming down the Strait of Malacca, close along the shore of the Malay Peninsula. The strait was almost as smooth as a river, and all day long we sat comfortably under the double awning, enjoying the slowly moving panorama of forest-clad hills and mountains, stretches of level jungle, a river mouth and a Malay village here and there, and pretty green islets rising jauntily out of the water along the shore. The next sunrise saw us threading our way through a bewildering maze of islands, large and small, a perfect archipelago in fact, with only a narrow passage for us at best. Presently we passed a flagstaff upon a hill, and a little later three buoys described a semi-circle to the left around a group of islets, and then we saw far across the water many ships at anchor, and back of them a long line of white buildings two stories high, with a monotonous row of upper windows staring across the water at us. Beyond that lay a background of low, green hills.

This is Singapore, the great central ganglion of the Malay Archipelago and southeastern Asia, the hub of the Far East. The spokes are steamship lines running in almost every direction, to Bangkok, Saigon, China and Japan, Manila, Sarawak, Pontianak, Batavia, Sumatra, Ceylon, Calcutta, Rangoon and Malacca. . . .

Our steamer, instead of making straight for the town, describes a perfect fish-hook on the chart, leaving Singapore away off to our right and behind us. We enter a little strait which at first we take to be a river, it is so narrow and so completely shut in by green hills and banks of reddish brown shale. But there are large ocean steamers and ships, wharves, dry docks and coal sheds all along the northern side; so this must be New Harbor. . . .

Singapore is . . . like a big desk, full of drawers and pigeon holes, where everything has its place, and can always be found in it. For instance, around the esplanade you find the European hotels. . . . Around Commercial Square, packed closely together, are all the shipping offices, warehouses and shops of the European merchants; and along Boat Quay are all the ship-chandlers. Near by, you will find a dozen Chinese . . . cloth shops, a dozen tin shops, and similar clusters of shops kept by blacksmiths, tailors, and carpenters, others for the sale of fruit, vegetables, grain, "notions" and so on to the end of the chapter. All the washerwomen congregate on a five-acre lawn called Dhobi Green, at one side of which runs a stream of water, and there you will see the white shirts, trousers and pajamas of His Excellency. . . . Owing to this peculiar grouping of the different trades, one can do more business in less time in Singapore than in any other town in the world.—WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, in "Two Years in the Jungle."

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Man." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	$2.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper,	3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper,	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, black or blue, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de luxe, blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	8.50
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	8.50
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	11.50

FOR THE BLIND
In Revised Braille Grade One and a Half
Five Volumes $12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth	4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco	7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth	4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco	7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

BULL TRADERS ENCOURAGED BY UPWARD TREND

Good Advances in Leading Issues and Pace Is Accelerated

NEW YORK (AP)—With their courage regained, bulls administered vigorous punishment to shorts in today's stock market, and share prices rose substantially, as trading quickened to the best Saturday pace since early August.

The meager success of the bear campaign of the middle of week, resulting in a brisk covering movement yesterday, decidedly emboldened the speculators for the rise.

U. S. Steel was bid up across 173 for the first time since the June crash, and uneasy shorts hastened to buy back their shares, even in the long-depressed copper group.

The advance embraced most of the important groups, with the exception of the oils, such issues as U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Consolidated Gas, Byers, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, General Electric, American Can, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Telephone and New York Central rose 2 to 3 points. Among high fliers Ingersoll Rand mounted more than 8, Allied Chemical 5 and Westinghouse Electric 4. The closing tone was strong. Total sales approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Better Investment Buying

Commission houses have reported an increasing volume of investment buying. Today's sesion continued of a primarily professional nature, with short covering providing much of the momentum.

Brokerage circles, however, appeared to be turning decidedly bullish, and in contrast to the bear propaganda heard a short time ago, there was considerable gossip over unconfirmable bullish rumors. One story had it that one of Wall Street's leading bankers had just returned to town with a more friendly attitude toward the stock market.

The day's news was meager, but susceptible to bullish interpretation. The weekly mercantile reviews expressed considerable optimism, but of a restrained nature. A sales executive of one of the leading makers of low-priced automobiles stated that the retail car market for that type had improved considerable. Such estimates of next week's steel mill schedules as were available indicated little change.

The bull movement was aided by announcement of a recapitalization plan for Diamond Match calling for a split-up of the present shares and payment of a special cash distribution. The present stock rose several points to new high ground.

Bond Movement Narrow

Bonds made narrow changes in today's two-hour market. Convertible and other share feature issues turned upward in sympathy with stocks, and a few turned over in fair volume.

There was little activity elsewhere in the list. Rails, utilities and industrials held firm, and many showed no change from yesterday's high levels. Scattering declines were made on change from yesterday's high levels. Scattering declines were made on small sales.

Argentine obligations turned heavy on the political news from that country, but other foreign bonds shared in the general firmness.

Fractional advances developed in such convertible or warrant issues as Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, International Telephone 4½s, Reading Coal & Iron 6s, St. Paul 5s and Shell Union 5s.

United States Governments were extremely listless.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: There are plenty of stocks earning today enough to justify their present prices. This is true, not only of those whose earnings have increased, but of many whose earnings have been somewhat reduced. Given a reasonable degree of improvement, even if earnings should not go back to the level of the first six months of last year, such stocks at today's figures would seem positively cheap.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Ample funds are available for investment. The best bonds and highest grade preferred stocks are in good demand and constantly mounting to higher levels. As yields on these types of securities decrease, more and more funds will be diverted to investment in common stocks. We believe that accumulation of equity issues at present prices will prove very profitable when business definitely turns the corner.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: There is every indication that stocks are in strong hands and that business is to show sufficient improvement to encourage public participation in the market.

Newburger, Henderson & Loeb, New York: There is still a large outstanding short interest, most professional in character, and any further advance could easily lead to a rapid covering scramble from this section.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: The ability of the Dow-Jones industrial averages to continue in a narrow area close to the July top level, notwithstanding influences of bearish operators and lack of important favorable news, must be regarded as a healthy sign and would seem to indicate a strong technical position.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: A rather sharp recovery and considerable short covering might be stimulated within the next few days by the receipt of any favorable reports, following the recent accumulation of bad news, which the stock market demonstrated its ability to withstand. On the whole, we believe that a constructive attitude is justified for the present, because of the preponderant likelihood of moderately encouraging developments.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The market continues to move in line with our forecasts, and we expect that the industrials, as measured by the averages, will shortly be established in new high ground.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: The averages are now again close to the July highs and the next few days should offer an interesting test as to whether this time the old resistance points can be broken through. If there are there is no doubt that it will lead to a distinctly better feeling, at least in trading circles.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: Although business is slow in recovering, we believe that bottom was reached last month and that improvement will be steady for some time. Low inventories, accumulated savings and rising bond prices have always been favorable stock market auguries. These conditions exist at the present time and provide a reasonable basis for expecting higher security prices.

Otis & Co., New York: A relatively insignificant further advance would definitely establish the market at new highs since the culmination of the spring break and would provide the first positive indication of the possibility of a worthwhile further advance.

ZINC STOCKS INCREASE

NEW YORK—Stocks of slab zinc on hand Sept. 1 totaled 122,635 short tons, compared with 117,381 on Aug. 1 and 49,064 on Sept. 1 last year, the American Zinc Institute reports. Production of zinc in August was 41,039 tons, compared with 40,038 in July and 55,708 in August of 1929.

RAILWAY CAR ORDERS

Pressed Steel Car Company has received an order from the Mexican railway for 85 box cars, 15 automobile cars and 15 flat cars. The New York Central Railroad has ordered 50 milk cars from the Merchants Dispatch.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 6	Last Sept. 5
43½	21	..	Abitibi	100	22½	22½	22½	21¾
37⅞	21⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	1500	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	26¾
37⅞	21⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	1500	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	26¾
32	22	2	Adams Mill	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
156⅝	103¼	3	Air Reduc	2600	125½	124⅜	125½	124¼
36	16	2½	Airways El	2700	18½	17⅞	18½	18
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	1500	6	5¾	6	6
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	7900	23¼	22¼	23	22
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	1100	283	277	282	277
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	3000	55⅜	55⅛	55⅜	55¼
31½	18	2	Amerada	1000	24½	23¾	24½	23½
10⅝	4⅜	..	Am Ag&Ch	300	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
39⅝	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	600	38½	37¾	38	37¾
97⅝	68	2	Am Bk ote	100	82½	82½	82½	..
54⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	400	43½	43½	43½	..
128	118	7	Am Brake pf	10	121½	121½	121½	..
21¾	8¾	..	Am Br Bov	800	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	17⅝
148	140⅜	7	Am Can pf	1500	148	148	148	..
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	19800	132⅞	130⅝	132⅞	131
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	300	52¾	51	52¼	51½
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	100	56	56	56	..
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	100	98	98	98	..
51¼	36⅝	2¶	Am Chicle	900	45¾	45⅛	45⅛	45¼
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	1000	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	300	37½	37⅛	37⅛	15⅝
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	17600	74½	72⅝	74¼	72½
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	20	99½	99¼	99¼	99
55⅝	28⅜	2§	Am Int Corp	6400	38⅜	37	38⅜	37½
118¼	90	7	Am Loco pf	100	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	..
51½	28¾	3	Am Metals	100	30	30	30	..
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	10	75	75	75	..
119⅝	72	1§	Am Pw&Lt	1000	84¼	83⅜	84¼	82¾
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	400	105½	105¼	105¼	105¼
39⅜	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	8900	28⅛	27½	28⅛	28
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	2100	53⅜	52⅛	53¼	52½
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	300	64	64	64	63⅜
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	3900	70⅜	68⅞	70⅜	68¼
22½	6⅝	..	Am Solvents	300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	500	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	39½
116	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	50	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	2300	54½	54¼	54⅜	54
27⅞	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	21	21	21	20⅞
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	8600	216¾	214	216¾	215
124⅞	78⅛	1¶	Am Wat W	4300	92¾	91⅜	92¼	91⅞
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
9	5	..	Am Writ ct	200	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	..
17⅛	6½	..	Am Zinc	3200	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	9¾
81½	44¼	7	Anaconda	18300	47⅝	45¼	47⅛	45⅞
37¼	18	1½	Andes Cop	500	21	20¼	21	..
29¼	19⅞	2	Arch Dan	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
51⅜	30⅛	1¶	Atl Refin	1800	34½	33½	34¼	33⅞
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	100	59	59	59	..
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	300	37⅛	36⅜	36⅜	35⅜
242½	194	10	Atchison	1300	221¼	218½	221¼	218
106	101	6	Atlas Powd pf	1900	32½	32	32⅜	32½
106	102	4	Atlas Powd	1900	75⅝	73	75⅝	..
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	4500	126½	122	125	123¾
81⅜	37	3	Auto Strop A	800	71⅜	69¼	71½	71⅜
9⅞	4⅜	..	Aviation	300	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
			—B—					
38	19⅝	1¾	Baldwin	21100	35	33⅛	34⅝	33¾
122⅝	96¼	7	Balt & Ohio	700	102½	100⅜	102½	100½
110½	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	20	108½	108½	108½	109
20⅜	12½	2	Barker Bros	110	13½	13½	13½	13¼
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	1500	22⅝	22	22⅜	22
92	67½	4	Beatrice	1100	87⅝	85	87⅝	85½
85½	79¾	5.49c	Belg NR ppf	100	82	82	82	..
57⅝	27⅜	2	Bendix	2400	32⅜	31⅝	32⅜	31
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	2100	50⅜	49½	50	49½
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	23000	89⅞	87⅝	89⅝	87¾
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	127½	127½	127½	127⅝
90⅞	60⅞	3¶	Borden	1400	79⅛	78¾	19	19
50½	23⅝	3	Borg Warner	100	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	30
25⅝	13½	..	Briggs	4700	20½	20	20⅜	20¼
22¼	12½	..	Broadway	300	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜
78⅝	58⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	1200	69¼	69	69½	69
94	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	200	91½	91	91½	90¼
178¼	115	5	Bkyn Un G	1700	128½	126	128½	126
30⅝	13⅛	..	Bruns Balke	200	16	16	16	16½
43	33½	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	36	36	36	35¾
16⅝	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	300	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8⅜
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	300	11¾	11½	11¾	11¾
74	20⅛	3	Bulova Watch	2600	27	26¼	27	26¼
100	89¼	7	Burns Br pf	40	97½	97½	97½	..
51⅞	29¼	..	Burroughs	500	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅝
110	99	7	Bush T deb	20	109½	109½	109½	109½
112⅝	60⅛	..	Byers	7000	77¾	75	77¾	75
			—C—					
89⅞	47⅜	..	Calu & Ariz	1800	51¼	49½	50¾	49¾
33⅞	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	1900	14	13¼	13⅞	13⅛
228⅝	165¾	10	Can Pac	400	182	179¾	182	180
52¼	40⅞	..	Can Pac new wi	400	45½	44⅞	45½	44⅞
28¾	13	..	Capital Adm	900	19¾	19½	19½	18⅞
362¾	150	6	Case Thresh	5500	189⅜	186½	189½	187
74⅝	53	3	Caterpillar	600	56⅝	56	56⅝	55½
13⅞	5	..	Cav-Dobbs	900	7½	7¼	7½	..
60	9	..	Celotex	500	13⅝	13	13⅝	13⅝
20	12½	..	Celanese Corp	100	13½	13½	13½	..
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	300	26	26	26	24
65⅜	40½	6	Cerro de P	1300	44	41½	43½	40⅝
67⅞	19⅜	4.20	Checker Cab	2500	32⅜	31	31	32
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	500	69⅜	69½	69⅜	69½
49⅜	44½	2.50	Ches & Ohio	13100	51⅛	49⅞	51⅛	49¼
10	3	..	Chi & Alton	700	3½	3	3	3½
17¾	8¼	..	Chi Gt West	400	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅜
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	800	38⅜	37½	38	37
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	900	15¾	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝
46¼	19½	..	Chi M&SP pf	900	23⅝	22¼	23⅜	..
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	300	71½	71	71½	71
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	2600	19	18½	19	18⅝
55⅞	41¼	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	42½	42½	42½	..
110⅝	105	7	Chi RI 7%	100	107¼	107¼	107¼	..
32	25	3	Chi Yel Cab	20	25½	25½	25½	26⅜
32½	17	3	Chick Cot O	200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
67⅞	48	2.40	Childs	1700	58	57	58	57¼
43	24	3	Chrysler	7500	28½	28	28⅜	28
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	100	40	40	40	40
98⅝	82	6½	City Ice pf	1000	83	83	83	..
191⅝	133¼	4	Coca Cola	400	181⅝	181⅝	181⅝	181
82	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	52	52	52	52
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	1000	61⅜	60	61⅜	60¼
35⅜	14⅝	..	Collins & A	1100	23½	22¼	23⅜	22
77	36½	3	Col F&I	1500	51⅜	50⅛	51½	50
87	55	2§	Colum Gas	5400	61⅜	60¼	61½	60⅜
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	700	109½	109¼	109¼	109½
199	108	6¶	Col Carbon	600	138	136½	138	136
37⅜	12⅛	.28	Col Graph	9800	18¼	17⅞	18⅜	18¼
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	400	34½	34¼	34½	34¼
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	14900	27⅜	27	27¼	27
20¼	12⅝	.60	Commwlth So	5900	14¼	13¾	14	13⅞
104⅞	99	6	Commwlth So pf	200	107⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	400	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12¼
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	17500	110⅜	108⅜	110¼	108½
104⅜	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	104½	104½	104½	104⅜
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	700	53	53	53	..
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	1800	29	28⅛	28⅛	28½
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Can	1000	57⅝	57	57⅝	57
37⅜	15⅜	3	Cont Dia Fib	800	17	16½	16½	..
77⅝	50	2	Cont Ins	300	58	57½	58	57½
8¼	3½	..	Cont Motors	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Ooil	1300	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	19⅞
40⅛	16⅛	1	Cont Shares	1300	19½	18⅝	19	19½
111⅜	83⅛	3¶	Corn Prod	1300	94¼	92¾	93⅝	93¾
33	15½	2§	Coty	100	17	17	17	16¾
35⅝	25½	2§	Cream of Wh	100	31	31	31	..
95⅝	38	2.40¶	Crown Cork	300	47⅜	47½	47½	..
18½	12	1	Crown Zell	200	12½	12½	12½	..
93⅝	70⅛	5¶	Crucible	200	77	76¾	77	..
117	104	7	Crucible pf	20	114	114	114	113
7	2	..	Cuba Cane Prod	200	3	3	3	..
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	100	13	13	13	13
9	4	..	Cub Am S	100	4	4	4	4
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	200	41⅛	41	41	40¾
126⅛	105¼	6	Curtis Pub	100	114	114	114	114
14⅞	6½	..	Curtis Wr	1700	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	6⅞
19⅝	7⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	1000	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
90½	55	4½¶	Cutler	100	63	63	63	..
			—E—					
43⅝	24⅜	..	Davison	900	29	28⅜	29	28⅛
153	110¼	6¶	Del Lac&W	100	116	116	116	..
42¾	21¾	1.20¶	Devoe & R A	700	27⅞	26	27⅞	..
248¾	139	8	Diamond M	2800	250½	245	249	245
9⅝	6¾	1	Domes Mines	100	8	8	8⅜	8¾
145¼	95¾	4¶	Dupont	6800	120¾	118¼	120½	119
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
			—D—					
255¼	175¾	5¶	East Kodak	2500	219¾	218½	219¾	218¾
27½	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	300	23½	23¼	23¼	23½
62	38	..	Eitingon pf	100	40	40	40	..
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	3200	67½	66	66½	68¾
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L pf	9300	72⅝	71	72⅝	71¼
100⅞	97¾	..	El P & L 6 pf	400	100¾	100½	100¾	100¾
113	107½	7	End John pf	100	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
63⅜	35⅛	..	Erie	600	41	40⅞	40⅞	41½
62½	50	4	Erie 2 pf	100	55	55	55	..
43⅝	9½	..	Eureka Vac	100	11	11	11	..
30¾	6½	2½¶	Evans Auto L	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
			—F—					
50½	34⅛	3	Fairb Morse	200	39¾	39¾	39¾	38¼
12¼	7½	.80	Fed Motor T	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	34⅜	34	34⅜	34⅜
100¼	92	6½	Filene pf	100	100¼	98⅜	98⅜	..
33⅛	19¾	1.60	Firestone	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
61⅞	46	2½	First Nat St	200	57	57	57	57
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	1900	2⅛	2	2	2
21	5	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	40	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	8
52⅞	40	..	Florsheim S	200	43	43	43	..
50⅞	22	2	Follansbee B	100	23	23	23	..
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	5000	93¾	91½	93¾	92¼
57⅞	16⅞	4	Fox A	10400	52½	51⅛	52	52
55½	37	4¶	Freeport Tx	5300	46⅞	46¼	46¼	45⅞
			—G—					
7¾	2	..	Gardner M	100	2½	2½	2½	..
16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9⅛
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	2800	90½	90	90¼	90
71⅛	38⅜	4	Gen Asphalt	200	42¾	42⅝	42¾	42½
38½	14¼	1	Gen Bronze	800	21½	21	21	21
34½	13⅛	..	Gen Cable	400	15¼	15⅛	15¼	..
74⅝	32	4	Gen Cable A	100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	..
95⅞	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	47200	74⅜	72⅛	74⅜	72½
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	4200	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57¼
18⅝	8	..	Gen G&E A	800	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅛
59⅜	40⅛	3¶	Gen Mills	100	46	46	46	45½
99½	92⅜	5	Gen Mot pf	2100	99½	99⅜	99½	99⅜
54¼	37½	3¶	Gen Motors	3330	46⅛	45⅜	45⅝	45½
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	..
51⅛	27	..	Gen Theater	4000	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	36⅛
19⅝	10½	..	Gen Realty	1000	12½	11⅞	12½	11⅞
90	65¼	4¶	Gen Refrac	300	75½	75	75½	75¼
106⅛	58	5¶	Gillette	15200	65⅛	61⅞	64⅞	64⅛
20⅞	10	..	Gimbel Br	1100	12⅛	11⅞	12	11⅞
38	14⅜	2	Glidden	700	17½	17	17½	17
19	7⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	3400	42	41¼	42	41½
58⅜	21	4	Goodrich	1100	23¾	22⅞	23¼	23⅛
96⅞	50	5	Goodyear	2800	53⅞	51⅜	53⅜	52
28⅞	8½	..	Gotham Hos	400	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14
59⅛	18	8	Granby	1400	23⅛	22⅜	23	22½
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	1300	16⅞	16	16⅞	..
50⅜	31⅛	4	Granite City	200	34	34	34	34
43	29	1	Grant (W T)	1200	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	34⅝
102	71¾	5	Grt or pf	100	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	78
34½	17	1.40	Grt W Sug	100	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
28	12¼	..	Grisby Gru	4800	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
2	½	..	Guan Sug	100	½	½	½	½
46½	26½	2	Gulf Mobile	200	30	29⅝	30	..
80	34	4	Gulf Steel	400	40⅛	34	40⅛	38⅜
			—H—					
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	400	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16½
17⅞	5⅝	8a	Hayes Body	200	7	7	7	..
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	500	100	99½	100	99⅞
108⅜	83½	4¶	Hershey pf	100	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101¼
41⅛	26⅛	2½¶	Holland F	100	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
29	7½	1.30	Houdaille B	1100	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜
116⅞	53⅛	10¶	Houston Oil	2500	79	77½	77⅞	77½
66⅞	49	3¶	Househld F pf	200	66⅞	66	66⅞	..
41⅞	25⅛	4¶	Howe Sound	300	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	..
53⅛	41	3½	Hud Man	300	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜	48
62⅞	25⅜	3	Hudson Mot	500	30⅞	30	30⅞	30⅜
26⅝	12¼	2¶	Hupp Motors	700	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
			—I—					
136⅞	109	7	Ill Central	700	114½	113	113¾	112
32	19⅝	2	Ind Oil & G	5200	24½	24⅝	24⅜	25
17	4⅛	..	Indian Mot	300	5⅛	5	5⅛	..
28⅝	8⅜	..	Indian Refin	1900	11¼	10⅛	11⅛	10⅝
239	154	4¶	Ingersoll R	3300	208	198	208	..
30⅞	12½	2	Insporation	2400	15⅛	14	14⅝	..
39½	20⅝	..	Interboro RT	400	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
7½	3⅞	..	Intercon Rub	100	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
197⅛	153½	6§	Int Business	700	182	181¼	181½	180
19⅜	11	.25	Int Carriers	700	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞
75⅞	55¾	4	Int Cement	100	65	65	65	64⅜
14⅛	5	..	Int Combus	1000	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
75	30	..	Int Comb pf	900	63	59	63	..
75⅛	50⅛	..	Int Comb ctfs	100	59	59	59	..
115¾	72	2½	Int Harv	3800	81½	79½	81½	79⅞
84	31½	2b	Int Hyd El	3700	39⅛	37⅞	39¼	38⅛
92	65⅛	4	Int Match pf	100	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79
44⅝	20⅛	1	Int Nickel	79800	25⅜	24½	25⅜	24⅛
86	70	7	Int Paper 7%	30	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	..
31⅛	14⅝	2.40	Int P&P A	700	18	16⅜	17⅞	17
18	6⅛	..	Int P&P C	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8
86	69⅛	7	Int P&P pf	400	69	69	69	69½
58⅜	24	3	Int Print Ink	100	34½	34½	34½	35
45⅝	36	3	Int Salt	400	39⅜	39½	39⅜	39⅜
77⅜	39⅛	2	Int Tel & T	11400	43⅜	41½	43⅛	42
40	18	2	Inter ep St	1000	27⅝	27	27½	26⅞
29	13½	2	Inv Equ	200	14	14	14	14
			—J—					
66½	43	3¶	Jewel Tea	900	51½	50¼	51½	49⅜
148⅝	70	3	Johns Man	1900	96⅛	95	96	95
5½	1⅛	..	Jordan Mot	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
			—K—					
85⅝	58⅜	5	Kan City So	100	69	69	69	67⅞
41⅛	23	5	Kayser	200	25	24½	25	24¼
6⅛	3	..	Kelly Spring	5300	4⅜	4	4	4⅛
55	29	..	Kelly Spr 6%	90	40	40	40	41½
42	20⅛	..	Kelly Spr 8%	30	28⅛	27	27⅛	33½
38⅞	22¼	2	Kelsey Wh	300	31	31	31	30½
26⅝	7½	..	Kelvinator	1300	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝
62⅝	33⅛	2	Kennecott	4400	36⅜	34⅝	36⅛	34⅝
8½	1⅛	..	Kolster Rad	200	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅜
36⅝	26⅝	1.60	Kresge	700	30⅝	30	30⅝	29⅝
35⅝	23⅝	1.60	Kreuger Toll	4200	27½	27¼	27½	27⅛
48⅛	21	1§	Kroger	4500	26⅛	25⅜	26	25⅜
			—L—					
45	29⅜	2½	Leh P Cem	100	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	..
17½	7⅛	..	Leh V Coal	2000	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
97¼	66⅛	3	Lehman	600	74⅜	74	74⅜	74
49¼	20	..	Lima Loco	300	26½	26¼	26½	26⅜
81⅞	52⅝	4	Liquid Car	2000	71⅝	69	71	70
49¼	20	..	Lima Loco	300	26½	26¼	26½	26⅜
81⅞	52⅝	4	Liquid Car	2000	71⅝	69	71	70
95⅝	42⅛	3	Loews Inc	8600	80⅛	80	80	79¾
6⅜	3	..	Loft Inc	300	4⅛	4½	4½	4⅛
70¼	50½	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	1400	62½	61½	62	61⅞
51⅛	33	1¾	Lou G&E A	100	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	37⅛
138½	116	7	Louis & N	400	120	118⅞	119⅞	120
12	8	..	Lou Oil Ref	700	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½
44⅞	20⅜	2	Ludlum Stl	600	21	20⅜	21	21
			—M—					
89½	61	4¶	McKeesport	6300	86⅝	84¾	86⅝	84¾
20¾	12	1a	McLellan	9700	19	17⅛	19	18⅛
88½	48⅛	6	Mack Trucks	400	60⅝	59⅛	60⅝	59⅛
156⅜	100	2¶	Macy	300	129⅛	128¾	129⅛	129¼
15⅜	10⅜	1½	Madison Sq	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
52⅛	28⅜	4	Magma Cop	200	30⅜	30¾	30⅜	29⅞
13	6⅛	..	Mallinson	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
68¼	46⅛	7	Man Elv gtd	1000	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	33⅝
40⅛	24	.80	Man Elv mg	10	62	62	62	..
24⅝	11⅛	11	Man Shirt	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
32⅛	29⅛	1.20	Marine Mid	200	30⅛	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛
6⅛	2⅛	..	Mkt St Ry 2pf	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
24⅝	11⅛	1	Man Shirt	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
55	30¼	2¶	Marlin Rock	400	34	33	34	..
48⅛	35⅛	2½	Marshall F	4400	41	40⅛	41	40⅝
51⅜	32⅝	2	Math Alkali	2200	45⅛	42⅝	45	43¼
61⅜	40⅛	2§	May Dept S	800	44⅛	43⅛	44½	43⅜
37	16⅛	..	Mex Seabd	9800	22⅜	21⅜	22⅜	21⅜
33⅛	13⅛	1½	Miami Cop	900	15	14	15	13½
77	53	2½¶	Mich Steel	100	57	57	57	..
1⅛	1	..	Mich Steel rts	900	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
32	32⅛	2	Mid Cont	500	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	..
53	21⅜	3	Midland	1000	31½	30¾	31½	30⅜
92¼	70	6.50	M Moline pf	100	70	70	70	..
28⅞	10⅞	..	Min Moline	800	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12
66⅜	32⅞	2	Mo K&T	500	42	42	42	..
145½	115⅜	5	Mo Pac pf	200	123¼	123¼	123¼	41½
63⅜	35	1¼	Monsanto Ch	1700	47	46	47	46⅜
49⅞	29⅜	3	Mont Ward	10600	37	36⅜	37	36¼
2	1	.20	Mother Lode	300	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
34	21	3	Motor Wheel	400	22	22	22	..
20⅜	8	..	Mullins Body	100	12½	12½	12½	12
25m	12½	2a	Murray Body	1000	17	16½	16¾	16½
49½	35⅝	2	Myers Bros	200	43⅜	43½	43⅜	43⅛
			—N—					
58½	30⅛	4	Nash Mot	1000	35	34	35	34
26¼	10⅝	1½	Nat Acme	600	13½	12⅞	13½	..
30⅝	11	..	Nat Air Tr	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20½
20	8	..	Nat Bellas H	200	9	9	9	9
93	71	2.80	Nat Bisc	4000	86⅜	84⅜	86	85
83½	41	3¶	Nat Cash R	3000	48⅜	47⅛	47⅛	47⅞
62	45¼	2§	Nat Dairy	6100	55⅜	55	55⅜	55⅜
39⅛	24½	2	Nat Distil	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31½
189½	124⅜	5¶	Nat Lead	100	133	133	133	131¼
119½	116	6	Nat Lead pf B	10	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	..
58⅜	32	1	Nat Pw & Lt	4900	47⅜	46⅜	47⅜	47⅛
4⅛	1⅞	..	Nat Radiat	100	2	2	2	2
62⅛	52¼	2	Nat Steel	1100	52	51⅜	52	51⅞
124⅜	100⅜	5	Nat Supply	400	105⅜	105	105⅜	..
116	106½	7	Nat Sup pf	130	108⅛	107¼	108⅛	108½
98⅜	66⅛	5	Nat Surety	100	76½	76½	76½	75⅛
41⅞	21½	1	Nat Tea	300	23¼	23	23	23
32⅜	13⅛	1	Nev Cons	4900	14⅜	13⅜	14½	13⅞
58	28	2	Newton Steel	300	27⅜	27	27⅜	27
47	37¼	3.60	NY Air Br	400	40	40	40	40½
192⅜	150⅜	8	NY Central	2400	165⅜	164	165⅜	163½
110⅜	105	6	NY C&StL pf	100	106	106	106	105
32	17⅛	1.20	NY Invest	600	19⅜	19¼	19¼	..
17¼	8½	..	NY Ont&W	100	9½	9½	9½	..
3½	1⅝	..	NY St Ry pf	20	2	2	2	..
106	100	6	NY Stm 6%	20	106	106	106	..
132⅞	87½	10a	No Am	3100	106⅜	105	106¼	105
105	100⅜	6	No Am Ed pf	200	104¼	104⅛	104⅛	..
15⅝	7½	..	No Am Avia	600	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	9
			—O—					
32	30	2	Ohio Oil	3600	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	30½
24¼	9½	..	Oilwell	600	23	23	23	22¼
108	96	7	Oilwell pf	30	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅛
34⅞	11⅛	..	Oliver Farm	500	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	11
90⅜	72	6	Oliver ppf	100	63½	63½	63½	65
8⅜	2¾	..	Omnibus	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
80⅞	55	2½	Otis Elev	500	70⅛	70	70⅛	69¾
38⅞	24½	2½	Otis Steel	100	27	27	27	..
60⅞	45¼	3	Owens I	100	46½	46½	46½	46¼
			—P—					
74⅝	52½	2	Pac Gas	1900	58⅜	57¾	58⅜	57¾
107⅞	71⅜	3	Pac Lighting	700	79⅞	78⅞	79⅞	78½
178	139	7	Pac Tel&T	130	141½	140¼	101⅞	139
23⅞	23⅜	1	Packard M	3500	13½	13⅛	13⅜	13
67⅞	50½	2	Pan-Am B	300	55	54⅞	54⅞	53½
77¼	48⅛	4	Paramount	6100	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	61¼
4⅛	1⅛	..	Park Utah	300	2	2	2	2
26⅛	6	.60	Parmalee Tr	1200	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10¼
9	2¾	..	Pathe Exch	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
55⅜	26⅛	1	Penick & F	2200	42⅞	41⅛	42⅜	41⅛
12½	6½	..	Penn C&C	100	7	7	7⅛	..
55⅛	30⅛	..	Penn Dix pf	200	46	45⅞	46	45
80	48	3	J C Penney	600	55	54	55	53
100⅝	93½	6	J C Penney pf	100	100	100	100	..
86⅝	69⅞	4	Penn RR	3500	74⅝	74	74⅝	74
325	230	8	Peoples Gas	100	263½	263½	263½	264¾
101	94⅜	5	Pere M ppf	500	98	98	98	..
22½	17¼	1.50	Pet Milk	200	19	19	19	19
27¼	18	15	Petroleum	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18
44⅜	29⅜	3	Phelps Dodge	1400	31⅞	30½	31⅜	30⅛
25⅞	11⅝	..	Phila Read	3500	19⅜	19⅛	19½	19⅛
44¾	29⅛	2½¶	Phillips Pet	3300	33⅜	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛
52	20½	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	26	26	26	..
37⅜	27	2¶	Pillsbury	100	32	32	32	32
22⅞	20⅛	37½	Pittston	300	21	21	21	..
34⅜	20⅜	2	Poore & Co B	100	25⅜	24⅜	24½	25¼
54	34	2¶	Prairie O&G	100	35	35	35	..
60	44	3¶	Prairie P L	100	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
16⅜	6½	..	Press Steel	3000	8¼	7⅛	8	7½
78⅞	52⅜	2.40	Procter & G	800	75½	74½	74⅞	74¾
40	30	..	Prod & R pf	20	31	31	31	..
123¾	81½	3.40	PubServ	5000	95¼	92¾	95	92⅞
98½	91¾	5	Pub Serv 5%	1200	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	97¼
112⅝	106½	6	Pub Serv 6%	200	115	113	115	113⅜
131	121	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	130	130	130	..
89⅜	62	4	Pullman	600	70	69	69⅞	69¾
8½	1¼	..	Punta Sug	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
27¼	19½	1.50	Pure Oil	500	20	19⅞	19⅞	20
88⅞	52	4	Purity Bk	100	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	67
			—R—					
69¾	32½	..	Radio	25000	42	40⅜	41⅞	40⅞
85	68	5	Radi pf B	600	71	70½	70½	71
50	19	..	Radio-Keith	30000	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜	35½
58⅞	28	2.60	Raybestos	400	31⅜	31½	31⅜	31⅜
64⅞	34⅜	5	Real Silk H	100	43½	43½	43½	43⅛
5⅞	1	..	Reis Co	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
46½	23	1.60	Rem Rand	1000	29½	29¼	29½	28¾
14⅞	8⅛	.80¶	Reo Motors	1000	12¼	11⅞	12¼	11⅞
79½	32	..	Repub Stl	400	37	35⅞	37	35½
95¼	80	6	Repub Stl pf	400	82⅜	82	82	82¼
37⅜	23	2	Rey Metal	300	24	23	23	23
7½	3	..	Reynolds S	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
28⅛	14¾	2	Richfield Oil	7200	17	16⅞	17	16¼
25¾	15	2§	Rio Grande O	300	16⅛	16	16⅛	16
57¾	38½	2.5	Ritter-D	100	38	38	38	..
48⅜	27¼	2.20	Rossia Ins	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½
56½	45⅜	1.87	Royal Dutch	500	48½	48⅛	48½	48½
			—S—					
57¼	33¼	2¶	St Joseph	1700	41½	40½	41¼	40½
118⅞	85½	8	StL & SF	400	91½	90½	91½	90
101	92	6	StL & SF pf	100	95½	95½	95½	95
76¾	52⅛	..	StL SW	100	68½	68½	68½	68
55	45	1.40¶	Scott Paper	200	50	50	50	..
100⅝	56	2½¶	Sears Roe	1200	75¼	73¼	75	73½
13½	5⅜	..	Servel	1200	6¾	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛
32⅜	16⅜	1	Sharon	100	19½	19½	19½	19⅞
52	31½	1¶	Shattuck	600	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
25½	14	1.40	Shell Union	1300	15	14⅞	15	14⅞
35	8⅜	..	Shubert Th	1800	18	17⅝	18	18½
94⅞	21	..	Simmons	5800	28⅜	27⅛	27¾	27
37	18	1.60	Simms Pet	200	19	18⅛	19	18½
42	27⅛	2	Skelly Oil	100	28	28	28	27¾
82	41½	7	Sloss Sh pf	100	50	50	50	..
72	52⅞	2	So Calif Ed	1000	58¼	57⅛	58⅛	57
9	3	..	So Dairies B	200	6	6	6	..
127	108	6	So Pacific	600	117⅞	117	117⅞	116
30⅜	15	2¶	So PR Sug	100	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	..
136⅜	75	8	So Railway	1500	86⅞	84¼	86⅛	85
30½	13⅛	1	Sparks With	1200	22⅛	22	22⅛	21⅞
36⅝	17⅜	..	Spicer Co	100	16½	16½	16½	..
52	10⅞	3	Spiegel May	100	17	17	17	..
29¼	17	1.50	Sta Brands	1200	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	20½
129⅛	84½	3.50	Sta Gas	2000	106⅛	104½	106⅛	104¾
105	98	5	Sta Oil E	600	105⅛	104⅜	105⅛	104⅜
75	55½	2.50¶	Sta Oil Cal	1600	60⅞	60⅛	60⅞	60⅝
49	29	2	Sta Oil Kan	300	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	29⅜
84⅞	58	1§	Sta Oil NJ	2500	70⅛	69⅛	70	69½
40⅜	30	1.60	Sta Oil NY	1000	31¼	31	31⅛	30¾
47⅜	27½	2¶	Starret Co	600	36⅛	35⅛	35⅞	36¼
47	19½	2	St-Warner	700	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	27
113⅝	70½	4	Stone & Web	600	79⅝	79⅛	79⅜	78½
47⅛	25⅛	3	Studebaker	300	31½	31¼	31⅜	31½
70	50	1§	Sun Oil	400	400	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
108	102⅜	6	Sun Oil pf	140	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜	106
9⅛	2	..	Super Oil	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
45⅛	38	2½	Superheater	100	44½	44½	44⅛	..
29⅜	12½	..	Super Steel	600	13	12½	13	12½
17⅞	7¼	..	Symington A	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅞
			—T—					
26¼	15⅝	1.20¶	Telautograph	100	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
17	10⅞	1	Tenn Cop	500	11⅜	11	11⅜	11
60⅛	50⅛	3	Texas Co	5600	51⅛	51	51⅛	51
67⅝	48⅜	4	Tex Gulf S	1000	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59
145	110	5	Tex & Pac	200	140	139	140	138¾
14⅛	8⅛	..	Tex & P Coal	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
32⅝	13⅛	..	Tex & P LT	4700	21⅜	21	21⅜	20⅞
48	40	3.60	Thatch cv pf	100	43	43	43	..
26⅞	11	..	Thermoid	1200	12¼	11⅜	12¼	11⅞
15½	6⅛	..	Third Ave	300	13	12⅜	12⅜	12½
46⅜	24½	2	Third Nat Inv	100	29	29	29	..
47⅛	36	3	Thompson	100	36	36	36	36⅜
18⅞	9	..	Thom Star	300	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	..
49⅛	40	5.50	Thom Star pf	200	42½	42½	42½	..
39⅜	20	2.40	Thomp Prod	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅞
17⅞	10⅛	.60	Tidewat As	1100	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
21⅛	12⅛	.80	Timken-Det	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13⅛
80⅛	65⅛	3	Timken	500	68	68	68	..
25⅜	19	1.60¶	Trans Amer	20900	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛
28⅞	11⅛	1	Trans & W	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
20⅛	9⅜	..	Tri-Cont	700	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	13
41⅞	30⅛	2.50	Trico	100	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅛
37⅛	25	1.20¶	Truscon S	200	28	28	28	28
79	63	7	Twin C pf	20	63	63	63	..
			—U—					
138	83	5	Underwood	400	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	95⅛
17⅛	9⅝	..	Un Bag & P	100	17	17	17	17
106⅝	60⅞	2.60	Un Carbide	8500	80⅜	79	80⅜	79⅜
32	20	2¶	Sinclair	1100	21⅞	21	21⅛	21½
50	37	2¶	Un Oil Cal	1000	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
242⅝	200	10	Un Pacific	800	219¾	219⅜	219⅜	218⅞
87⅛	82¼	4	Un Pac pf	100	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	85⅜
38½	25¼	1.60	Un Tk Car	600	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜
90	43¼	..	Uni Air T	18000	62⅝	61½	61⅝	62¼
77⅝	50	3	Uni Tir T pf	700	67⅞	67⅜	67⅞	..
84	40⅛	2	Unit Carbon	1000	51⅛	51	51⅛	50⅜
52	23⅝	.50	Unit Corp	43700	34⅜	33⅜	34⅜	33⅛
53½	46⅛	3	Unit Corp pf	700	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅜
19⅞	7	..	Uni El Coal	200	8	8	8	..
105	83	4§	Uni Fruit	400	88⅞	88	88⅞	87½
49⅜	31¼	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	6000	37¼	36¾	37¼	36⅜
32⅛	15⅜	..	US & For Sec	200	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17
103	40⅛	3	US Freight	2100	47	44⅜	46	..
139⅝	59	6¶	US Ind Alco	2300	74½	73	74	71
38⅛	18⅛	2	US Pipe&Fd	7200	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜	36
21	18⅜	1.20	US P&Fd pf	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
75½	41	5	US Realty	200	44⅜	44¼	44¼	44⅞
35	18¼	..	US Rubber	800	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	20½
36⅛	17⅛	1	US Smelt	500	22	21	22	20¼
53⅛	42	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	47	47	47	..
198⅜	151⅝	7	US Stel	73300	173⅝	170¼	173⅛	170⅜
148¼	141	7	US Steel pf	100	148½	148½	148½	148½
76	50	8	Univ Pict pf	10	53	53	53	57
45⅜	30	2b	Util P&Lt A	300	35½	35¼	35½	35
			—V—					
7⅛	1¾	..	Vadsco	400	2	2	2	2
143⅛	49⅞	3	Vanadium	49000	87⅞	85¼	87⅛	85½
34¼	22	..	Va-C Ch 6%	300	25	24¼	25	25
34	12	..	Va IC&C	30	32	30⅝	32	34
156	66	4	Vulcan	75	86	81½	86	81
			—W—					
89¼	86	5	Wabash pf A	100	71	71	71	..
31⅞	24⅛	1.50	Waldorf	300	27⅛	27	27	27⅛
42⅝	20⅛	2	Walworth	300	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26
15⅝	4⅛	..	Ward Bk B	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	8⅝
80¼	24⅛	..	Warner Br A	20900	31⅛	30⅜	30⅞	31
3	..	..	Warner rts	7200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
63⅛	40⅛	3	Warren Br	400	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛	50⅜
29⅞	22⅛	2	Wesson O	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	..
111⅝	103⅛	7	W Pen E 7%	10	112	112	112	111⅜
111⅛	104⅛	6	W Pen P 6%	10	110	110	110	..
118⅝	112⅛	7	W Pen P 7%	10	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅝
24⅛	9	..	Wn Dairy B	200	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	10⅛
38	18⅛	..	Wn Md	2800	25⅜	24⅜	25⅜	24
30½	17	..	Wn Pac	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
219⅜	150⅜	8	Wn Union	300	174⅜	172½	174⅜	174
52	36⅛	2	Westg A B	700	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	38⅛
201½	124¼	5	Westg Elec	30	155⅛	150⅛	155	151
197⅜	126	5	Westg El pf	70	149	146	147	..
21	7	..	Wextark Rad	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
43	27⅛	2	White Mot	500	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	..
54⅞	36⅛	4§	Whi Rock	300	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49
13⅝	4⅛	..	Whi Sew M	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
11	5½	..	Willys-Over	700	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
72⅜	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	4800	65	64	64⅞	64
169	67¼	..	Wor Pump	2500	136	134	135⅞	134
			—Y—					
32⅝	12⅜	..	Yel Truck	3600	23¼	22⅞	23¼	22½
47	32¼	3	Young S&W	2300	41⅜	40⅜	41⅜	41⅜
			—Z—					
16¾	5⅝	..	Zenith Radio	500	8¼	8	8	8

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script.

WHEAT FIRMER FOLLOWING NEW SEASON'S LOWS

Canadian Surplus a Factor—Europe Buys Sparingly—Mill Demand Active

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Until the last of the week, wheat had a sagging tendency at Chicago and other international markets. The dominating position of the Canadian wheat was responsible for the decline as much as anything, prices going to a new set of low marks for the crop.

The necessity of moving the Canadian wheat, not only of this year's crop but in getting out the stocks carried over, is realized by Europe, and while the consumptive demand abroad promises to be much better than last season, there is no disposition to buy wheat at much higher than current levels, while the needs of the Canadian shippers are so apparent.

Country marketings in Canada are running upward of 6,000,000 bushels a day, which is beginning to show at the terminal markets, with a more or less congested position at Montreal. Contrary to the attitude of Canadian sellers last year at this time, there is now no disposition to hold wheat, and export sales are being made as rapidly as possible, with foreigners holding the advantage and buying simply as they need the grain, and not buying ahead.

Clearances of wheat and flour from North America are quite good, but the attitude of Europe is still retarding the movement to some extent. Clearances of domestic wheat are expected to continue good through September.

Late in the week, Liverpool reports indicated a better general demand abroad and there was also a marked improvement in the demand for cash wheat at domestic markets, Chicago shippers doing the best business with mills they have done in a long time.

Wheat owners in this country promise to have an advantage over their Canadian neighbors as the season wears along, owing to the general belief that the use of wheat for animal feed will take up the slack in the market to a great extent and possibly balance the big carry-over.

If the corn crop is as small as now indicated, private estimates running from 1,918,000,000 to 2,016,000,000 bushels, there will be a need for all the substitutes this country has in store.

Export business is now mainly in Canadian wheat, and will probably continue so, although the fine quality hard winter wheat may be needed to a certain extent. Visible stocks continue to pile up and probably before they have passed the peak will exceed the top figures of last year. However, the trade is pretty well prepared for big stocks as more of the season's crop is being shipped from the farms, due largely to the use of combines in the big surplus sections.

Cash wheat continues to work higher relative to the futures, which is one of the strong features of the situation. Northwest wheat receipts continue heavy.

Corn has been reactionary as well as wheat, and the last day or so has lost ground faster than wheat, which was not unnatural as the recent buying outside of local bull efforts has not been impressive. The general feeling has been that corn has been lifted too much out of line with other grains.

The cast situation in oats continues strong, with receipts again down to moderate proportions, while the heavy movement of the last month or six weeks resulted in only small increases in visible stocks.

Oats have been fairly steady, while rye has followed the wheat trend.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
October	11.65b	11.68	11.52	11.53	11.62
December	11.81	11.81	11.63	11.67	11.77
January	11.85b	11.77	11.77	11.77	11.70
March	11.79	11.82	11.68	11.72	11.80
May	11.98	11.99	11.86	11.87	11.99
July	12.11	12.13	12.00	12.00	12.13

Spots, 11.55, down 10 points.
b—Bid. Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	6.16	6.18	6.13	1.18	6.07
December	6.24	6.25	6.24	6.25	6.13
January	6.28	6.30	6.24	6.29	6.17
March	6.35	6.38	6.35	6.38	6.26
May	6.44	6.47	6.43	6.47	6.35
July	6.49	6.51	6.49	6.51	6.41

Spots, 6.53, up 5 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales, 3000; (American), 1000.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	11.38	11.40	11.27	11.28	11.37
December	11.57	11.68	11.44	11.46	11.55
January	11.67b	11.62	11.53	11.53	11.66
March	11.99	11.99	11.84	11.84	11.80

b—Bid. Tone at close, steady.

FORDYCE WITH OLSON & CO.

Edmond A. Fordyce, for many years identified with the brokerage firm of E. A. Fordyce & Co. of Boston, has become associated with Samuel Olson & Co., Inc., dealers in pneumatic tubes at 176 Federal Street. Mr. Fordyce was for several years connected with the American Pneumatic Tube Company.

INTERNATIONAL GREAT NORTHERN

ST. LOUIS—International Great Northern handled 10,504 revenue cars in August, compared with 8096 in July and 10,846 in August, 1929. August loadings and receipts from connections totaled 18,275 cars, an increase of 1322 over July, but a decrease of 2989 from August, 1929; eight months, 139,886, compared with 173,446.

PRENTICE-HALL, INC.

Prentice-Hall, Inc., (text books, etc.) reports for the year ended June 30 profit of $462,888 before federal taxes, compared with $456,544 in the preceding 12 months. Net sales were $1,714,166, compared with $1,-518,395.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana Leader in Gasoline Output

Now Also Big Producer and Transporter of Oil—Strong Financial Position—Earnings Rise—Rich Bonanza for Stockholders

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 77

Regarded as one of the outstanding factors in the marketing and refining of petroleum products, and credited with being the world's largest producer of gasoline, Standard Oil Company of Indiana interests the prospective investor as a mammoth concern which was able under disturbed conditions to make more money in 1929 than in 1928, and in all probability will be able in 1930 to approximate the excellent results of last year.

Overproduction of crude oil and of gasoline is still a problem of the industry, gradually being solved by coöperative control with which the Indiana company is in full accord and is doing its share to keep production in better balance with consumption.

For many years Standard Oil of Indiana was engaged primarily in refining and marketing, but in the last decade or so it has expanded substantially in the producing, purchasing and transporting of crude oil, and now is one of the major integrated units of the industry.

The company's latest balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1929, shows assets in excess of $697,000,000, an increase of about $200,000.000 over the 1928 figure, and while such a gain will hardly be duplicated in 1930, it would not be surprising to see assets approach the $900,000,000 mark, in view of the taking over last July of the Sinclair interests in Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company and Sinclair Pipe Line Company, with gross assets on the books of about $152,000,000.

Record Cash Transaction

A remarkable feature of the above purchase was that the payment was in cash, $72,500,000, constituting what is regarded as the largest cash transaction on record in the petroleum industry. It is a cogent commentary on the strong financial position of the Indiana company that this huge sum which is expected to be paid over the latter part of this month is made available without resort to financing.

The company already owned one-half interest in the two Sinclair concerns, and in taking over full ownership it obtained as the outstanding advantage full control of pipeline facilities from Houston, Tex., through the midcontinent to the Indiana refineries at Kansas City and Whiting, and from Kansas City to the large refinery at Casper, Wyo., and the Salt Creek oil fields, in addition to large crude oil reserves.

As indicating the size of its latest acquisition, the Sinclair Pipe Line Company owns nearly 4300 miles of trunk lines and 2600 miles of gathering lines, with a carrying capacity of 140,000 barrels a day. Its gross revenue in 1929 was $23,600,000 and net income $9,400,000 or 8 per cent on Indiana's investment in both companies.

Now Large Producer

Standard Oil of Indiana entered the production field in 1919 through the purchase of the Dixie Oil Company which operates in seven midwest and southern states augmenting the production area in the midcontinent field in 1929 by 175,000 acres and the purchase last year by the Dixie company of an undivided half interest in about 500,000 undeveloped acres in Oklahoma from the Amerada Petroleum Corporation. This acreage is now producing about 50,000 barrels daily.

Control is owned of the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company, which in turn owns the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., and the Lago Oil & Transport Corporation, the last being the second largest producer in Venezuela. These companies' properties comprise about 5,000,000 acres of oil land in United States and foreign countries, 900 or more producing wells, refineries, pipe lines, service stations, ocean steamers, and a production in 1929 of 63,292,000 barrels. Midwest Refining Company, another subsidiary, controls the major part of Wyoming oil production, is a large gas producer, and operates refineries and some 200 miles of pipe lines. In May 1930, the McMan Oil & Gas Company was acquired through exchange of stock for about $20,000,000.

Huge Working Capital

The company impresses the observer in respect to its general financial strength and the magnitude of its working capital. It closed 1929 with current assets of $191,828,981, against current liabilities of $48,444,029, a ratio of four to one, while cash, government securities and miscellaneous items aggregated $122,692,246. Working capital has not been below $100,-000,000 in the last five years.

Since the dissolution of the old Standard Oil Co. in 1911, surplus of the Indiana unit has shown rapid appreciation, growing some $235,000,000 in the last 10 years. Despite stock dividends of 150 per cent in 1920, 100 per cent in 1922 and 50 per cent in 1929, surplus now stands at $227,325,751. The big expansion of Standard Oil of Indiana from assets of $43,934,687 in 1912 to 1929 assets of nearly $700,000,-000 has come entirely from earnings, the company never having resorted to outside financing.

It has shown marked strength in earning power in recent years and its long-range earnings record is highly creditable. Net is reported on a parent company basis only, and hence the annual reports, which include only the dividends received from its widespread subsidiary operations, do not accurately reflect aggregate earning power.

Sustained Earning Power

Net of $33,197,456 or $3.26 in 1927, which was a poor oil year, jumped to $77,337,166 or $8.33 a share on 9,284,668 shares in 1928 when a cash extra of $21,821,870 from the Midwest Company was included. In 1929, despite a cash extra of only $3,118,000 from the same source, net income for the year increased to $78,499,754 or $4.66 on the increased capitalization of 16,-850,587 shares of $25 par stock, a striking evidence of sustained earning power.

The company's extensive marketing system covers 11 midwestern states, with sales in 1929 of 39,017,017 barrels compared with 35,432,800 barrels in 1928.

While no other than annual earning statements are made, it has been officially stated that gasoline sales ahead of 1929, a development which will tend to offset the somewhat lower prices prevailing this year. The Pan-American's new plant at Aruba Dutch West Indies, has been in full operation most of the year and should have a material effect in increasing income.

Liberal cash dividends have been paid both before and since the stock was split four for one in 1920. Dividends of $4 a share were paid in 1921 and 1922 after the stock split, and present $2.50 annual rate was inaugurated in 1923 after the 100 per cent stock dividend.

Cash extras of $1 were paid in 1926, 1927 and 1928, and 75 cents in 1929. The 50 per cent stock dividend last year virtually increased the regular rate to $3.75.

At current prices of around 49, the yield is slightly better than 5 per cent.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1930, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Today	169.6	122.0	224.6	171.8
Previous day	167.2	120.7	221.1	169.4
Week ago	167.3	120.6	222.6	169.7
Month ago	166.1	121.3	218.0	168.2
Year ago	252.8	165.8	338.2	253.5
Two years ago	178.8	124.0	162.2	167.0
Three years ago weekly average	137.0	121.9	120.1	131.8
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	149.6	115.4	204.7	154.0
High (1929)	252.8	167.8	353.1	253.5
Low (1929)	141.3	117.7	156.6	140.3

BONDS

	10 Industris.	10 R'r'ds	10 Util.	30 Total
Today	94.5	109.1	100.8	101.5
Previous day	94.6	109.2	100.7	101.5
Week ago	94.3	108.5	100.7	101.2
Month ago	93.7	108.0	100.2	100.6
Year ago	92.4	101.3	98.7	96.8
Three years ago	95.2	106.5	99.4	100.0
Three years ago weekly average	95.9	107.7	99.7	101.1
High (1930)	94.6	109.2	100.9	101.5
Low (1930)	91.9	104.5	97.8	98.4
High (1929)	95.3	106.0	99.8	99.9
Low (1929)	90.4	100.8	96.0	96.3

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

August and eight months' sales of chain systems compare:

J. J. NEWBERRY COMPANY
(Revised Figures)

	1930	1929	Inc. %
Aug. sales	$2,474,555	$2,405,162	2.8
Eight months	16,985,504	15,283,601	11.1

DAVID PENDER GROCERY COMPANY

	1930	1929	Inc. %
4 wks to Aug. 30	$1,135,793	$1,145,449	*.8
8 months	10,315,803	10,105,068	2.1

*Decrease.

SOUTHERN GROCERY STORES

	1930	1929	Inc. %
8 mos Aug. 30	10,882,315	10,035,679	8.4

*Decrease.

CURTISS AEROPLANE & MOTOR CO.

Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company reports for June quarter net loss of $138,061 after charges, compared with net loss of $61,449 the preceding quarter and net profit in the second quarter 1929 of $692,506, or $1.98 a share on 349,895 shares; six months' net loss was $199,510 after charges. In the first half of 1929 net profit, including profit of $663,838 from sale of securities, was $1,078,743, equal to $3.09 a share.

WRIGHT AERONAUTICAL CORP.

Wright Aeronautical Corporation reports for June quarter net loss of $880,358 after charges, compared with net loss of $394,887 in the preceding quarter and a net profit of $820,575, equal to $1.36 a share on 600,000 no-par shares, in the June quarter of 1929. Six months' net loss was $1,274,245, contrasted with a net profit of $1,345,497, or $2.25 a share, in the first half of 1929.

AUGUST CAR ORDERS

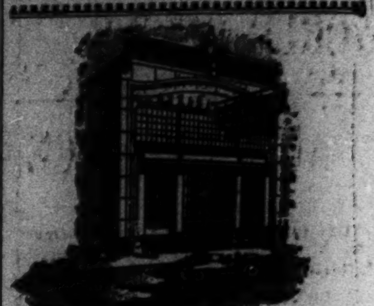
During August there were 823 freight cars ordered from domestic makers, according to Railway Age figures, against 1308 in July and 2863 in August, 1929. During last month 34 locomotives were ordered, compared with 2 in July and 31 in August, 1929. Passenger car orders were 13 and 39 and 131 respectively. For the first eight months freight car orders totaled 32,573, compared with 61,933 in the 1929 period. Locomotive orders totaled 395 and 508 respectively and passenger car orders 561 and 1050 respectively.

POWER PROJECT IN ARIZONA

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona Republican says the first steps in a $3,000,000 power development program which will include construction of a $1,500,000 dam on the Salt River above the Roosevelt Dam will be taken when an aerial survey of the dam site is made. The project is backed by United Copper Company and the Central Arizona Light & Power Company, affiliated with Electric Bond & Share Company of New York.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON (AP)—Money today was 1⅛ per cent; discount rates, short bills 2⅛ per cent; three months 2⅛@2¼ per cent.



Home Building and Loan Co.
16 and 18 Laura Street
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
ASSETS $2,840,133.91
Each quarter since organization in 1921 this Company has earned and paid dividends at the yearly rate of not less than
7%
Full Information on Request

BANK BY MAIL
START AN ACCOUNT IN OUR
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
5% Last Dividend at the Rate of 5%
Interest begins the first day of each month.
Checking Accounts—Safe Deposit Boxes
Medford Trust Company
MEDFORD SQUARE
MEDFORD, MASS.
Three Branches
West Medford Stevens Sq. Magoun Sq.

OBrion Russell & Co
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street - - - - - Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway - - - - - New York
Barclay 5540

A Window in Wall Street

Confidence that an excellent bond market may be expected this fall is expressed in the monthly investment review of Lawrence Stern & Co., investment bankers of Chicago and New York, which stated that there are definite indications that a "strong bond market is in the making." The review's conclusion was based upon reports from leading investment dealers throughout the country, who by a large marjority agree that improved conditions in the bond market are now definitely in sight. Stock market indications, according to the review, are not so clear as in the bond field. However, it is stated that the restricted volume of new offerings, combined with a small volume of trading, has created a technical situation where any definite upturn in general business conditions should be quickly reflected in stock prices.

GRADUAL RECOVERY LIKELY

President W. L. Ross of the Nickel Plate believes the recovery in business, when it comes, will be attended by an improvement so gradual as to be hardly noticeable at first. He says: "I believe the pick-up will start with one industry, or group of industries, and gradually extend to another until, by degrees, it is spread out pretty generally. I am not entertaining any notion that we are going to wake up some morning and find activity has been restored over night."

STABILITY OF COMMODITY PRICES

Commodity prices in August appear to have reached that much-to-be-desired though not often achieved condition known as "stability" in that only a trifling decrease in the Bradstreet's Index Number was recorded as a result of operations during that month. For instance, the index number as of Sept. 1 was $104,253, which marked a decrease of only two-tenths of 1 per cent from Aug. 1 with six groups of commodities reporting an advance, six a decline and one group unchanged, or, if individual commodities are considered, an advance in 28, a decline in 27 and no change in 51. This appears to have been the result of crop damage due to drought and heat impinging upon prices of breadstuffs, live stock and provisions, food products in short, among the leading groups, whose advances about counteracted declines in textiles, hides, leather and oils. The Sept. 1 index number, while marking only a fractional decrease from Aug. 1, shows a decline of 10.7 per cent from Jan. 1 of this year, a drop of 17.6 per cent from Sept. 1 a year ago and of 21.5 per cent from Sept. 1, 1928.

HELPS ELECTRIC LIGHT CONCERNS

Spread of the miniature golf infatuation throughout the United States during the past summer has been a great boon to the electric light companies through the use of approximately $2,000,000 worth of electricity each month, according to figures compiled by Pask & Walbridge, members of the New York Stock Exchange. As a result, the survey shows that many electric light companies have enjoyed a greater output during the past summer when many other businesses showed a falling off. According to the survey, there are approximately 25,000 outdoor miniature golf courses in operation throughout the country, with the average monthly expenditure per course amounting to approximately $75. Estimates that the miniature golf movement has only begun and that there will be more indoor courses the coming winter than there were outdoor courses during the past summer indicate a far greater use of electricity in the winter, because indoor courses must be artificially lighted both day and night, whereas the outdoor courses are lighted only after dark.

DIVIDENDS

Mohawk Hudson Power Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on its $7 preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15, the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on its $7 second preferred stock, payable October 1 to stock of record Sept. 15, and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock ($10 par value), payable Sept. 30, 1930, to stockholders of record Sept. 8.

Willcox-Rich Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the class B and 62½ cents on the class A, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Wabash Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend on the class A preferred stock, payable Nov. 25 to stock of record Oct. 28.

Anchor Cap Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 60 cents on the common and $1.62½ on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

National Candy Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.75 each on the first and second preferred, all payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 and a bonus of $5 on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18. Last year at this time it declared a bonus of $17, which with regular dividends made disbursement for that year $25.

Spencer Trask Fund, Inc., declared a second quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Sept. 30, 1930, to stock of record Sept. 10, 1930.

D. C. Heath & Co. declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 27.

ATWATER KENT INCREASES FORCE

PHILADELPHIA—Hundreds of new employees are being added daily by Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company, according to an announcement by the company. Demand for new receivers, it is said, indicates a present buying power surpassing that of a year ago. Since the introduction of the new Atwater Kent line one month ago, demand has been so much greater than was anticipated that the factory is finding it difficult to keep pace with orders. Production now approximates 4000 sets a day and the company's schedule calls for still further increases.

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Some Lines Showing Continuance of Improvement — Bank Clearings Low

Tendencies toward improvement in business in the United States continue, and with slightly more vigor than was noted late in August. The current upward movement is expected to be of seasonal proportions.

Among the favorable factors reported this week are gains in carloadings, bituminous coal output, building contracts and steel operations.

Wholesale trade is more active, and retailing is feeling the effects of demand for school clothes and supplies.

A gain in money in circulation also is reported.

Declines in bank clearings and debits are felt to reflect the curtailed speculation in securities as much as the slowness of trade. This week's compilation of bank clearings shows a total of $7,763,952,000, a drop of 32.8 per cent compared with the like period last year. This drop, Bradstreet's says, recalls the declines shown in 1921.

Commerce Department reports show that commercial transactions, as measured by bank debits outside New York City, declined in the week ended Aug. 30 from both the preceding week and the like period of 1929. Financing by bonds this week totaled $53,889,000 compared with $72,552,000 last week and $11,191,000 a year ago.

Reports From Other Countries

A somewhat better tone has developed in British business. Inquiry has expanded, though trade volume has not yet actually increased. A seasonal revival in autumn trade is expected.

Business in Italy has just passed through its usual quiet period, with excessive heat and vacations tending to restrict activity. In Italy, as in many other countries, there are numerous unfavorable factors in trade and industry yet to be corrected, but there also are seen signs of an undercurrent of improvement.

Norwegian foreign trade has been well maintained so far, according to a cable to the United States Department of Commerce. Most shipments, however, are on old contracts and new business is reported as harder to get. Stability in the financial situation in that country is reported.

Attention in Canada is centering in the meeting of Parliament, scheduled for Sept. 8, to consider means of bettering the Dominion's trade and industrial position.

Leading Stock Markets

The short week in the New York stock market was one of irregularity, but with an improving trend in late dealings. Trading was quiet. Tuesday's session, the first one of the week, ended with the list generally under pressure. For the rest of the week, however, bears found it difficult to push prices lower and in Friday's market aided an upturn by short covering. It is noted that, while bearish news has failed to furnish a basis for anything like a bear drive, the market also has been unresponsive to reports of trade improvement.

Industrial issues were a feature in the demand for securities on the London Stock Exchange this week. The tone generally was encouraging, most sessions showing a tendency on the part of prices to harden after early irregularity.

Paris stock prices have moved over an irregular course this week. Somewhat more activity developed in trading. Late dealings resulted in a preponderance of declines.

A good demand for stocks in the Berlin market was reflected in a list of gains about midweek. Later trading, however, caused irregular fluctuations.

ISSUE OF CHICAGO TAX EXEMPTION WARRANTS PLANNED

A $23,735,000 issue of Chicago tax anticipation warrants will be offered soon by a banking group, headed by Halsey Stuart & Co., it was announced today.

This is the first issue of Chicago warrants to be offered to the public this year, and it was indicated that the offering will be on a basis reflecting a very marked improvement in the financial credit of Chicago and its various taxing bodies. The issue is $23,735,000 City of Chicago Board of Education 5¾ per cent and 6 per cent tax anticipation warrants. Associated with Halsey Stuart & Co., in the financing, are Chase Securities Corporation, Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, the First National Old Colony Corporation, Bancnorthwest Company, First National Company of St. Louis, Mercantile Commerce Company of St. Louis, First Wisconsin Company of Milwaukee and Hibernia Securities Comapny, Inc., of New Orleans. The warrants are of various dates and amounts, $2,000,000 carrying the 6 per cent rate, being dated Aug. 15, 1930, while the amounts carrying the 5¾ per cent rate are $7,225,000, dated Sept. 1, 1930, $4,500,000, dated Oct. 1, 1930, $6,510,000, dated Nov. 1, 1930, and $3,500,000, dated Dec. 15, 1930.

SUBSTANTIAL GAIN BY INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC

While production of electricity by the light and power industry of the United States and Canada in the first half of 1930 increased only 2 per cent over the first six months of 1929, production of International Hydroelectric System in the similar period showed a gain of 10 per cent. In the last two months of the period—May and June—the system's output averaged 12 per cent over the like months of last year, while that of the rest of the continent was less than one-fifth of 1 per cent.

Thus is continued the same impressive growth of the system's ouput which has occurred in the last 10 years. These results cover the same companies and do not reflect growth by acquisition.

Earnings also are increasing rapidly. Consolidated net earnings of International Hydroelectric System in the June quarter, available for Class "A" dividends were $822,367, over 2¾ times earnings for the same period of 1929, and equaled 71 cents a share on 879,431 shares, the average outstanding during the quarter. Dividends on the "A" stock were $394,717 for the periods.

Earnings available for Class "A" dividends for the year ended June 30, 1930, were $3,351,202 or 2 1-3 times dividends of $1,443,117 in that period. These earnings were equivalent to $4.64 per share on 721,558 shares, the average amount outstanding during the 12 months.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 DEVONSHIRE STREET—BOSTON

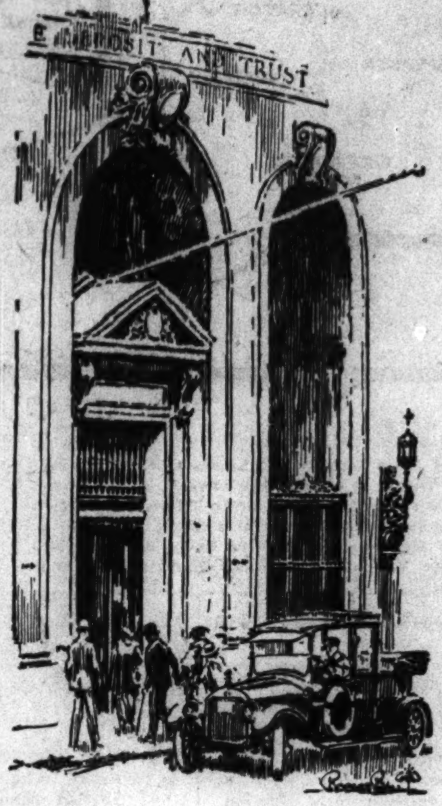
Among other interests we have specialized as

UNDERWRITERS *and* DISTRIBUTORS *of* NEW ENGLAND SECURITIES

SINCE 1865

BRANCH OFFICES IN SEVERAL EASTERN STATES
CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Specialized — Extensive — Technical Fiduciary Experience



—specialized because settling Estates and managing property in Trust is the principal business of this Company;

—extensive because in the many years of our experience we have settled hundreds of Estates and now manage property in Trust valued at more than $200,000,000;

—technical because changing conditions in recent years and new and intricate systems of taxation have made the settlement of Estates and the management of property in Trust a complicated procedure.

Such experience—together with security through ample capital funds, corporate permanence which assures continuous and competent service to completion, and personal attention of officers to every item of fiduciary business entrusted to us—provides an exceptional fiduciary service which can be best appreciated through use.

We cordially invite inquiries regarding our services. No expense or obligation is entailed by such inquiry.

We also act as Corporate Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar and as Agent in the disbursement of dividends. This service is in charge of specialists and our equipment to handle it is complete.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH *and* DEVONSHIRE STREETS

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Ex 4s	91	91
Albany PWP 6s '48	93½	93½
Alleghany 5s '49	100	100
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	98¾	98¾
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	100	99
Am Smelting 5s '47	103	103
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	162	161
Am T&T col 5s '46	106¼	106¼
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108½	108½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅞	92⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅝	97½
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	96½	96½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	58	58
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	101¾	101¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103½	103½
B&O 1st 4s '48	97½	97½
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	94½	94½
B&O 4½s '33	101	101
B&O 4½s cv	101¼	101¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	104⅝	104⅝
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	106⅞	106⅞
B&O 5s ct Swn div	105	105
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	105	104⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100¼	100¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	101	101
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101¼	101¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 4⅜s '68	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105⅜	105⅜
Can North 4½s	101	101
Can Pacific deb 4s	90½	90½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	99
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104½	104½
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¼	103¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108½	108½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105	104⅞
Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	46½	46⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¾	100¾
Ches & O 4½s B	101	101
Chi Gt West 4s '59	73½	73½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	86½	86½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	101	101
Chi Railway 5s	80½	80½
Chi RI&P 4½s A	102	102
Chile Copper 5s '47	97¾	97¾
Childs 5s	91	91
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104¼	104¼
Colo Industrial 5s '34	97	97
Colonial Oil 6s	66	66
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	102⅝	102⅝
Columbus Gas 5s	99⅝	99⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95½	95½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅝	106⅝
Crown Zel 6s ww	97¾	97¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	17½	17⅜
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	51⅛	51⅛
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	94	94
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '4'3	95¾	95¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105¾	105¾
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	95	95
Detroit Ed 5s '62	107⅜	107⅜
Erie gen 4s '96	88	88
Erie gen lien	83½	83¼
Erie gen '75s	94⅛	93⅞
Fe Lt & Trac 5s '42	98	98
Fla East Coast 5s '74	45½	45½
Gen Baking 5½s	97	97
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	103¾	103¾
Gen Theater 6s	96	96
Goodyear 5s '57	92⅝	92½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107½	107½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	99¾	99¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¾	111½
Green Bay & West deb B	26	26
Hudson Coal 5s '62	64	63⅝
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	84½	84½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	101
Ind Limestone 6s '46	75	75
Ind Un Ry 5s A	103¼	103¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	97⅞	97¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	71⅛	71
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	71⅛	70¾
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101	101
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	83⅛	83
Int Paper 6s '55	85½	85½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	92¼	92¼
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	72	72
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	89	89
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	107	106½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96⅛	96⅛
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79½	79½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95⅞	95⅞
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅜	100⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	79	79
Loew's Inc 6s '41	123	122½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100	100
Long Island rfg 4s '49	95	95
Louis Ark 5s	85	85
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105	105
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	102	102
Met Edison 4½s	101⅜	101⅜
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102	102
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	90¼	90⅛
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	98	98
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	101⅛	101⅛
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	81	80¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	102½	102½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	109	109
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¾	103¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	100¼	100¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	84¼	84¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100¼	100¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	102⅞	102⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108½	108½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106⅝	106½
NY Chi & St L deb 4s '31	100⅝	100⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107½	107½
NY Dock 5s '38	80	79½
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	106	106
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111¼	111¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107½	107½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103¾	103¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113⅝	113½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103¾	103¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106⅛	106
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	49½	49½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108⅛	108⅛
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94⅝	94½
Otis Steel 6s '41	102½	102½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103⅛	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103⅝	103¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	92⅝	92⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102¾	102¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100⅞	100⅞
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	60½	60½
Penn RR 4½s D	98⅝	98⅝
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101⅞	101⅞
Penn RR 5s '64	105	105
Penn RR gen 5s '68	110¾	110¾
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110	110
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	88⅞	88⅞
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	97	97
Phil Co 5s '67	101⅞	101¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	85	85
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	101¾	101½
Port Ry Lt & U 6s '47	105⅛	105⅛
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108⅞	108⅞
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93	92½
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105⅝	105⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99⅞	99⅞
Purity Baking 5s '48	96¼	96¼
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	94⅞	94⅞
Remington Rand 4½s '47 ww	99¼	99¼
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	102½	102½
StL & SF 4s A '50	92¼	92
StL & SF 4½s '78	93	93⅛
StL & SF 5s B '50	103⅞	103⅞
StL SW con 4s '32	100	100
St P Union Depot rfg 5s '72	109	108¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	97⅛	97⅛
Shell Union 5s '47	95⅝	95¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww	98	98
Shubert Theater 6s '42	45	45
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103¾	103¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104⅝	104½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	87¾	87¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅛	102⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96½	96½
Smith A O 6½s '33	103⅝	103⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	95¾	95¾
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100½	100½
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101⅛	101
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¼	89¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	115½	115½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122½	121¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅛	104⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100⅛	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107¼	107¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	102⅝	102⅝
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	103¼	103¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51½	51½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	34¾	34¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109⅞	109⅞
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	100¾	100¾
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101	100⅞
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	101½	101½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99	99
nUion Pacific 4s '68	92¼	92½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	95⅝	95⅝
US Rubber 5s '47	83	83
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	101¾	101½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97	97
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90¼	90
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	38	38
Va Ry 5s '62	108¼	108¼
Va Ry & Pow 5s '34	101½	101½
Va & S'west con 5s '58	88	87¾
Wabash 3½s Om div '41	87	87
Wabash 4½s '78	94¾	94¾
Wabash 5s B '76	101⅛	101⅛
Wabash 5½s '75	104½	104½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	90	90
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104½	104½
Western Maryland 4s '52	88	88
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102	102
Western Un 5s '51	104¾	104¾
Western Un 5s '60	105¼	105
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	93	93
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	86¼	86¼
Youngstown Steel 5s	104½	104½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Sep 6	Last Sep 5
4th 4¼s '38	103.0	103.0	102.30	102.30	102.30
US 3⅜s '34	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.13
US 3⅜s '56	105.28	105.28	105.28	105.28	
US 4s '54	107.30	107.30	107.30	107.30	107.28
US 4⅜s '52	112.15	112.17	112.45	112.17	112.15

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86½	86½
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	67½	67½
Akershus 5s '63	96⅛	96⅛
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	73⅝	73⅝
Antioquia 7s D '45	74	74
Antwerp 5s '58	99¼	99⅛
Argentine Gov 5s '45	88¾	88¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96⅛	96⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96⅝	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96⅞	96⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96½	96½
Australia 4½s 57	81¼	81¼
Australia 5s '55	88	88
Australia 5s '57	88	88
Belgium (King) 6s '55	105¼	105
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	95
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114¾	114¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110¾	110
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109	109
Berlin 6s '58	90½	90½
Berlin 6½s '50	96	96
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	67⅛	67
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	89	88⅜
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	75	74¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	73⅛	73
Brazil (US) 8s '41	96¾	96½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	76⅞	76¾
Brisbane 5s '5'7	81⅜	81¼
Bulgaria 7½s '68	83⅛	83⅛
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106	105¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88⅝	88⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97½	97½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89	89
Christiania (City) 6s '54	103½	103
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	93¼	93¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94¼	94¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100¼	100¼
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	99½	99½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87¼	87¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '4'5	93	93
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	68	68
Czechoslo:akia (Rep) 8s '51	111¾	111¾
Danish Mun 8s A '4'6	108¾	108¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅛	100⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '4'2	105⅝	105⅝
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '3'2	100¾	100¾
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	97¾	97¾
Dresden 7s '45	99⅝	99⅝
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	102¾	102¾
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105½	105½
Finland 5½s '58	87¼	87¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	109	109
French (Rep) 7s '49	120½	120¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125½	125¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	95⅞	95⅞
German 7s '49	106	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	81	81
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79¾	79¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	91½	91½
Greek 7s '64	100⅛	100⅛
Helsingfors 6½s	94	93¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95½	95½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	100⅛	100⅛
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	100⅛	100⅛
Irish Free State 5s '60	100½	100½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93⅝	93½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	85¼	85¼
Karstadt 6s '43	74	74
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	98¼	98
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	99	99
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	95	95
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105⅝	105⅝
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105⅝	105⅝
Medellin 6½s '54	67	67
Mex 4s small A '04	30⅛	30⅛
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	101¾	101¾
Norway Bank 5s '67	99½	99½
Norway (King) 5s '63	100½	100¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¾	102¾
Norway (King) 6s '42	105	105
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅛	105⅛
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92½	92½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99⅛	99
Oslo G&E 5s '63	97½	97¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	95½	95½
Paris-Lyons-Med int sf 7s '58	105¾	105¾
Peru 6s '60	67⅛	67⅛
Peru 6s '61	67⅝	67
Peru 7s '59	89¾	89¾
Poland 6s '40	73	73
Poland 7s '47	85	84½
Poland 8s '50	94	93⅞
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	89¾	89¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	100	100
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90¼	90
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	90¼	90⅛
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100	100
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	95⅛	95⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	62½	62¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	92½	92
Royal Dutch 4s ww	91	90⅞
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	90⅛	90½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	99⅞	99⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	90⅝	90⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	97⅝	97⅝
Saxon State 6½s '46	91⅝	91⅝
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108⅛	108⅛
Siemens 6½s ct '51	101	101
Silesia Elec orp 6½s '46	88½	88½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105¾	105¾
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105¼	105¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	106⅝	106⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92½	92½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89¼	89¼
Trondhjem 5½s '57	100	100
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅝	105⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	87⅛	87
Unterelbe 6s '53	86	86
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	93½	93⅛
Warsaw 7s '58	73	73
Westphalia El 6s '53	82¾	82¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98¾	98¾

Twenty-Fourth Year

THE ALEXANDER FUND

Alexander Fund shares may be subscribed for or withdrawn at any time, thereby making it possible for investors to take advantage of stock market fluctuations. Those who desire a permanent investment receive steady income. The present distributions are at the rate of from $6.00 per share to $21.00 per share per year, according to series. As the expenses of the fund are negligible, and as its income is regular, in no event could distribution cease. Quarterly distributions have been continuous for over twenty-three years.

Assets $3,400,000.00

Apply for Booklet

Room 1228 Land Title Building — Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Sept.5	Last Sept.4
100	Address Int'l	32	32	32	30
100	Allied Motor	10	10	10	10
100	Am Com Pwr A	20½	20½	20½	20½
200	Art Metal Wks	9⅝	9	9	9¼
95	Assoc T & T	68	67	68	67
650	As Tel Util	24¾	24⅛	24¾	24½
40	Binks Mfg A	17	17	17	19½
300	Butler Bros	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
150	Cent & S W Util	23½	23	23	23½
10400	Chicago Corp	11⅝	10½	11⅝	10¾
5200	Chi Corp pf	40	38⅝	40	38⅝
100	Chicago Inves	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
350	Common Edison	295	291½	292	293
50	Commun W Serv	12	12	12	14
250	Cont Chgo	14	13¾	13¾	14¼
7300	Cord Corp	8¼	7½	8¼	7¾
2250	El House Ut	46⅝	45	46¾	46
150	Gleaner C Har	27	26⅞	26⅞	28
50	Grt Lakes Air	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
700	Inland Util	21¾	21½	21¾	21⅝
2100	Insull Ut Inv	57⅞	57½	57¾	57¾
550	Kalamazoo St	52	51¾	51⅞	52
100	Kellogg Switch	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
7900	Libby, McNeil	17	15⅝	17	15¾
100	Loudon Pack	50	48	50	45
300	Manh Dearborn	29	28¼	29	29
250	Mer & Mfr "A"	30	29¾	30	29¾
7800	Mid Utilities	29⅞	29½	29⅞	29⅝
4000	Mo-Kan Pipe	21	19½	20⅞	19¾
150	Nat Sec Inv	13⅞	13½	13⅞	14
50	No Am Car	36½	36½	36½	36½
300	N A Lt & Pwr	65½	65	65½	65¼
300	Q R S DeVry	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
300	Seab Ut Shares	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
150	Swift & Co	31	30¾	31	31
250	Swift Int'l	35	35	35	35
600	U S Gypsum	45¾	44¾	45¾	44½
3700	US Radio	24¼	23	24½	23
750	Utah Radio	5¾	5	5½	5¼
450	Util & Ind	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	14
250	Ut & Ind pf	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23
350	Vortex Mfg	25	24½	25	24

Sales today, 190,500 shares.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Sept. 6	Last Sept. 5
30	Am & Cont	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
20	Am Found	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5	Am Pneu pf	14	14	14	..
16	Am T&T	216½	214⅞	216½	214¼
45	Amoskeag	11	11	11	11
10	Big Sanf	50	50	50	..
7	Brown pf	75	75	75	75½
100	Cop Range	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
100	Cred Alli	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
150	Cr C & Int	11	10¾	11	..
46	East SS	25	24½	24½	26
10	East SS pf	48	48	48	..
535	E Bos Land	2	2	2	2
17	E G&Fuel	29½	29½	29½	..
8	E G&F pf	96½	96½	96½	..
10	E G&F pr pf	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	..
10	Economy	28	28	28	..
6	Edison Elec	266	266	266	267
50	Int Hy	39⅛	38½	38½	..
75	Jenk Tel	4	3¾	3¾	..
40	Loew's Thea	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
25	Mass Util	7	7	7	7
26	Mohawk	23	22½	23	..
47	Nash	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	..
20	NE Tel	145	144½	144½	145¼
100	No Butte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
100	Pac Mills	22¼	22	22¼	22½
50	Pub Util	17	17	17	17
160	Quincy Min	14¾	14	14½	13⅞
25	Shawmut	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
80	Stone Web	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	78⅝
105	Uni Shoe	67¾	67½	67½	67¼
25	Util Hy	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
500	Utah Met	.50	.50	.50	.50
114	Uni Found	17	16¾	17	16⅞

EVANS AUTO LOADING

DETROIT—Evans Auto Loading Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $97,769 after charges and federal taxes, equal to 40 cents a share (par $5) on 244,494 shares, compared with $554,562 or $2.31 a share on 239,700 shares in the first half of 1929. Net for the quarter ended June 30 totaled $7683, equal to three cents a share on 244,494 shares, compared with $90,087 or 37 cents a share on 244,494 shares in the preceding quarter, and $207,237 or 86 cents a share on 239,700 shares in the June quarter of 1929.

HOLLAND

Heldring & Pierson

(Original firm established 1873)

Korte Vyverberg 2
The Hague

BROEKMANS EFFECTENKANTOOR N. V.

(Original firm established 1869)

444 Heerengracht
Amsterdam C.

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2½%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	2¾@3¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35¾c	36⅛c
Bar silver in London	16 3/16d	16¾d
Bar gold in London	85½s	85½s

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$64,000,000	$919,000,000
Year ago today	93,000,000	1,796,000,000
Balances	30,000,000	139,000,000
Year ago today	32,000,000	268,000,000
Exchgs. for week	334,000,000	5,005,000,000
Bals for week	145,000,000	783,000,000
F. R. bank credit	25,078,665	123,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers inn foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Budapest	5½
Boston	3	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4	Riga	7
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Rome	5½
San Francisco	3½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	3½
Amsterdam	3	Tokyo	5.48
Berne	3½	Madrid	5½
Berne	4	Vienna	5½
Brussels	2½	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

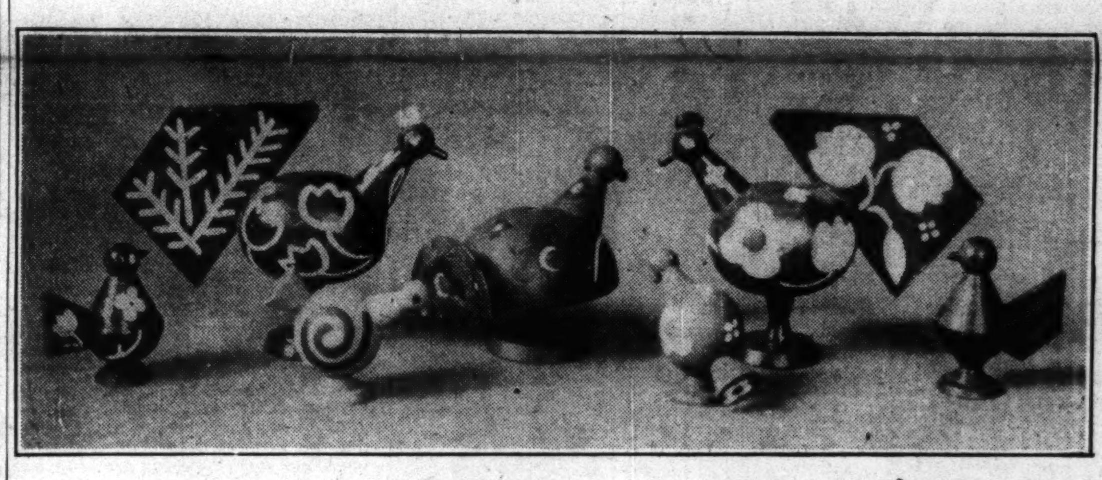
Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85 1/16	$4.86 3-32	$4.8665
Cables	4.85 3-32	4.86 9-32	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅝	.0392 11/16	.039185
Belgiub—belga	.1395	.1396¼	.139
Italy—lira	.0523 11/16	.0523 11/16	.052631
Germany—mark	.2381	.2384	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1412	.1413⅞	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅝	.0296⅞	.02963
Denmark—krone	.2675	.2677½	.268
Finland—firm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0130	.193
Holland—florin	.4023	.4026	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1754½	.1754½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674½	.2677	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0460	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅞	.193
Spain—peseta	.1065	.1054	.193
Sweden—krona	.2685½	.2688	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1940	.1941⅝	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177⅝	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3275	.3275	....
Shanghai—tael	.3950	.3962½	*
India—rupee	.3605	.3605	.3650
Japan—yen	.4941	.4947	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5637½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3545	.3518	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0995	.0991	.1196
Chile—peso	.1220	.1220	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	.3250	.3250	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.8150	.8150	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 9-64	1.00 6-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

CADILLAC MOTOR DEMAND GOOD

Lawrence P. Fisher, president of the Cadillac motor car division of General Motors Corporation, said that the reception accorded the company's new lines makes necessary a substantial increase in the September production schedule.



Czechoslovakia Knows *how to make the children happy.*

Simplicity and Solidity are what the Kiddies want from their

Toys

Of course they will like the colourful, simple, though cleverly made Czech Toy. Give it to them and you will be satisfied too.

Do not omit to beautify your home and give the finishing touch to your dress with the lovely

Artificial Flowers

Czechoslovakia is sending all over the world, because the world wants it.

Nearly one million dollars were paid last year to Czechoslovakia for these tiny graceful things of Beauty, and U. S. A. appreciated them so well that she alone paid about 700,000 dollars.

For information apply to:

The Ministry of Commerce, Section 2D PRAGUE

FALL RIVER CLOTH TRADE FAIR, WITH PRINT PRICES EASY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The last week proved to be one of fair business in the local cloth market. Fancies and semi-fine materials were the principal items of demand, with pongees being the best sellers.

Wide and narrow odds were the outstanding quest of buyers of printcloths. Generally speaking, fine goods prices are holding firm, but print cloth quotations have tended to become lower.

Heavy buying of cloth from southern mills by the American Printing Company and the Algonquin Printing Company of this city is reported.

Extensive curtailment still holds production at a low percentage of capacity here, but more cloth is said to have been made this last week than in any single week for the last two months.

Today's quotations on standard printcloths are as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 6c; 39-in., 56x44s, 5½c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4¾c; 27-in., 56x52s, 4½c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2 13-16c.

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

WMAQ Heads Procession Adding Sight to Sound

WITH the completion of the television installation in the studios of the Chicago Daily News, and licensing by the Federal Radio Commission, radio listeners are provided with an entirely new form of entertainment which permits them not only to hear, but to see artists, speakers or entertainers appearing on the program.

Enrichment of sound radio by the addition of sight radio by WMAQ, one of the major pioneer radiocasting stations, will do much to increase the speed with which television is adopted throughout the country generally, engineers and radiocast directors assert. It is predicted that within another twelve months many other important stations will have adopted the new art.

To enjoy a "sight and sound" radiocast requires the use of two receivers, the customary long wave set for sound, and a short wave receiver for television, the usual loudspeaker and the television equipment. This is not at all as complicated as it sounds, for engineers of Western Television Corporation have been able to arrange the entire apparatus in a compact console, not larger than many of the radio-phonograph combinations, and smaller than some.

Television experts, taking a page from the experience of the sound radiocaster, apparently realize that the program is the thing: that unless a wide variety of talent is presented in a smooth running program, free from "hitches" and breaks, the viewer will have just cause for complaint. The talking picture has established a real precedent in this matter and the public, it is being assumed by the Daily News, will be satisfied with nothing that does not provide comparable home entertainment.

Production advantages, at the moment, are all in favor of the movies because film can be cut and patched, and doubles may be used almost at will. In contradistinction television must take the program as it "happens"—while persons are radiocasting over voice transmission facilities. tion of artists for appearance as much as for talent strongly intimates new radiocasting standards quite as exacting as the stage.

Heretofore the radiocasting of television pictures of persons has been confined largely to the head and shoulders. At the Daily News station, W9XAP, viewers are able to see full length pictures of several artists at once.

A double scanner, developed in the Western Television Corporation laboratories, allows instant change of scene—a close-up or a long shot, at will, exactly as is done in the films. On a split second the television operator may take in a field not larger than a small drawing or he may expand it to include a half dozen people. The mechanical simplicity of the apparatus which makes this possible is one of the remarkable features of the installation.

The Chicago Daily News studio was designed and built to provide for the presentation of television-radio plays, for dramatic skits, and for acts in which action and symmetry of motion might delight the eye. A dancing team, Jack Donaghue or the four Marx brothers now become possibilities for radio television entertainment.

By means of the equipment which is installed in W9XAP studio, television technique now becomes nearly as simple as sound.

The announcer says, "Camera!" Lights within the studio are dimmed, and a brilliant finger of light penetrates the "twilight." It's the scanning beam, projected through the glass window of the operating room adjoining. There is no television picture without this beam of light. At all times it must cover the person or group which is being radiocast.

Formerly artists were limited in their movements before the television camera. There was no provision for the scanning beam following them about the studio. To turn the entire mechanism was too cumbersome so a tilting mirror arrangement was invented by which the operator turns the light beam and follows the artist to the right or left. Four projection lenses mounted on a turret on each of the two scanners accomplish this.

The scanning disk operates at 900 revolutions per minute synchronous with the 60-cycle lighting circuit. It has 45 tiny holes arranged in three 120-degree spirals so that scanning is accomplished by three offset scans down the field per revolution. The three-spiral method of scanning is used exclusively by Western Television Corporation because it practically eliminates flicker, and registers action much better than the single spiral.

Two huge photo-electric cells, 16 inches in diameter, the largest in the world, are suspended from the ceiling of the studio, on a track arrangement, and provide the artist pick-up. For full-length television, the engineers say there is a marked advantage in the use of such cells as opposed to the use of multi-cell bank. The track arrangement permits proper location of the cells for a particular set, and can be compared to the proper placing of lights in a motion picture studio.

The announcer's pick-up is entirely separate and distinct from that of the artists. Mounted on his table is a ring-bank of eight 6-inch photo cells. They enable him to be seen by the listener as he makes his announcement. Printed matter may be displayed or any object about which the announcer may be talking.

Each of the three pick-up units in the studio, the ring-bank of eight cells, and the two large super-cell units has a three-tube amplifier as an integral part which builds up the feeble television impulses for transmission to the "mixer" and thence to the main amplifier in the operating room. This amplifier boosts the signal about a million times, sufficiently to modulate W9XAP's 1000-watt transmitter.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Bernard Durgin, baritone.
5:15 Doris Robinson, mezzo-soprano.
5:45 NBC, Dance program.
6:00 NBC, "The Jameses": sketch.
6:15 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; baseball; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
8:00 NBC, "Pop Concert": Salon Singers, mixed chorus; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, General Electric Gala Revue: Jessica Dragonette; Phil Cook; Happiness Boys; Little Jack Little; Vincent Lopez; Graham McNamee; Ohman and Arden; Oliver Palmer; Paul Oliver; Roxy; The Revelers; Gladys Rice; B. A. Rolfe; Nathaniel Shilkret; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—"Pat, Peter and Paul."
5:30 NBC, "Blue Aces": dance music.
5:53 Plymouth Contest; Road Man.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature.
6:04 NBC, Governor Clinton Orchestra.
6:20 Baseball scores; Sport Digest.
6:30 Political talk.
6:45 Riverside Ramblers.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Fuller Man: Earle Spicer, baritone; quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus": sketch.
8:15 Political talk.
8:30 "L'Ensemble Melodique."
9:00 Gilbert & Barker Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel program.
10:00 Political talk.
10:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
10:25 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
10:35 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
10:45 Political talk; time; weather.
11:03 Baseball; Digest, temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
6:00 Scott Oracle and Orchestra.
6:15 Boston Publix Theaters Program.
6:30 Davol Book of Gems: classical.
6:45 Shepard Stores Ramblers.
6:55 Baseball; weather.
7:00 "Mirth Quakers": recorded program.
7:30 CBS, Necco Surprise Party: Henry Burbig; Irene Beasley; Candy Kids Trio; Neccolodians Orchestra.
8:00 Political talks; music.
8:30 CBS, "Dixie Echoes": spirituals.
9:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat; sketch, "Reported Missing."
10:00 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Will Osborne's orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Lynn studio program.
5:30 Sunshine Banjo Band.
6:00 News; baseball.
6:15 Fishermen's program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music.
7:30 Westminster roof dance music.

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 7

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

3:00 p. m.—Michael Ahern, baritone.
3:15 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
3:30 Melodious Duo.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, "Echoes of the Orient": instrumental ensemble.
5:15 NBC, "Silver Masked Tenor."
5:30 NBC, Muriel Wilson, soprano; George Simons, tenor; Joe Kahn, pianist; string trio.
7:00 NBC, "Song of the Season": women's octet; soloist.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 The Jenney concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 NBC, "Our Government," David Lawrence.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent program: James Melton, tenor; orchestra, direction Josef Pasternack.
9:45 NBC, "Mystery House": melodrama.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

3:00 p. m.—NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, "Friendly Hour."
4:00 NBC, Don Carlos' Marimba Band.
4:30 Oswaldo Mazzucchi, cellist.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes": quartet; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, "Sabbath Reveries."
6:00 Time; weather.
6:03 NBC, "Songs at Eventide": organ and soloist.
6:30 Hotel Statler Ensemble.
7:00 Time; Edward MacHugh, baritone.
7:15 Miller's "Swiss Navy."
7:30 NBC, Williams' Oilomatics: soloist; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies: Mme. Schumann-Heink, guest soloist; mixed quartet.
8:15 NBC, "Radio Review": soloists; male trio; piano duo; orchestra.
9:15 NBC, The Vikings: quartet.
9:30 NBC, "World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons."
10:00 NBC, "El Tango Romantico."
10:15 Sport Digest.
10:30 Statler organ, Louis Weir; time.
11:00 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
11:30 Weather; temperature; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carolers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Melody Gems."
12:30 Jewish program: soloists and orchestra.
2:00 From Braves Field.
6:00 Fox Furriers: soloists; trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, "The Globe Trotter."
6:59 Time; Political talk.
7:15 Lynn Product—Tones Orchestra.
7:30 Kane's Lovenesters Orchestra.
8:00 Mayhew Lake and his Band.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Orchestra; Redferne Hollinshead, tenor; quartet.
10:00 CBS, "Arabesque": sketch.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar": soloists; balalaika orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders": readings; Hawaiian group.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:40 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
3:00 p. m.—Ted Roderick's Orchestra.
4:00 Studio soloists.
5:00 Shep Wolan's Orchestra.
6:00 William Cass, tenor.
6:15 WHDH Trio.
7:00 Park Street Church Services.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:03 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, President Hoover's reception to Captains Coste and Bellonte.
2:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—Old Timers' Baseball Game, from Braves Field, Fred Hoey announcing.

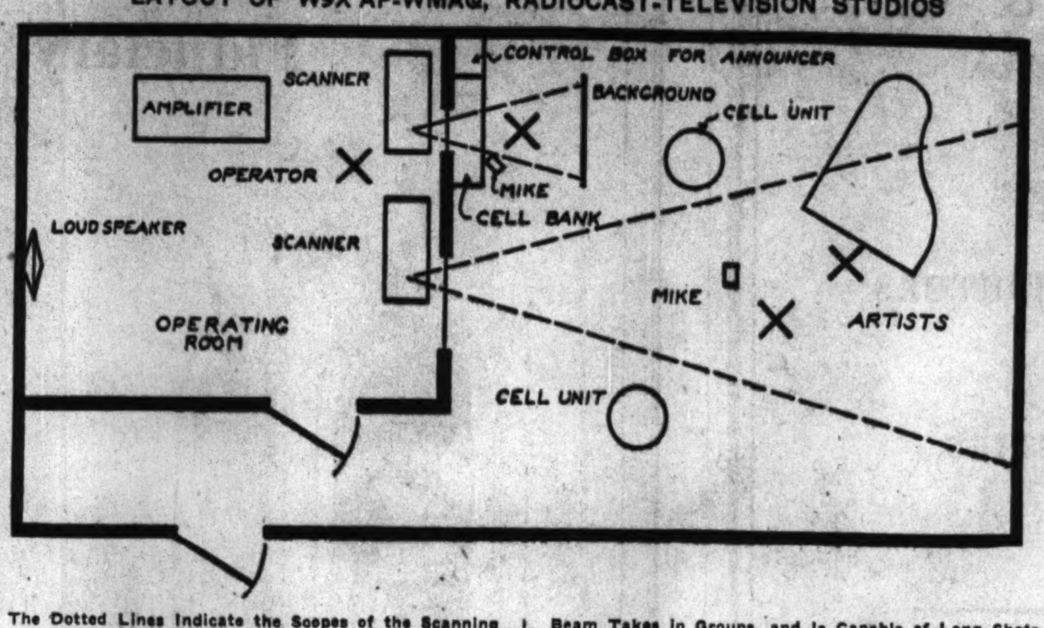
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT BUYING

NEW YORK—Definite signs of improved electrical equipment buying by industrial concerns were visible in the eastern district during the past week, but utility business is still at a low ebb and transactions elsewhere continue below last year, Electrical World reports.

VISIBLE COTTON SUPPLY UP

NEW YORK—The world visible supply of American cotton is larger than a year ago, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. It is now 3,536,000 bales, compared with 1,967,000 at this time last year. It increased this past week 218,000 bales, compared with 180,000 in the like week last year.

LAYOUT OF W9X AP-WMAQ, RADIOCAST-TELEVISION STUDIOS



The Dotted Lines Indicate the Scopes of the Scanning Beams, Which, of Course, Are Variable, as the Scanning Disks Are Capable of Being Tilted. The Upper Beam Is for the Announcer or a Single Person in a Closeup Shot, the Microphone Being Just Outside Its Range, Which Is Also Talkie Practice. The Long Beam Takes In Groups, and Is Capable of Long Shots and Closeups. The Two Circles Are the Two Photo Cells, Reputed to Be the Largest in the World. The Amplifier in the Operating Room Is a Television Amplifier, Not to Be Confused With the Usual Radiocast Studio Amplifier.

Monitor News Feature Heard on Short Waves

THE radiocast feature "The Monitor Views the News," a daily transmission over Station WHDH, with studios in Boston and transmitter in Gloucester, will be experimentally radiocast on short waves on four successive Friday evenings, beginning Sept. 5, at 9:30, eastern daylight saving time, over W2XAL (6040 kilocycles - 49.7 meters).

W2XAL is operated by Radio Industries Corporation. It is located in New York and is headed by Walter S. Lemmon, president. It is affiliated with the Curtiss-Keyes group of aviation companies.

Short waves are heard tremendously long distances regularly. It is recalled that the Byrd Expedition was supplied with radio programs through transmitters located at Schenectady and Pittsburgh. The Monitor's experimental radiocast is expected to be heard by short-wave receiving sets in Europe, on the Pacific coast and even in more distant countries.

cessories since the Test matches began has increased by 100 per cent. Even barbers have benefited; men who sit up until 4 a. m. listening to the cricket rush off to the city in the morning without having a shave. In the first slack period of the day they call in on the barber.

The Melbourne station 3DB has received telegrams of appreciation from all parts of Australia, cities and country. In country towns crowds of 300 or 400 gather around the loudspeaker; every owner of a receiving set has become the host at cricket listening parties. Appreciative messages have been received also from New Zealand and Lord Howe Island.

Jack Ryder, former captain of the Australian Test team, is in attendance at the studio each night, and he answers any questions on cricket that may be forwarded to him. Sheafs of telegrams from listeners are read out nightly and acknowledged at times specified by themselves. It is this personal touch which has been established between the radiocasting station and its hordes of unseen listeners which contributes so much to the success of the radiocast.

Ordinarily, residents "outback" would not receive detailed scores until a day or two after the events. Now they know a thing has happened almost as soon as the crowd actually watching the match. Once again it is a triumph for wireless.

Is England Insular?

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sheffield

WHEN the week's program is inclined to be dull, thousands of British listeners-in are wont to console themselves with the reflection, "Well, at least on Friday, there's Harold Nicolson." Every week Mr. Nicolson talks for a too-brief 20 minutes on "People and Things," inconsequentially telling of his visits to garden parties and picture galleries, to cricket matches and public meetings, and making these places and events far more amusing over the microphone than they can be in actual fact. But even the distinguished author of "Tennyson" and "Byron: The Last Phase" is not universally satisfactory. so severely critical is the taste of radio audiences. His small band of critics confine themselves, however, to his delivery; one-half of them complains that he drops his voice at the end of his sentences; the other that he raises it.

But at the moment we are concerned, not with how Mr. Nicolson says things, nor even with the things he says, but with something that has been said to him. Recently a foreign visitor to London, thinking no doubt of the revolution that George Lansbury has carried out in the Serpentine, remarked to Mr. Nicolson that the English are less insular than they used to be.

It is odd how such phrases as this, that the British are an insular people, stick in the world's imagination, although generalizing about a whole nation is as difficult as indicting it, and everybody knows how impossible Burke thought that was. There is a popular fancy that Napoleon once said that the English were a nation of shopkeepers. Journalists in particular are constantly attributing the remark to him. Yet not only is the remark considerably wide of the truth, but it was originally made, not by Napoleon, but by Adam Smith, and as it stands, in the form in which it is invariably given, it is a serious misquotation.

No such charge can be brought against the statement that the English are an insular race, for it is an anonymous saying. And in so far as it merely emphasizes the fact that Great Britain (or part of Great Britain) is an island it may even claim a certain amount of geographical truth. But beyond that there is surely ground for believing that it has for centuries done Britain a serious injustice, implying in the inhabitants of that land a narrowness of outlook, and an unwillingness to receive fresh ideas from foreign sources, and a foolish contempt for alien things, that their whole history proves to be the very reverse of their nature.

To make the most obvious point first, how could a people whose outlook was bounded by Land's End and John o' Groats have founded the largest colonial empire the world has ever seen? And if the test of insularity is made the unwillingness to listen to unaccustomed political ideas, it may well be inquired in what European city but London could Karl Marx have written "Das Kapital"? In matters of culture the case is yet plainer. English admiration for foreign artists and art has always been generous and spontaneous from the days of the popularity of the Italian opera to the triumph of the Russian ballet. And are not all the English critics at the present moment willing, nay anxious, to admit that the world's greatest novels are written by Russians? But examples are so numerous that it is unnecessary to labor the point. The English are obviously a cosmopolitan and a catholic rather than an insular people.

H. H.

Some Stations You Don't Hear

Washington, D. C.

ALL unknown to the general run of radio listeners, hosts of perambulating radio stations—no less than 1000 of them—are roaming the highways and byways of the land on missions of various sorts.

More than half of them are being transported from place to place, mainly in the southeastern states, by scientists in the employ of oil companies who have enlisted the aid of radio for geophysical explorations for oil and minerals. One leader in this field has estimated that more than $100,000,000 worth of new oil deposits have been located by means of radio.

Other such stations are employed for a miscellany of uses—aeronautical and television experiments, emergency communications along power lines, directing of motion pictures in the making, field tests for locating radiocasting and other stations, and a variety of other purposes. Most of the stations are licensed for temporary periods to operate in the so-called mobile band of 1600 to 3000 kilocycles (187.4 to 99.94 meters).

Most are of extremely low powers. Of the numerous portable stations that were licensed to the Byrd antarctic expedition, for example, the highest powered was 500 watts. Most of the dog-sledge transmitters were of 50 watts and several of only 7½ watts.

Several universities have licenses for portables which are used for student instruction in field-strength measurements and wave propagation. Bell Telephone Laboratories has a number of portables in the field in Maine and on the Pacific coast to find suitable locations for the erection of new transatlantic and transpacific radiotelephone stations soon to be built.

Herbert Hoover Jr. has several portables, one of 1000 watts. He frequently rigs up his short-wave set in his hotel rooms while on trips to communicate with the aeronautical radio stations he supervises for Western Air Express. Various wireless companies use groups of portables for their field tests.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 8

Baseball

Old Timers' Day, Braves Field, Boston (CBS). Two teams made up of the greatest who ever put on a baseball uniform or drew on a mitt, playing under the auspices of the Boston Post whose well-known sports writer, "Bill" Cunningham, will assist Fred Hoey, who is perhaps New England's favorite sports announcer, at the mike. 2:45.

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). Forty minutes. 7:50.

Male Quartet; Gypsies Orchestra (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). One hour. 8:30.

Revelers Male Quartet; Frank Black, pianist; string ensemble (General Motors—WEAF—T). 9:30.

Grand Opera Miniature (CBS—T). The best music from a single opera. 10:30.

Orchestral

Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra (CBS—T). 9:30.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson WJZ—T). Best bits, Beethoven's "Egmont Overture," "Prize Song—Die Meistersinger," Delibes' "La Source-Ballet Suite No. 1." 10.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Rhythmic Music

"Burbig's Syncopated History" (CBS—T). Nat Brusiloff's orchestra and Milt Gross sketches by Henry Burbig. 8.

Fred Waldner, tenor; Retting and Platt, piano duo; male trio; Victor Young's orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). 9.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 10.

Art Kassel's "Kassels in the Air"; Wendell Hall (Shell—WEAF Chain). 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain). Robert L. Ripley twists up the garage boys. 7:30.

Crime Prevention Program (WJZ—T). Using material from the records of the New York police department. 8:30.

"Arabesque" (CBS—T). Noted for the fine voices in its cast. 9.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). "Old Zip Coon" is the theme song. 9:30.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; organ (WJZ—T). From Salt Lake City. 6.

Service Band

United States Navy Band (CBS—T). 8:30.

Talks

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45, 11:45.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). New York newspaper columnist. 11:15.

Recitalist

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One-man show. 7:30.

The Week's Program Trend

The Wandering Teller of Tales

FROM the welter — and helter-skelter — of Saturday night's radio programs we seek out the lilting flute that is the trademark of Marco, wanderer and teller of tales. For the mellow notes of that flute spell surcease from the too often wearying round of the dial. Marco is a distinctly original contribution to radio, a relief from program sameness, and a reflection of a philosophy of life cherished by many listeners.

Using folklore and legends of all countries as his background, and the drama within a drama as his form, John Alcorn incorporates into his scripts a native knack for tale telling and a sympathetic understanding of the misunderstandings which annoy men and women. He knows that every human problem, however complicated it may seem, can be solved by reason in the light of experience. From week to week Marco wanders over the face of the earth, now at one corner, now at the opposite, but always appearing out of nowhere just in time to save two or three people from their own mistakes, that they may live happily ever after.

Marco always reminds us of Forbes-Robertson in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." The Marco plays are like that. There was a kind of ethereal quality about Forbes-Robertson which is echoed when Marco, playing his flute, enters the affairs of a few human beings just long enough to help them untangle them. The process of untangling is accomplished through Marco's relation of a folk tale or legend directly applicable to the problem at hand. The flute first sounds at the climax of the problem, when, say an angry father, stamping down his regal foot, has announced to all and sundry that his daughter shall never, never wed that young scamp for whom—unfortunate mistake on her part—she has set her heart. There seems to be no way out for the young lovers—no way except father's, which is the way out, indeed. But hark! A mysterious flute! And in a moment an equally mysterious person; a person with an uncanny knowledge of the whole matter, yet a stranger. "Men call me Marco, I am a wanderer, and a teller of tales."

Whereupon Marco tells his tale, especially selected out of his eternal experience, which stretches back as far as the mind can conceive, and for that reason seems to project itself that far forward; selected to fit the particular situation, tailored to a nicety by depth of understanding, and guaranteed to heal the ills of any misunderstanding, however grievous.

For his tale within a tale, Marco introduces his own characters, plays Greek chorus with his own philosophical comment. Childlike, we hang on every word. It was so when mother used to tuck us into bed. It was so when daddy, too, used to pause once in a while in his busyness, stretch out on the covers beside us and tell tall tales of men who went to sea in pea-green boats, and of a certain little girl who ran down a rabbit hole. Marco's tales, beautifully told, hold us in the same spell. We, too, forget the wearing cares of the day. Here is imagination, and fantasy—the television of thought holding the mirror of love before the ill-nature of the moment. And the tale solves the problem of the angry father and the heart-broken daughter—but the heart does not break, because Marco has shown the father the light of reason and experience that dissolves his anger.

Again the lilting, lulling notes of the flute. They fade away, and Marco with them; but into a distance in which he is felt as an over-presence. Who is Marco? Whom has Mr. Alcorn in mind—and William S. Rainey, who plays the stranger? Ah, there's a secret! You may think Marco one thing, we another, and the listener next door still another. Some listeners, too, may think of him only as Marco, and of his tales only as tales. So why tear off his mask? Men call him Marco, a wanderer and a teller of tales. Let it go at that.

You may wish to know some of the other players who help to make this WJZ chain feature an outstanding contribution to radiocasting. They include Allyn Joslyn, William Shelley, Frederick Forester, Charles Warburton, Joseph Granby, Edith Meiser and Jeanne Owen. The plays are directed by Joseph Bell.

Beginning on Sept. 13—and for the first time, of course, since his fourth attempt was made 10 years ago—Sir Thomas Lipton's valiant effort to recapture that cup, which the United States has held since 1851, will be radiocast for the benefit of those who cannot find boat room off Newport, R. I. There will be a few, at least, who must stay home while the yachts luff and reach, tack and beat, yaw and all that sort of thing.

We understand that the announcers will announce from aboard a United States destroyer. It is our experience that a destroyer's deck, or cabin for that matter, is not at all times the most comfortable place in the world from which to do any announcing. Our experience, like that of Sir Thomas, dates 10 years back, in the days when the telegraph brought the story of the races to the yawning newspaper columns. A certain newspaper, which is not a million miles from your hand at this moment, was depending upon us for its daily yarn of the sea when the Shamrock IV deserved to defeat the American defender, but didn't. Our vantage point, too, was the deck of a destroyer. Ten years have by no means wiped out memory of the fact that destroyers, with the slightest encouragement, can roll! If, listening to this year's radiocast of the races, the announcer's voice fades away from the microphone now and then, know that he himself has been rolled away from it, and be charitable. Imagine yourself in his place—no, better stay in your big chair. Of course, if the announcers are chosen from the cast of the Forty Fathom Trawlers, everything will be all right. They have their sea legs.

When you read this we shall be rusticating on the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound—far, we were about to say, from radio; but it occurs to us that there'll probably be a receiver in the next house. Perhaps we shall look up the antiquated fisherman we knew there a few years ago—the one to whom just ordinary radio was anathema, and DXing an entertainment fit for the gods. Nights, he told us, would be lonely indeed without his short-wave hookup. But Amos 'n' Andy? Huh! He would dismiss them as a lot of chatter about nothing. Now the Prince o' Wales speakin' a speech at some school graduatin'—shiver me timbers, but that was somethin' wuth listenin' ter!

L. A.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
2 Alleghany Corp war	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Alleghany Gas	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Alum Co Am pf	110	110	110
27 Am Austin Car	6⅛	3½	6
2 Am Cap pf	33	32½	33
6 Am Cities P & L B	15½	15¼	15½
1 Am Coortype	26	26	26
13 Am Com Pow A	20⅝	20½	20⅝
30 Am Com Pow B	48½	45	48½
41 Am Cyan B	21¼	20⅝	21⅛
1 Am Cyan A 1.60	19	19	19
3 Am Equities	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3 Am & Fgn Pow war	51	50¼	51
119 Am Gas & El	133¾	131	132
3 Am Invest B	8¼	8⅛	8¼
5 Am Light & Trac	62	61¾	62
2 Amer Maize	33	33	33
1 Am Nat Gas	11½	11½	11½
88 Am Sup Power	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
5 Am Sup P 1st pf	101	101	101
5 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	9	8⅞	9
2 Anch Post Fence	8	8	8
†1 Appalach Gas	14¼	10½	11¼
2 Ark Nat Gas	10	9⅞	10
8 Ark Nat Gas A	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
8 Art Metals	10½	9¼	10½
1 Asso Dye & Ptg	1½	1½	1½
†75 Asso G&El ctfs	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Asso Gas & El A	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
1 Asso Ray pf	51½	51½	51½
2 Asso Tel Util 8%	27⅛	27	27
3 Atlas Util	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
B			
1 Bahia Corp	5	5	5
†25 Bell Tel Can	152½	152½	152½
1 Bickford pf	31	31	31
1 Blue Ridge	8	8	8
2 Blue Ridge cvt pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
10 Braz Tr & Lt	36¼	35½	36
1 Burco	7	7	7
1 Burma Ltd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Butler Bros	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
C			
2 Cable R Tube vtc	3⅛	3	3⅛
2 Cable & Wire B	1	1	1
5 Can Marc WirelessN	4¼	4	4¼
8 Carnation Co	31⅛	31	31
2 Cent Pub Serv A	27½	27⅜	27½
4 Cen Pub Serv Del	31	29	31
6 Cen States El	24⅛	24	24⅛
12 Centrif Pipe	8⅞	8½	8⅞
0 Chain Strs Dev	5	4⅞	5
1 Chath Ph Al nv	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
4 Chem Nat As nv	26⅞	26½	26½
5 Chic Corp	11¾	11¾	11¾
4 Chic Corp pf	40¾	40	40¾
101 Cities Service	29⅞	29¼	29⅞
2 Colum Oil & G vtc	6½	6½	6½
†10 Comwlth Edison	295	295	295
12 Comwlth & So war	3¾	3⅝	3¾
10 Commun Wat Wks	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛
4 Comstock Tun	⅝	½	⅝
4 Cons Aircraft	15½	15	15
2 Cons Cop Min	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Cons Dairy	13¼	12⅞	13¼
4 Cons G & E Balt	115¼	115	115¼
†20 Cons Min & Smelt	198	197	198
4 Cons Laundries	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
5 Cont Chic Corp	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 Coon (W B) (2.80)	20	20	20
1 Copeland A	5½	5½	5½
6 Cord Corp	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
2 Corp Sec Chi (6%f)	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
3 Cosden Oil	31	29	31
6 Crocker & Wheel	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝
2 Crown C Intl A (1)	11	10⅝	11
D			
2 Dayton Airpl	4⅜	4	4⅜
14 De Forest	3⅜	3	3⅜
7 Detroit Aircraft	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
2 Doehler Die-Cast	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 Douglas Airc (¾)	19	19	19
1 Dresser Mfg A (3½)	46	46	46
1 Dubilier Cond	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
9 Duquesne Gas	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
9 Durant Mot	4	4	4
1 Durham Hos B	1½	1½	1½
E			
1 Eastern Util A	7	7	7
2 Eisler Elec (1½)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
166 El Bond & Sh 6%(f)	84⅛	82⅛	84⅛
5 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	106½	103⅞	106½
1 El Pow Assoc (1)	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
3 El Pow Assoc A (1)	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
2 Empire Corp	7	6⅞	7
2 Empire Pow	40½	40⅛	40½
1 Emp Pub Serv A	17	17	17
1 Europe El A	13	13	13
1 Europe El deb rts	4¼	4¼	4¼
4 Evans Wallo Lead	2	2	2
F			
4 Fabrics Finish	2½	2½	2½
1 Federal Screw	23	23	23
3 Fokker Aircraft	18	17¾	18
3 Ford Mot Can A	29⅞	29½	29½
1 Ford Motor France	11¼	11¼	11¼
35 Ford Motor Ltd	22¼	21⅝	22⅛
13 Fox Theater A	11	10¾	10¾
G			
1 Gen Alloys	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Gen Bak	2½	2½	2½
2 Gen Bak pf	34½	34½	34½
†50 Gen Gas & El cv pf B	74½	74½	74½
1 Globe Underwrit (.15)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Golden Center Min	2¾	2¾	2¾
20 Goldfield Cons	⅜	⅜	⅜
25 Goldman Sachs	20¼	20	20¼
†3 Graymur	34	34¾	34¾
80 Gt Atl & Pac nv (5)	N210	202½	202½
1 Groc Str Prod vtc	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
6 Gulf O Corp Pa (1½)	119⅞	118⅞	119⅞
H			
1 Hall Lamp (1½)	8	8	8
2 Houston Oil	18⅛	18	18⅛
7 Hudson May M&S	8	7½	8
16 Humble Oil (2)	92	89½	92
I			
28 Imp Oil Can (½)	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝
1 Ind Ter Il B	29	29	29
11 Indust Fin ctf (10%F)	20⅝	20	20⅝
1 Insull Util	57¼	57¼	57¼
7 Insull Util rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 Insull Util 2pf rts	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Ins Co No Am (3K)	61¼	61¼	61¼
9 Ins Co No Am rts	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Intercoast Trade (1)N	12	12	12
8 Intercon Petrol	¾	¾	¾
17 Internat Pet	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜
2 Inter Super Pow	38¾	38⅜	38¾
1 Inter Util B	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 Interstate Equit	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
K			
4 Kolster Brandes	⅝	⅝	⅝
L			
1 Lane Bryant	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
4 Liberty Dairy Prod	23	22⅝	23
7 Loew's war	11⅞	11¼	11⅞
M			
3 Magdalena Syn	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3 Mass Util Asso	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9 Mavis Bott	1	1	1
1 Mead Johnson (3¾G)	85	85	85
5 Memphis Na tGas	15¾	15	15½
3 Metro Ch Stores	9	9	9
1 Mid St Pet B vtc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Mid Royalty cv pf (2)	19½	19½	19½
5 Mid West S U (1¾)	23⅜	22	23⅜
1 Mid West Util (8%F)	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
1 Midland Unit war	1½	1½	1½
17 Mo Kans Pipe L (10F)	20⅜	19¾	20⅜
1 Mo Kans P L B vtc	1	1	1
3 Mountain Prod (1.60)	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
N			
2 National Am Co	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Nat Bond & Sh	40	40	40
1 Nat Fam Stores	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 Nat Fuel & Gas	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Nat Investors	13⅛	*13⅛	13⅛
†50 Nat P & Lt 6% pf	103½	103½	103½
3 Nat Pub Serv Co pf	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Nat Rub Mach	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Nat Short T Sec A	16½	16¼	16½
1 Nat Un Rad	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 Neet Inc A	18	17½	18
4 Newmont Min	87¼	86	87¼
1 Newport Co	21¾	21¾	21¾
33 Niag Hud Pow	16¼	15¾	16
2 Niag Hud P A war	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Niag Shares Md	13	13	13
7 Noranda Mines	24¼	23½	24¼
1 Nor Cent Tex (.60)	6	6	6
2 Nor Stat PA (8)	153½	153	153½
†10 No St P 6% pf (6)	100	100	100
O			
10 Ohio Cop	½	½	½
1 Oil Stocks A (½)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
P			
1 Pac Pub Ser (1.30)	26½	26½	26½
1 Pac West Oil	16	16	16
3 Pandem Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
5 Pantepec Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2 Paramount Cab	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
139 Pennroad Corp (.20)	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
1 Peo Lt Pow A (2.40r)	32	32	32
2 Pilot Radio A	7⅞	7½	7⅞
1 Pow Sec Corp	32½	32½	32½
1 Pow Sec Corp pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
3 Prince & Whitely (½)	10⅞	10½	10½
1 Prudential Invest	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
7 Pub Util Hold	17	16⅞	16⅞
R			
1 Radio Products	5¾	5¾	5¾
10 Rainbow L Prod A	12	11⅞	12
2 Rainbow L Prod B	5½	5½	5½
1 Roan Ant Cop	20	20	20
1 Rockl L&P tr ctf	23	23	23
S			
†75 Safety Car H&L	114	114	114
7 St Regis Paper	22⅛	22	22⅛
1 Salt-Creek Prod	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Saxet Co	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2 Segal Lock	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Shattuck Denn	4¼	4¼	4¼
11 Shenandoah	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
4 Shenandoah pf	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝
2 Simmons Bd cv pf	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
2 Singer Ltd	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Sou N Eng Tel rts	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 South Penn Oil	37	37	37
1 Stand Holding A	18	18	18
21 Stand Mot	3⅛	3	3
2 Stand Oil Ind	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝
6 St Oil Ky	31	30⅞	30⅞
1 St Oil of Ohio	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
2 Stein Cosmetics	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2 Strauss Roth	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
T			
5 Teck Hugh G (.60)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2 Texon Oil & L (4g)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Transcont Air Tr	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Trans L D Pict A	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 Tri Utilities pf (3)	45	45	45
U			
3 Ungerleider Fin	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝
19 Unit Founders (2/35f)	17	16⅞	16⅞
12 United Gas new	15	14⅞	15
2 United Gas war	6⅛	6	6
4 United Gas pf (7)	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5 Un Lt & Pow A (1)	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞
1 Un Lt & Pw cv pf (6)	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
3 US & Overseas	18	17⅞	18
25 US Elec Pow	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞
†60 US Finish pf	78	78	78
2 United Verde Ext (2)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2 Utility Equities	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
V			
1 Vacuum Oil (4)	78¼	78¼	78¼
W			
12 Wenden Cop Min	¼	¼	¼

INTERNATIONAL BANK RESOURCES INCREASE

PARIS—The August statement of the Bank for International Settlements (in Swiss francs at par, 000 omitted) compares with July statement:

	Aug. 30	July 31
Sight funds at interest	107,589	60,477
Com bills & acceptances	152,479	184,141
Treasury bills	84,495	180,452
Time funds at int.:		
Three mos' maximum	541,663	297,956
Three to six mos	440,986	353,772
Six to nine months	75,624	75,615
Up to two years	150,425	107,928
Over two years	1,460	13,652
Long-term deposits	299,284	310,600
Short-term deposits:		
Three to six months—		
Central banks	129,169	56,804
Others	393,878	273,392
Three months—		
Central banks	262,415	160,388
Others	148,469	84,269
Sight deposits:		
Central banks	74,815	95,074
Others	146,406	217,900
Total resources	1,563,636	1,303,653

It is pointed out that 1-10 of 1 per cent of total assets are invested at over two years and 10 per cent at over nine months. There is a noteworthy increase in time funds invested up to six months. Separate statement covering service of International German and Austrian loans will be published later.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; U. S. Steel crosses 173, highest in three months.
Bonds: Firm; Argentines heavy.
Curb: Easy; utilities rally.
Foreign Exchanges: Easy; Argentine peso reacts.
Cotton: Lower; rains in eastern belt.
Sugar: Holiday.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; bullish Argentine political reports.
Corn: Steady; unfavorable Iowa crop news.
Cattle: Steady.
Hogs: Steady.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW ORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Sept. 6	Aug. 29	Yr. Ago.
Wheat, 2 red	$1.04⅛	$1.06	$1.46⅛
Corn, 3 yellow	1.16¼	1.17¼	1.19⅝
Oats, 2 white	.52	.52⅝	.58⅛
Flour	5.15	5.10	7.15
Beef, family	22.00	22.00	29.50
Pork	31.50	31.50	30.50
Lard	.1240	.1185	.1250
Cotton, mid-up	.1155	.1160	.1920
Zinc	.0430	.0430	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	20.28
Steel bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.10⅝@11	.11	.18¼
Tin	.2950	.3005	.4510
Rubber	.0925	.0987½	.1950
Sugar	.0445	.0450	.0530
Lead	.0550	.0550	.0690
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

COTTON FUTURES STEADY

NEW YORK (AP)—Cotton opened steady today at unchanged price to an advance of 6 points to relatively steady Liverpool cables. There appeared to be some trade buying as well as covering but it was quite readily supplied by realizing and Southern selling with prices turning easier right after the call. Futures closed barely steady, 9 to 13 points lower: October, 11.52; December, 11.67; January, 11.77. New contracts—October, 11.30; December, 11.47-49; January, 11.55-57; March, 11.67-75; May, 11.86-87; July, 12.00. Spot quiet; middling, 11.55.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $1,208,221,000, unchanged; total net demand deposits (average), $15,233,000, decrease; time deposits (average), $976,000, decrease; clearings week ended today, $5,005,651,443; clearings week ending Aug. 30, $4,805,572,821; clearings this day, $191,164,891.

DUQUESNE GAS NEW WELLS

The Duquesne Gas Corporation has completed two new natural gas wells with a combined open flow of more than 1,000,000 cubic feet daily in Fayette and Washington counties, Pa., bringing the total number of gas wells of the corporation to 157.

INDEPENDENT OIL & GAS

A special meeting of stockholders of Independent Oil & Gas Company has been called for Sept. 30, to vote on a proposal to sell the company's assets to the Phillips Petroleum Company on the basis of 7.6 shares of Phillips for every 10 shares of Independent.

WORLD WHEAT CROP LARGER

WASHINGTON (AP)—A world wheat crop of 2,337,139,000 bushels, an increase of almost 3 per cent over last year, was forecast today by the Department of Agriculture on the basis of reports from 26 countries.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

EVERYBODY buys Christmas Cards. Earn big money with our attractive boxed assortments, containing 21 beautiful cards, matched envelopes, in smart gift box. Sells for $1.00; cost you 50 cents; 100% profit. Every card a masterpiece. Most attractive money-maker in the field. Write for particulars! BEACON CARD CO., Dept. 105, 170 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

SELL finest quality personal Christmas Cards and Box Assortments; earn extra money in spare time; experience not required. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1001 Chestnut St, Philadelphia.

SELL 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; personal greetings; everyday cards; up to 100% profit; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-10, Fitchburg, Mass.

BOOK PLATES

BOOK PLATES, GREETING CARDS—Individual, personal in character, drawn to your order; sketch with estimate of cost submitted for approval; correspondence solicited. OLD BRICK STUDIO, 5116 Harvard Rd., Detroit, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Large garage equipped for all kinds of repair work; priced for quick sale. 1808 West San Fernando Road, Burbank, California.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Salesman on coast wishes to serve trade with article of merit; will train. M-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 911 Van Nuys Bldg.

REAL ESTATE

COUNTRY ESTATE
In Beautiful BEL AIR
Unusual in Construction and Appointments.
No Encumbrance.
Consider desirable residence as part purchase price.
RUTH A. HUBBARD
9468 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif. OX. 6177

MRS. JOHN F. HUBBARD
Real Estate and Insurance
136 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

TRUE valuation on Los Angeles and vicinity real estate. R. P. BENTON, 333 W. 2nd, MUtual 6384, Los Angeles. Licensed Real Estate Broker.

ROOMS AND BOARD

HOME, eastern shore, overlooking Mobile Bay; will share my home with woman or couple; located on highway Mobile to Fairhope; expenses moderate; references exchanged. MISS HELEN L. GRAHAM, Montrose, Ala.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1500 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5178.

LOS ANGELES. Traymore Apts. [illegible] So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located. R and W cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service, on car line; cafe.

Local Classified Advertisements

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS of DISTINCTION

Pelham Hall

The Real Apartment Home

1284 Beacon Street

COOLIDGE CORNER

ROBT. A. NORDBLOM, Mgr. Dir.

Delightfully located for the lady of social affairs and the business man. Here the tenant finds the finest in efficient appointments, quiet, restful charm and convenience.

Apartment arranged from one to five rooms to suit the most discriminating. Furnished or unfurnished and available now for your occupancy.

Tel. BEAcon 2430

Warwick Apartments

1454 Beacon Street

ROBT. A. NORDBLOM, Mgr. Dir.

Situated in Brookline's most exclusive residential district, being only an 18-minute ride from Park Street Station, we have this ideal and attractive apartment building.

These bright, airy and attractive apartments ranging from two to four rooms. Toneful colors, attractive fixtures, electric refrigeration, incinerators, self-service elevators, etc. (baths are equipped with very latest in showers). Summer rates.

REGent 4811-W

The Regent

BROOKLINE'S FINEST APARTMENT HOME

1401 Beacon Street

ROBT. A. NORDBLOM, Mgr. Dir.

A charming apartment building for those who discriminate in their selection of an abode. Here one may be assured of the very best that can be obtained through the never-failing efforts of the management.

The Regent offers delightful apartments of from 2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished), to meet your particular needs, having usual kitchenette and dinette. Furthermore, the attractions of the very latest improvements make for home comfort; and the accessibility of location should appeal strongly to the business man.

24-hour elevator service.

Inspection is cordially requested by applying to

BEAcon 3080

THE ELIOT

370 Commonwealth Ave.

SERVICE

No description of an apartment is complete without mentioning the kind of service which goes with it, for "service" varies greatly in its cost to the owner and in the comfort which it affords the tenant. At The Eliot there is cheerful and prompt attention to duties the performance of which means so much to each tenant. Best of all, there is no extra charge, in fact the rentals are surprisingly low.

Apartments shown every day by Resident Manager.

Excellent food in the Eliot Dining Room which is now open.

HENDERSON & ROSS
RENTAL MANAGERS
209 Washington St., Hubbard 5650 BOSTON
1320 Beacon St., Brookline—Asp. 5500

The Myles Standish

Bay State Road at Beacon Street

R. A. NORDBLOM, Mgr. Director

"Boston's Finest Residential Hotel"

You are invited to inspect the many choice

APARTMENTS AND SUITES DE LUXE

A HOME—secluded, private, essentially and wholly yours—with all the little comforts and conveniences that make the difference between a home and just a place to live in—that is what residence at The Myles Standish offers you. These apartments, ranging from one to five rooms, meet with every requirement, being fully equipped for housekeeping. Electric refrigeration is supplied to each apartment without charge. The environment will appeal to the most fastidious.

In our delightful English Room you are assured of the very best food the market affords

Telephone COMmonwealth 4500

Cambridge, Mass.
University Apartments

17-18 FOREST STREET

2-3-4 ROOMS

RENTS REASONABLE

We give no concessions, but offer real service to quiet and respectable people only. These buildings are located near Harvard Square, contain every modern improvement, including electrical refrigeration and incinerators. See superintendent on premises or call Porter 5666.

1-2-3-Room Apartments
IN THE BACK BAY

Convenient locations: Frigidaire and switchboard service. Apply to

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
239 Huntington Ave., Boston Tel. Com. 3212

CAMBRIDGE

Strathcona-on-the-Charles

Four rooms with porch and bath. Spacious living rooms with open fireplace, ample closet room, all outside sunny rooms. Modern facilities.

992-3 MEMORIAL DRIVE

BROOKLINE, MASS., Near Coolidge Corner—High class modern apartment, 7 rooms all outside, refrigeration; restricted tenants; ownership management; reduced rental. Apply OWNER, Suite 1, 52 Vernon St., Tel. Aspinwall 0764, or see janitor on premises.

Restricted Tenancy
Kinross Apartments

Sutherland, Kinross & Lanark Rds.
Brighton, Brookline, Mass.

Suites, $50 to $110

Apply, at office, 132 Sutherland Road, or telephone ASPinwall 5872

BACK BAY, BOSTON

1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $38 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road Back Bay 4048.

BACK BAY, opposite Art Museum—Small kitchenette suites, rents $40 and up; references. 454-458 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Apartment brick house, back and front porches, fireplace. GEORGE HARVEY, Owner, 327 Fuller St.

BOSTON, MAYFAIR APARTMENTS

30-38 HEMENWAY STREET

1-2-3 Room Apartments, Newly Renovated Office 38 Hemenway Street, Kenmore 9238. Or see Janitor.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 10 Minutes Coolidge Corner—8 rooms, 3-family house, separate heater; privilege renting rooms. Aspinwall 3102.

THE ABBOTSFORD

R. A. NORDBLOM, Managing Director

186 Commonwealth Ave., Boston

A select family hotel in a very convenient location. Apartments of from one to four rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

Attractive Cafe.
Apply to Manager
COMmonwealth 2746

114 FENWAY, BOSTON

4 large rooms, reception hall and bath. Rent $100 per month. Apply to Superintendent or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St. HUBbard 1050

GREENWICH VILLAGE, N. Y. C.

300 WEST 12TH—1, 2, 3-room bright elevator apartments, living rooms about 19 feet; 2 blocks subway, 4 blocks from Fifth Ave.

Hotel Kenmore

Two-room suite, furnished or unfurnished, with or without hotel service; reasonable rates; quiet and refined surroundings; we invite your inquiry. See MR. WITNEY or MR. LIBBEY, Hotel Kenmore, 496 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

LEXINGTON, MASS.

LOWER APARTMENT of 5 rooms, all improvements, 2 fireplaces, steam heat and gas range; beautifully located; new garage, laundry in basement; rent $65. MR. PHELPS, 42 Percy Road. Lex. 0636.

The Kengate Apartments

Furnished or unfurnished suites, one to four rooms, overlooking Fenway; convenient to stores, cars, schools; newly decorated; elevators. Frigidaire; refined building; very reasonable. 1203 Boylston Street. BAC 8 Bay 4855.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 72 East Seventh St.—Between Greenwood Avenue and Ocean Boulevard; upper 2-family detached, 6 rooms and bath, private porch, attic, separate furnace; real home; no small children; rent $45; Christian Scientists preferred. Owner on premises daily from 2 to 5 p. m.

BOSTON—Exclusive 1 and 2-room apartments; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, 210 to 214 Riverway. Phone Regent 3078-3079.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—3-room kitchenette suites, $45 up. Apply to JANITOR, 204 Hemenway St.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Apartments 4 and 8 rooms, front porches, open fireplaces; Americans adults only. 19 Hamilton Rd. Aspinwall 2804.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Exceptional suite in modern 2-family house; fireplace, breakfast room, large chambers, tiled bath, shower; select, convenient location. Beacon 4258.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, graduate engineer, with building experience desirable but not essential, for construction work of special character; exceptional opportunity; salary. Box W-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

INFANT'S NURSE—English and Christian Scientist preferred; position for Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Address all communications to MRS. JOHN L. HANDY, Barnstable, Mass.

MAID for general work during day; salary $10 weekly. MRS. E. B. CASS, 6 Strathmore Rd., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Beacon 1043.

TWO resident governess teachers Sept. 18th, one experienced kindergartner with music, one for grade work, in a private school for children needing special help; salary $50 a month including room, board and laundry; Christian Scientists preferred. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box 271, Morristown, N. J. Tel. Morristown 3770.

BOSTON — EXPERIENCED MARCEL WAVER WANTED AT ONCE. TELEPHONE KENMORE 7250.

WANTED—Experienced young governess, preferably French speaking, Christian Scientist preferred, in suburbs. Call Mt. Kisco 594. Box M-39, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WANTED—Tutor, boy 13, preparatory instruction, including Spanish. Box B-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Half duplex house with garage, sunny exposure; rent reasonable to a private American family. Aspinwall 5495.

NEWTON HOME FOR RENT—FURNISHED

12 rooms, 3 baths, 5 fireplaces; 3-car garage; half-acre estate in excellent location.

Call Newton North 6070 (Mass.).

R. M. PATTERSON, *Realtor*

WOLLASTON, MASS.—English cottage house, 4 rooms, garage; near schools, stores, cars; children welcome; also furnished and heated half duplex house, 4 rooms, heated garage, sun porch. Granite 4594-W.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 50 Audubon St., Cor. Harvard—7-room single, modern; reduced rent. Main 855. 619 Powers Bldg.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 758 Princeton, N. J.

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FULL size Chippendale rug and solid mahogany wardrobe (valeteria) almost new; very reasonable. Commonwealth 0513. 45 Norway St., Suite 1, Boston.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and Run Our Own Storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL STREET, BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 194 Harvard St., Boston 34, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

MUSICIANS

ORCHESTRA OF THIRTY MEN for theatre, concert, broadcasting or synchronising; open for engagement; auditions held Grand Central Palace, N. Y. C. (home making center), 10:30 to 11:30 a. m Sept. 10th. WILLIAM OSCAR, Conductor.

PAYING GUESTS

"FREEDOM FIELD," LAURELTON, N. J. Spend the autumn season in this delightful, restful place; in pines; near river; 5 miles from Ft. Pleasant Beach.

GREEN PASTURES

On Long Island Sound
Stamford, Conn.

Colonial manor house with 2 cottages, 6 acres beautiful grounds, private beach; cheerful, luxurious atmosphere, open fires, best table and service. Tel. Stam. 3-4749, or write P. O. Box 96.

WABAN, MASS.—One or two persons to board in private home; quiet and pleasantly situated; very convenient to station. Tel. Center Newton 3683.

BOARD AND ROOM

Lady with comfortable home in Quincy, Mass., desires to be of service to 2 or 3 paying guests. Granite 2832-W.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

HORNER
Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

REAL ESTATE

CAMBRIDGE Whitefield Hall

ATTRACTIVE apartments convenient to Harvard Square, Colleges, and Christian Science church.

Suites, Furnished or Unfurnished

New, fireproof; one to six rooms. Modern housekeeping facilities. Refrigeration, incinerators, servidors, laundry, spacious closets, fireplaces, etc. Hall service and cafe, also maids' service. Also suites in Mather Court, Concord Hall and Lexington Hall.

Apply THOMAS BURDETT, Mgr., 19 Garden St. Tel. University 2363, University 3994

An Acre to Build a Log Cabin for Your Summer Camp
$900
Cabins Also Ready
Camp Sunny-Brook

IN HAPPY VALLEY
20 East 41st Street, New York City

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.

Eight-room Dutch colonial house, gumwood finish, living and dining room, paneled in gumwood, beamed ceiling in living room, hot water heat, tiled bath with shower, oak floors, breakfast nook and garage; beautiful location in restricted district. OWNER, Arlington 2627-M.

FOR SALE—Attractive 6-room house, beautiful shade trees, tile bath, garage, screened-in porch; convenient schools, electric trains to Newark and New York; moderate price. G. W. HAWES, 7 Hillside Ave., West Orange, N. J.

WESTON—5 acres beautiful high land, well landscaped with shrubs, trees, and summer house; formerly part of well-known estate; unusual opportunity for discriminating purchaser. MARIE R. HYNES, Weston, Mass. Tel. Waltham 1189 or Wayland 218.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY

TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD

New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON—One or two desirable rooms in congenial home; reasonable; convenient to street cars and Christian Science church Kenmore 7496; 191 Huntington Ave., Suite 3.

BOSTON—In private apartment, room for business person; 2 windows overlooking Charles River; 2 closets; reasonable rent. Phone Kenmore 3815.

BOSTON, near Copley Square—Large studio room with fireplace; rent reasonable if permanent; man preferred. Commonwealth 9015.

BOSTON, 82 Gainsborough St., Suite 4—Desirable rooms in quiet home; near church. D-93, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 424 Beacon Street, water side—Beautiful rooms, single or double, with or without private bath; in very unusual house.

BOSTON, 104 Gainsboro St.—Furnished rooms, single or double, permanent or transients. MACKAY, Kenmore 5961.

BOSTON, Belmont Hotel, 116 Huntington Avenue — Clean, pleasant rooms; transient and permanent.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furnished front room; modern apartment; private family; privileges. Regent 2226-R.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Near Coolidge Corner—Convenient Christian neighborhood; very attractive room in well-heated apartment; business woman or teacher; no other roomers. Tel. Asp. 1149.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1429 Union St.—Comfortable rooms with excellent beds in private home; near L. R. T. subway; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Lafayette 2716.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large sunny room, single, double; kitchen privilege. Prospect Park Station, B. M. T. Flatbush 0265 after 6 p. m.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—In an apartment 1 large room, and 1 small room with use of kitchen; 1 or 2 people. D-94, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, 55 W. 71st St.—Rooms in quiet, well-furnished home, with or without bath. Tel. Susquehanna 7162.

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

N. Y. C., 499 West 140th Street (Apt. 12)—Large, pleasant room, adjacent to bath; convenient to bus and subway; homelike surroundings; business man. Edgecombe 9287.

N. Y. C., 176TH (1360 St. Nicholas)—Clean, sunny, adjoining bath, kitchen privilege optional; elevator; $7.00. Washington Heights 0300.

NEW YORK CITY, 611 West 114th—Single and double, unusually light, newly furnished rooms, $6 up. GUTMAN, Tel. Cathedral 0845.

PHILADELPHIA, 423 South 45th Street—Attractive, single, sunny room in residential section; business guests. Phone Baring 3130.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

LADIES' tailor, good fitter; go anywhere. Box S-49, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

UNIVERSITY graduate (general course) with some mechanical ability would be glad to serve in modest capacity; white collar position not essential for start; have license to drive; Boston or vicinity preferred. G-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY, 28, knowledge stenography, typing, bookkeeping; good education; 10 years' business experience. EUGENE D. FEWKES, 1231 Remsen Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON—Practical attendant or companion, hour, daily, weekly; light home duties; Christian Scientist preferred. Commonwealth 5499 (MRS. CONNERS).

INTERESTED in business opportunity; small capital to invest; capable of taking full charge; Christian Scientist preferred. MISS BARBARA A. DALE, Box 173, Mitchell, Ontario.

REFINED middle-aged woman desires position as housekeeper, companion or care of home for business couple; in vicinity of Boston. Box H-77, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY with daughter wishes work as housekeeper or attendant; experienced; Christian Scientist preferred. G-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Position as secretary-companion, preferably with Christian Scientist; free to travel. (Miss) MARY L. HALL, Room 3, Court House, West Palm Beach, Florida.

YOUNG woman with several years' experience as secretary-stenographer and office manager, desires employment; fully competent to handle any office position with responsibility. Box H-37, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LADY chauffeur, thoroughly competent, desires position; Cadillac limousine furnished if desired; free to travel; Christian Scientists preferred; references. H. BRADLEY, 33 Park St., Malden 0594 (Mass.).

REFINED, practical, educated woman wishes position with family or school; good musician. PHILLIPS, Post Office, Sound Beach, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD

BEAUTIFUL surroundings; rest home, 20 miles from Boston; woods, shade trees, all improvements; fresh eggs, milk; $12. E. A. JAMES, Sherborn, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Tenor—Teacher of singing and speaking voice for stage, church, radio and talking pictures. Studio, 161 No. Franklin St., Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. 2913 Hemp.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BELMONT, MASS.—For the winter, furnished apartment, 6 rooms; adults only; near trolley, churches and stores. Belmont 1526-W.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA

Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $6.00

WEARING APPAREL

CLOTHES FOR SALE

Gents' Black Cloth Overcoat, also light-weight suit, mixed tones, size 44; all tailor made and in excellent condition; ladies' Black Cloth Coat, size 38.

Room 17, Hotel Fisher, Erie, Penn.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

PERRY SUPPLY COMPANY

First Ave. and 9th Street North
Phone 7-3107

Paints—Roofing
Building Materials
Sold and Applied

Helpful monthly payments can be arranged.

BROMBERG & Co
South's Jewelers and Silversmiths
218 No. 20th St.
BIRMINGHAM ALA.

The French Bootery
220 North 19th Street

DINE AT THE
Britling

"Every meal a pleasant memory"

GOODYEAR
SHOE HOSPITAL
South's Most Beautiful Shop
Phone 4-0330 418 W. 20th Street
Opposite Tutwiler Hotel
Work Called For and Delivered

Marinello Beauty Salon

The Only Beauty Shop Operated by
ROSE HAWLEY WOODALL
1921½ THIRD AVENUE
Phone 3231

Electrik Maid
Bake Shop and Delicatessen
"Taste the Difference"
FIVE POINTS

RICH'S NEW STORE

FOUR DISTINCT SHOPS

Shoes: Men, Women, Children — RICH'S 1917 SECOND AVE. — *Hose for Men, Women*

WE MAKE KEYS
We Go Anywhere
BIRMINGHAM GUN & KEY CO.

LEASES SALES — *APPRAISALS LOANS*

JEROME TUCKER

Real Estate Agency — *Realtors*

2117 First Ave., No. Birmingham, Ala.
Phone: 8-7681

Loeb's Specialty Shop
1909 Third Avenue
MILLINERY

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
2014 First Avenue
PRINTING ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

We Also Sell Coal and Coke

Kickernick
Patented Underdress

CAHEEN'S

SECOND AVENUE

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS

MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4281
1422 10TH AVENUE, SOUTH

Cable-Burton Piano Co

1316 THIRD AVENUE
Pianos—Victrolas—Radios

Hosiery Repairing
"Careful work and at moderate prices"

CAHEEN'S
THIRD FLOOR

Birmingham Coal & Coke Co.

All Grades Coal and Coke
Weight, Service and Price—All Right
YARD 824 NO. 22ND STREET
Phone 3-8189

American Laundry
"Care is our wash word"
Phone 3-1228 1630 2nd Ave., So.

MOBILE

Ford
The Universal Car
Authorized Dealer
ADAMS MOTOR COMPANY
Government and Claiborne Streets

MOBILE TRUNK CO.

GRAY'S
Tater Flakes — "They're Smackin' Good" — 5¢
SHOE SHOP — Repairing by Experts

GAYFER'S

Quality .... Service

MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE

Eat Smith's Bread—It's Pure
SMITH'S BAKERY
GORDON SMITH, Proprietor
"Where Quality and Purity Count"

LANG
The Cleaners with Personal Service
Quality Cleaning and Dyeing
We Call For and Deliver
ST. LOUIS AT BAYOU ST. Phone Jackson 682

FOREMAN & MEADOR
Real Estate, Insurance
Mortgage Loans, Renting—Management of Property

HILL GROCERY CO.
"A Store Near You"
MOBILE, ALA.

MOBILE BARBER *and* BEAUTY SUPPLY HOUSE
A Complete Line of
JANIE LINCOLN and GALVI TOILET PREPARATIONS
PHONE DEX. 4193 360 DAUPHIN STREET

NATIONAL SEA FOOD COMPANY
Wholesalers and Retailers of All Kinds of Sea Foods
220 ST. FRANCIS STREET
Bell Phones 918-919 Home Phone 1005

MAURINE'S
Handmade Hats
Remodeling
Temporarily Located at
"BOOK SHOP" 21 N. Water St.

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS

DIAMONDS and JEWELRY
of merit
Dependable Watch Repairing
Fort Myers Jewelry Co.
1012 FIRST STREET

JACKSONVILLE

WALKER STORAGE & VAN CO.
WE COVER THE SOUTH
Moving, Storing and Shipping Household Effects; Local and Long Distance Moving
Telephone 5-7705 Liberty and 14th Sts.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

One of the South's Great Department Stores

Cohen Brothers

All Riverside Shoe Repair Co.
SHOE REPAIRERS
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Hats Cleaned and Blocked
2708 Park Street. Tel. 7-1711

Burchfield's
Main, Bay, Forsyth Streets
Jacksonville, Florida

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN
WHERE THE STYLES ARE SHOWN FIRST
HARRY HAMLYN, Manager.

ARMY GOODS HEADQUARTERS
SAVE ON EVERYTHING
Ask for Complete List.
Government Surplus Goods Company
324 E. FORSYTH Phone 3-1530

GOLDEN'S BOOTERY
OF W. FORSYTH ST.

WHIDDON'S
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"
"There Is One Near You"
43 Stores in Jacksonville
Best Prices—Service—Coupons

V. E. Jacobs Co.
JEWELERS FOR 40 YEARS
GREENLEAF & CROSBY BLDG.
ADAMS & LAURA

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
Family Washing

MRS. J. A. McKEE
Incorporated
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
Lingerie Negligees
Vanity Fair Underthings and Hosiery
Gossard, Binner, BienJolie Corsets
12 WEST DUVAL STREET Phone 5-5436

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

Chez François
Tropical Crystallized Fruits and Candies of Distinction
Special attention to mail orders.
259 E. Flagler St. at Fairfax Theatre
1005 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
All classes of laundering and rug cleaning
Phone 33148

Burdine's
MAIN STORE and BOULEVARD SHOP
MIAMI, FLORIDA

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
Printers *Stationers*
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

STUDIO OF
RICHARD PLUMER
Incorporated
Decorative Counsel
Contract Work—Upholstery
Draperies
153 N. E. 40 Street Tel. 2 5375

General Auto Repairing
ON ALL MAKES OF CARS
Prompt Service Reasonable Prices
M. BELLEC
820 N. E. FIRST AVENUE

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Nordell's
140 E. FLAGLER STREET

The Shop of Distinctive Millinery
Moderate Prices

Ford
The Universal Car
Authorized Dealer
Dade Motor Sales Co.
S. A. RYAN
400 Southwest 2nd Avenue

The ROUND TABLE
267 E. Flagler Street
"Miami's Most Popular Restaurant"

DRESSMAKING
Fancy, Plain, Alterations
MYRTLE LONG
1400 S. W. 5th St. Ph. 29754

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.
1158 N. Miami Ave. Phone 2-4856
Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.
HARRY HAMLYN, Manager.

MAHONY, SINCLAIR & CO.
ACCOUNTING, AUDITING and TAXATION
609 Bank of Bay Biscayne Building
Tel. 2-1146 MIAMI, FLORIDA

General Insurance
GREEN-CHAPPELL INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 3-2251

Water made softer than rain water.
Automatic water pumps and softeners; used pumps. DURO Repairing all makes; complete line of parts.
DURO PUMP & SUPPLY CO.
FACTORY BRANCH
1348 N. E. 1st Ave. Ph. 32907

STRICKLAND'S DRY GOODS CO.
Dealer in
Dry Goods and Shoes
Children's Shoes a Specialty
7915-7917 N. E. 2ND AVENUE

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

ORLANDO

Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
WEST CONCORD
Near Orange Avenue
Phone 3176

GOLDSMITH
"Shoes of Distinction"
J. MILLER Beautiful Shoes
Phone 8348 102 N. Orange Ave

The Men's Shop
and
San Juan Men's Shop
Featuring Quality—Not Price
ORLANDO, FLA.

SHOES REPAIRED WHILE YOU WAIT.
HANSON'S
Electric Shoe Repairing
27 EAST PINE STREET

SARASOTA

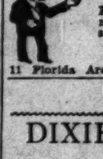
General Insurance Real Estate
BROWN & STOKES, Inc.
BROKERS
Sarasota, Florida

The Bank of Sarasota
Oldest and Largest Bank in Sarasota County

KICKLITER BROS. HARDWARE and PAINT CO.
448-452 MAIN STREET PHONE 2798
Wholesale and Retail
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA BRADENTON

ST. PETERSBURG



E. H. KANISS
Exclusive Diamond Broker
Exceptional bargains in diamonds of all sizes. Visit our store or write us.
Fine watch and jewelry repairing.
11 Florida Arcade, St. Petersburg, Florida

TAMPA

DIXIE LAUNDRY
AND
DIXIE CLEANERS
"BIGGEST and BEST"
Phones Laundry 4232 Dry Cleaners 2845

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
CHARLES S. UNGER, *Manager*
Established 1910
Shoes dyed any color
408 TAMPA STREET
Quality Material—Honest Service
Phone M-1278 TAMPA, FLORIDA

BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

MRS. RIGGINS HOME GROCERY
2020 DEKLE AVENUE
Monarch Products Palmolive Soap
Royal Gelatin
PRICES REASONABLE

WEST PALM BEACH

SEND IT TO Mack CLEANING CO.
PHONE 6415 – 314 FIRST ST.

WINTER PARK

Orange Laundry Co.
and
Colonial Cleaners
A Clean Service for Every Need.
Orlando Phone 4735 Winter Park Phone 413

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Cleaners and Dyers
The LLOYD CLEANERS
HOUSE OF SERVICE
CASH AND CARRY
All Dresses and Coats.....$1.00
Men's Suits and Overcoats... .75
681 BOULEVARD N. E. 990 GORDON S. W.
395 MORELAND N. E. 1030 PEACHTREE
Personal attention to mail orders.

Pay Only Balance Due
We have in our Atlanta store a group of three Cable-made instruments upon which original customers have been unable to complete payments. These two midget and one baby grand pianos are practically new and can be purchased for the unpaid balance on monthly terms. When inquiring ask to see the Monitor pianos.
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
84 BROAD NW.

HEMLOCK 6115 6116
MINOR'S REPAIRING
1018 PEACHTREE ST. N.E

Permanent Waving
Megee & Fuller
Beauty Shop
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ Forsythe St. N.W.
Phones Wa. 1070 and Wa. 7894

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

We specialize in Popular Priced Hats
BURCH MILLINERY
130 Peachtree Arcade
132

Roofs, Heating, Sheet Metal Work
Have your furnace vacuum-cleaned now
CHARLES N. WALKER ROOFING COMPANY
141 HOUSTON STREET Wa 5747

RALSTON
THE WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL
PIGGLY WIGGLY

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
Hemlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

Schneider & Son
JEWELERS
Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

PARKER DUOFOLD
MILLER BOOK STORE
64 BROAD STREET, N. W.

THE TAVERN
Georgia's Unique and Charming Tea Rooms
ATLANTA 53½ Broad N. W.
MACON, GA. 151 Cotton Ave.

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

LADY JANE SHOP, Inc.
116 Broughton Street, East
DRESSES, COATS and HATS
Kickernick Patented Underdress

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH
(Continued)

THOS. A. JONES CO.
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS for MEN and BOYS
Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
Spalding Athletic and Golf Equipment
Eighteen East Broughton, Savannah, Ga.

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

GLOBE SHOE CO.
19 East Broughton Street
Phone 3101
Arch Preserver and Matrix Shoes

THE STAR LAUNDRY
Family Washing ✓ Rough Dry
Economy
BAY and BARNARD STS. PHONE 5113

"Say it with Flowers"
RICHARDSON'S
FLORIST
Bull and Liberty Streets, Savannah, Ga.

Morris Shoe Repair Shop
16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.
Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Dry Cleaning !
Shoe Repairing
ABBOTT KNIGHT INCORPORATED

Mountain City Laundry
"Telephone Seven Thousand"
STORAGE
PACKING
SHIPPING
Local and Long Distance Moving
Get our estimate without obligation.
Allport Storage Whse. Co.
44 VALLEY ST. Phone 114

Lykes Service, Inc.
Distributors
GOODRICH TIRES
and QUAKER STATE OIL
Complete Auto Service and Parking
STATIONS AT
Market & Walnut, Coxe & Commerce
Arcade Basement

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

ARCADE SHOP
Beauty Shop for Ladies
Barber Shop for Men
Beauty Shop phone 7100
Barber Shop phone 238

New Home Now Ready
J. H. DEPPE, *Auto Service*
Repairs on All Cars
Washing Greasing
17 SO. LEXINGTON AVE. Phone 6538

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

Organized 1874
Commercial National Bank
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital $500,000.00; Surplus Profits etc. Over $975,000.00
Invites Your Banking Business
Commercial, Savings and Trust

50-50 SELF SERVICE STORES
234-36 East Trade Street

Every Banking Service
Commercial Banking, Trust, Investment, Savings, Safe Deposit, and Insurance
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
Resources, $24,000,000.00

Efird's DEPARTMENT STORE CHARLOTTE, N.C.
"QUALITY WITH PRICE"
P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 2-0533

Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating
Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Sixteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
543-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex—535 PENN STREET

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

ART INSTRUCTION

PARIS—Mesdames ROSENFELD, Officiers Academie, Societe Nationale Beaux-Arts, give private courses Drawing, Painting, Decoration. 152 Boulevard Malesherbes.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PENSIONE CASELLI. 12B. Lung'Arno Amerigo Vespucci Florence. Hot and cold water, every modern comfort. Special monthly terms.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED

HAMBURG—Home wanted for girl 8 years old; monthly remuneration. Apply Information Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, Hamburg, Ferdinandstr. 23.

HOUSES FOR SALE

DENMARK, ROSKILDE—A large comfortable villa beautifully situated by Roskilde Fiord, 40 minutes' drive from Copenhagen, 2 Km. from Roskilde. Old garden 1 Td. L. (ca. 1.50 acre); own right to beach; 5 living rooms, bathroom, etc.; large cellar; double garage and horse stable. MRS. S. THOLSTRUP, Roskilde.

LINGERIE

PARIS—Mme. Wiskovska, 8 rue d'Armaillé (17e) has lingerie ready made and to order; moderate prices. 2-5 P. M.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS—PENSION VERDIN, 102 Av. Victor Hugo, Paris (near Etoile)—Well-known & highly recommended for its excellent table; all conveniences; moderate rates; English spoken.

FRANCE—Paris vicinity; excellent accommodation found in well-appointed house edge of St-Cloud Park; paying guests taken and separate part of house available for family desiring to remain long period, facilities education, sports. Mme. ANTOINE, 10, rue des Dames-Marie, Sèvres Ville d'Avray (S-&-O).

PARIS SUBURBS—Mesdames MEYER, 6 rue Fontaine, Asnières, receive paying guests and students; villa facing park; garden; garage.

POST WANTED

GERMANY — House-keeper seeks independent post. Box 40, The Christian Science Monitor, Berlin, Unter d. Linden 68A. Wirtschafterin sucht Stellung in frauenlosem Haushalt.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NICE, French Riviera.—To let, for one or two years, comfortable furnished villa, beautifully situated on hill, 600 yards from center and Promenade des Anglaises. 12 rooms, garage, large terrace, gardens, splendid view of sea and mountains. 3,000 dollars yearly. Apply G. HOVNANIAN, 2 Bd. Victor-Hugo, Nice.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—For sale, 4000 acres, 20 miles Salisbury, main road; well-watered. Suitable mixed farming. Buildings. P. O. Box 898, Salisbury.

WANTED

BOARD wanted, school or family, for Swiss girl pursuing musical studies (in or out of the house); can teach French and music; GERMANY, preferably STUTTGART. Germaine Duperrex, Chatelaine, Geneva, Switzerland.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Ready-Made Suits for Boys
Sale Direct from Stock
SMITH & NIELSEN
(First Floor)
Købmagergade 7
Telf. 11.194
(By Amagertorv)

HELLERUP FARVEHANDEL
STRANDVEJ 161 Tel. Hell. 1061
Wall-Papers, Color and Painting Requisites

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
SV. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
Bredgade 19, Roskilde

FRANCE

CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

HOTEL VICTORIA
Modern in every respect
SEA ✓ SUN ✓ GARDEN
CULINARY REPUTATION
Open all year *Moderate prices*
For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, rue des Belges, Cannes
Many years of experience.

JUAN LES PINS
French Riviera

HOTEL DES ILES
RESTAURANT—GRILL ROOM
"La Poularde"
Pension from Frs. 60

NICE—FRENCH RIVIERA

Consulting Engineers and Architects
BUILD and SELL
apartments for 40, 70, 100, 135 thousand francs, productive of
7% Net Rentals
guaranteed by
HOVNANIAN & CO.
2 Boulevard Victor-Hugo, Niee

NIMES

GRAND HOTEL DU CHEVAL BLANC ET DES ARENES
Opposite the Roman Arenas
Modern comforts. Lift. Garage
Rooms with bath.
Full pension from Frs. 65 to Frs. 80. daily.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2700
LONDON
3, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 43.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
80A Unter den Linden Merkur 6323
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1956 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1409 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7000
DETROIT
3-161 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2600
KANSAS CITY
406 Nat'l Ptd. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7340
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 3004
SEATTLE
220 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 2004
ST. LOUIS
1735 Rlwy. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5172
PORTLAND, OREGON
1002 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 6366

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

FRANCE

PARIS

Grand Garage Descombes
13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème)
(Porte Champerret) Tel.: Wagram 19-19

Complete and Conscientious Garage
SERVICE
We will buy, sell, exchange or repair a car of any make. Hire you one for a day or a month with or without a chauffeur.
ACCESSORIES
Sté Automobile Louis Graf & Co.

A BECOMING HAT
is a thing of beauty. It may also be practical. Come and find one at
eulalie georges
14, rue Duphot
Tel: Gutenberg 41-97
near the Madeleine

ELYSEE
COIFFURE
51, Avenue Georges V (Champs Elysées)
Tel: Elysées 53-16
One of the best equipped Coiffeurs in Paris.
Special rooms for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children

Hotel de la Bourdonnais
113 Avenue de la Bourdonnais
Near Eiffel Tower. Modern hotel in an airy and quiet place *(ten minutes from the Opéra)*. 100 rooms, some with bath. English spoken. Up-to-date Restaurant.

SMALL FURRIER
DESLIAT, 20 rue Saint-Roch.
Repairs and Transformations
Fur Coats and Ties made to command of finest skins.

A HOME IN PARIS
is offered by Mme. M. G. Einthoven in her appointed flat with every modern convenience. Salons, library, facilities for entertaining your friends.
The freedom of an hotel with the comfort of a home.
Inclusive prices.
199, rue de Grenelle, Paris (7e).
Tel. Segur 29-64

ARTIST DECORATOR
Expert to give advice and help in apartment decoration, etc.

LESCOT
22, rue Crozatier
Phone: Diderot 90-59

MARIA-JANE
9, rue Saint-Lazare
EXQUISITE HAND-EMBROIDERED
BAGS
Original designs.
Point Beauvais, Viennois, Aubusson, Petit Point, etc.

The smallest but smartest
UMBRELLA SHOP in PARIS
WILSON
8, rue Duphot (Madeleine)
The success of the season.
WILSON'S UNIQUE BAGS Frs. 105,-
SEE HIS UMBRELLAS Frs. 200

Maurice Hairdressing Salon
Operated by Experts—Soft Water
61, RUE DE L'ARCADE
(Opposite St-Lazare station)
Tel: Europe 39-25

MARCEL COIFFEUR
Waterwaving, Shampooing and Manicuring, Perfumery
ENGLISH SPOKEN
Tel.: Gutenberg 38-94 8, rue Boudreau
(Very near the Opéra)

Private Touring Service
Commissions Filled Purchases Made
Mr. & Mrs. AMMONS
European address: Hôtel Cécilia
11, Avenue Mac-Mahon, Paris. Tel. Carnot 32-10

SUZANNE DENTART
DRESSES—COATS
150 charming models
Any model can be copied in 2-4 days or sold outright
Dresses . . . 500-900 frs.
Coats . . . . 600-900 frs.
14, rue de Maubeuge Apartment 3rd floor
Tel.: Trudaine 58-69.

Au Duc de Richelieu
Ladies' Handbags a Specialty in leather and silk.
Fine Morocco Leather Gifts
Suitcases
31, rue de Richelieu
(Near Théâtre Français)

MODE—COUTURE
liliane Ready to Wear
217, rue St-Honoré
Tel: Central 58-23.

HATS
Haute Mode
Moderate Prices
Olga Zawadsky
2, rue Mehul, entresol
(Av. de l'Opéra)

ROBIN RESTAURANT DES ALPES
10, rue du Marché Saint-Honoré, Paris
12, rue Grimaldi, Nice
HOME COOKING. Fresh Vegetables.
CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY
English Spoken. Se Habla Espagnol.

H. J. HOWARD
STATIONER & ENGRAVER
7, rue Roy (Church St-Augustin)
(Corner of 130 Bd. Haussmann)
Telephone: Laborde 38-76.
Commercial & Society Stationery
Clients' own ideas carefully executed.

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?
Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

FRANCE

PARIS
(Continued)

AMERICAN-FRANCO-ITALIAN RESTAURANT
23 rue de Ponthieu
(Road Point des Champs Elysées)
Tel. Elysées 56-69
REAL AMERICAN FOOD
in large airy restaurant

GERMANY

BERLIN

Leinen- und Wäschenhaus
HESSE & WIEBE
Wilhelm Str. 42 b. Ecke Zimmer Str.
Established 1883 Tel. Zentrum 558
Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear. Bed and Table Linen. House Linen, Bathing Suits and Towels, Quilts.
Specialty: Complete Trousseaux
Herrenwäsche—Damenwäsche—Kinderwäsche — Bettwäsche — Tischwäsche—Kuchenwäsche—Badewäsche
Daunendecken
Spezialität: Lieferung kompletter Brautausstattungen

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

SCHMITZ & GÖRNER
Book Printing ✓ Art Printing
Berlin N. 54, Rosenthaler Str. 38
Buchdruck Kunstdruck

RHEINGOLD
Bellevue St. 19/20, Potsdamer Platz
One of Berlin's largest and finest
RESTAURANTS

Shoe Repairs of All Kinds
within 12 hours. Shoes called for & delivered.
Shoes to Measure.
KARL ZICKERT
Charlottenburg Schlüter Str. 15
Schuhreparaturen innerhalb 12 Std. Schuhe nach Mass. Freie Abholung und Zustellung

CARPETS LINOLEUM
M. LAMMFROMM & VOGEL
Potsdamer Str. 127 Tel. B 1 Kurfürst 9416
TEPPICHE LÄUFER LINOLEUM
Decken aller Art
Leser dieser Zeitung erhalten Sonderrabatt ausgenommen Linoleum und Markenartikel

TAILOR
RICHARD TETZLAFF
Friedrich Strasse 39
Phone: Dönhoff 4625
Own stock of materials

Canned Goods
Flour and Other Mill Products
FRANZ PFLUGMACHER
(Inh. Alfred Thiele)
Schöneberg, Kolonnen Str. 48-49
Tel.: Stephan 2418
Konserven, Mehl- u. Mühlenfabrikate

CAFE TEA ROOMS
High-Class Confectioners
Hillbrich
Established 1868
24 Leipziger Strasse (City)
Branch: 202 Kurfürstendamm (West End)

Dainty Fancy Work, Speciality: Tapestry
H. LANGENBECK, Kleist Str. 26 a.
FEINE HANDARBEITEN
Spezialität: Goblins

Hotel Münchener Hof
Anhalter Station, Königgrätzer Str. 34
3 minutes from Potsdamer Station
Modern Comforts, Running Water, Moderate Prices.

BUILDERS
H. Friedrich
Bln. Mahlsdorf, Alt-Mahlsdorf 121
Telephone: E 9 Kaulsdorf 54
Baugeschäft

DRESDEN

Linen and Cotton Goods
WÄSCHEHAUS JOSEPH MEYER
Bank Str. 9 Tel. 22685
Leinen- und Baumwollwaren

GOWNS—COATS—COSTUMES
to Measure and Ready-Made
A. M. SCHUMANN
Moscinsky Str. 2/1
DAMENMODEN
Anfertigung und Fertigabteilung Kleider/Mäntel/Kostüme

FREIBURG I. BRSG.

Black Forest, Freiburg I/Brsg.
POST HOTEL
View of Park
Good table; rooms with running hot and cold water and bath; garage. Telegrams: Posthotel Freiburgbrsg.

HAMBURG

(To Help You)
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue, call C2 Bismarck 2423, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
Ferdinandstrasse 23

Pension
FACKLAM—SCHÖNEWALD
Tesdorpf Strasse 19
Near Dammtor Station and Alster
Private Villa with running water and telephone in every room
H. 5 Merkur 3897

Gebrüder Aussmann
Hamburger Str. 38, near Mundsburg

Opera Glasses Field Glasses
Binoculars, Thermometers, Barometers

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS
MODERATE CHARGES
ANNA DEMANN
Erika Strasse 77 I
Anfertigung feiner Damenmoden
Massige Preise

Meat Products and Sausage Makers
Best Quality. Free Delivery
LUDWIG RUOPP
Muhlenkamp 8. Tel. B 2 Uhlenhorst 4307
Fabrik feiner Fleisch- und Wurstwaren
Lieferung frei Haus

Concert and Oratorio Singer (Contralto)
MARGARETE JANDA
Hamburg 39, Gellert Str. 29
Gives also singing lessons and trains pupils for appearing in public.

HAHNENKLEE

GEBIRGSHOTEL UND PENSION
HAHNENKLEE i. OBERHARZ
600 meters above sea level
Every modern convenience
Full board from Mk. 8.- to Mk. 11.-
Tel. 304. GOEDELER

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Ladies' Hats, Coats & Dresses
Specialty: Better Class
Viennese and Parisian Ready-Made Clothes
FIRMA BUYSMAN
82 van Baerlestraat Phone: 21105

DRUKKERY
(Printer)
M. J. PORTIELJE
General Advertising Office—All Printing
249 Spuistraat Phone 43650

HAARLEM

BOOKSELLER
H. de VRIES
Jacobijnestr. 8—Ged. Oudegracht 27
Telephone: 10785
We stock: "The Life of Mary Baker Eddy" by Sibyl Wilbur.
(mail orders executed)

THE HAGUE

A. N. VERHOOG
(Firm G. P. Post)
The Hague, Barentszstraat 43-43A Phone 37140
Architect—Expert—House Agent
Repair of Houses Mortgage and Insurance

MAISON "AU CAMELIA"
ROBES COATS FURS
Lange Voorhout 50-52
The Hague Phone 10613

H. A. VERHOOG
FAMILY BUTCHER
NOT QUANTITY BUT QUALITY
PIET HEINSTRAAT 81
Tel. 30358 THE HAGUE

FLOWER SHOP
D. MAARSCHALK
Valeriusstraat 113
Tel. 34850 The Hague
Modern Flowerwork
Flowers: Tokens of joy.

ITALY

FLORENCE

GIUSEPPE VIVALDI
10 Lung Arno Acciaiuoli
Florentine Jewelry
every variety of stones.
Specialty, Fine Silver Work
Recommended by the Woman's Rest Tour Association of Boston

AUGUSTO LASTRAIOLI
Luxurious Automobiles to Rent
For City and Touring
English Spoken Royal Garage
Via Romana 113 Telephone 24868

GEORGE A. COLE
ART DEALER
Covers made to order in the following sizes:
8½ by 4¾ 9¾ by 6¾
10 by 6¾ 15 by 10¾
3 Borgo San Jacopo

SANTA MARGHERITA, LIGURE

HOTEL ST. MARGHERITA
New Proprietor
Open all the year. Large garden directly on the sea, with all modern comforts, running water in all rooms. Pension from 35 to 40 lire.
GIOVANNI VIANA, Proprietor

VENICE

CARLO DONZELLO
Frarl. Campo S. Toma 2868
Artistic Bronze
Wrought Iron, Beaten Brass
Venetian Lamps

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitter

REIDAR BERNTSEN
Stenersgate 9, Oslo
All Building Materials

WILLIAM SCHIØTT
SKIPPERGATE 6
Oslo
PROVISION SHIPCHANDLER

ASTRID SANDMO
VALKYRIE GT. 17, OSLO
Telephone 63547
PERFUMERY
BOOK-MARKERS

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

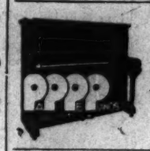
Hotel Pension "Cosy"
Modern bedrooms with telephone and running hot water, bath. Lunch and dinner guests received.
Mästersamuelsgatan 9 Tel. N. 319 06

Pay a Visit to
WILMA JANSON'S
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
Biblioteksgatan 12 Kungsgatan 27

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

TO HELP YOU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Bollwerk 7019, where a bureau of all local and national advertising is maintained.
15 BOLLWERK



F. PAPPÉ SOEHNE
Pianos of all makes and prices
Agents for Steinway & Sons
Kramgasse 84

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The HOUSE *for*
CARPETS *and* LINOLEUM

HOTEL BUBENBERG
NEAR STATION
All rooms with running water. Private baths. French Restaurant.
Rooms from frs. 5.-7.
The NEW Proprietor: H. Stalder-Senn

LE PETIT TRIANON
M. B. Gabathuler
Berne
Couture
Christoffelgasse 3 1. Stock.

JEDER DRUCKSACHE
ein
Gediegenes Gepräge
verleiht
(Printed matter given a genuine stamp every time.)
Graphische Anstalt O. Wehrlin, Bern. Monbijoustr. 12. Tel. Christoph 4638

M. Vifian-Zbinden
CHEMISERIE
Kramgasse 10, Bern.

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19 Tel. Chr. 1865

E. GUGGENBÜHL
(Successor of J. Danner)
GARDENING & FLOWER SHOP
Herrengasse 19, Berne
Tel. Bw. 1421 Telegr. Blumenxyt.

Villa Ulmenau
Effingerstrasse 34
PENSION — MIRABEAU
The Modern Family House
Hot and Cold Running Water—Shady Garden
Tel. Christoph 37.17

G. HÄNNY—Upholsterer
Betten, Polstermöbel, Ottomanen
Covers for Beds and Divans.
Also Upholstered Furniture
ALL REPAIRS Tel. Chr. 61.32
Archivstrasse 8

Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO., A.G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 7181-2-3

HAIRDRESSING
MANICURE PERFUMERIE
MAISON WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
Founded 1837 Tel. Bw. 3208

A COMFORTABLE SUNNY HOME
High Elevation. Lovely View. Autobus.
MRS. RITTER
Sonneggstr. 15 Wabern, Bern.

TÜRLER
FIRST CLASS WATCHMAKER
Marktgasse 27.

BIEL

Try TRUMO
The liquid polish for parquet floors, linoleum & furniture.
Write or telephone to
M. DICK-LEDERMANN
Biel 7

The QUALITY HOUSE
LÖFFLER & CIE, Biel
Men's & Women's Apparel
Mass-Atelier
High Quality, Moderately Priced

GENEVA

DYERS and CLEANERS
MAISON CRITIN
6, Place des Philosophes *(Near Church)*
Goods dyed according to pattern.
Rush orders quickly delivered, also goods delivered by post.
Telephone: 42,408

The MISSES LONG Offer
Comfortable, nicely situated Home
French conversation
6 Rue St. Victor, Tranchées

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

STATIONERY

W. BERTRAND
92, rue du Rhone, 92

QUALITY GROCERIES
English and American Products
All Articles for Household Cleaning
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8

The Hudson Bay Fur Store
68 Rue du Rhone. Tel. 41.654
Fine Assortment of Choice Furs
Exclusive Paris Models

TEA ROOM
H. PIQUILLOUD-CAVILLIER
4 Rue de Rive (next Cinema Etoile)
Best Chocolates, Delicious Cakes
ICES

PIANO LESSONS
MADAME WISSMER
10 Avenue des Bosquets

FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT
HENRI ANGERER
Rue de la Monnaie 1
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Parfumerie Best Makes.
Telephone: 45.779

E. & B. NAEF
18 Corraterie
HOUSE and ESTATE AGENTS

Speciality of Gruyere
Fine Cheese and Swiss Bacon
BUTTER CREAM
MADAME PASSY, 23 Rue de Rive

GROCERY STORE
FRUIT & VEGETABLES
LOUIS PETIT
42 rue de St-Jean
Orders delivered. Telephone 26.999

INTERLAKEN

At the Shoe-House
WWE. MÜHLEMANN
Interlaken
You Find a Large Assortment of
SPORT-SHOES, BOXCALF and NEATS LEATHER BOOTS
First Swiss Quality—Moderate prices.

The Leading Grocers
of Bernese Oberland
RAEUBER & CO., LTD.
INTERLAKEN
GRINDELWALD
WENGEN

LAUSANNE

M. Steiger & Cie
Lausanne Rue Français
Everything for the Home
WEDGWOOD CHINA

Hotel Pension Clarence
Lausanne
Rue Beau Séjour 11. Tel. 29516
Pleasant home-like pension
Close to Ecole Vinet
Large terrace, hot & cold running water, excellent cuisine, careful service.
Mme. Jaccard *(Proprietor)*

Restaurant Tea Room St. François
Place St. François 2
On the same side as Swiss Bank Union
Tel. 27664 J. Schutz

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
MANICURE
MELLE REGAMEY
14 Grand Pont 14 Tel. 22 571

NEUCHATEL

Magasin PLANAS
sous l'Hôtel du Lac
Chaussures—Reparations
Footwear—Repairs
TELEPHONE 1256

LAVAGE CHIMIQUE
Teinturerie
Plissage
Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Pleating
TERLINDEN & CO.
Rue St. Maurice Tel. 1053

BOULANGERIE, PÂTISSERIE
OTTO WEBER
Faubourg de l'Hôpital 15
Taillaules—Tresses—Tourtes

FOOTWEAR
HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES
LINOLEUM DE TABLES
A. BERNARD
Nouvelles Galleries
Rue du Bassin

TRAVELLING GOODS
MOROCCO LEATHER MANUFACTURE
SCHINZ MICHEL ET CIE, S. A.
10 Rue St. Maurice, Neuchatel

MAISON FROBOR. G. RÔMY
Savon de Marseille garanti pur, Marque LE CHAT
(Guaranteed pure soap, Le Chat brand)
demande Representants pour la contree Allemande
Representatives wanted in German Switzerland

FUEL
of all kinds.
REBER FRERES
Tel. 6.89 Rue des Moulins 23

MAGASIN du SAUVAGE
Soieries, Lainages, Velours
Soie Perle
(Silks, Woollens, Velvets)
V. ROMY, Représ. Plan 6.

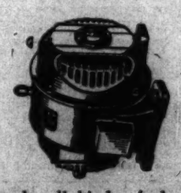
SEE NEXT PAGE

SWEDEN

GOTHENBURG

Konsthandel
Alma Peterson
Oil Paintings, Watercolours, Glazed Ware, etc.
Kungsgatan 41

VESTERAS



We make all kinds of electrical machinery and apparatus
ASEA
Vesterås—Sweden

STOCKHOLM

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

FIRST CLASS
LAUNDRY AND IRONING
11 Högbergsgatan Tel. 58. 312 58
Mrs. Bertha Nordström
We fetch and deliver the laundry

AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL (Continued)

ROBES MANTEAUX
Melle HÉLÈNE GOSTELY
COUTURIERE
RUE MATILE 41

SALON de MODES
J. GUYOT
Beautiful Selection of Hats
Rue du Seyon 3

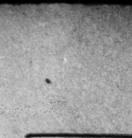
Tous Oignons a fleurs
De HOLLANDE
(Dutch Bulbs)
Graines pour oiseaux
(Bird seeds)
MAISON HOCH, ED. GERSTER SUCCESSEUR
à côté du Sans Rival

ST. GALLEN

Ladies' Ready Made Garments
DRESS GOODS—SILKS
UNDERWEAR—HOSIERY
WHITE GOODS

Metzler
VOLKSMAGAZIN, ST. GALLEN

"MERCURE"
the
High Class Grocery Store
will be glad to have the opportunity to serve you.
May we become your family grocer?



Umbrellas
Sticks
Ever Fresh Novelties
SCHOOP & CO.
NEUGASSE 20

ARNOLD BAUMANN
Bankverein Neugasse 54
CURTAINS
of every kind

HANS AMMANN
Comestibles
Speciality Shop for
POULTRY FISH and GAME
Neugasse 46, St. Gall. Telephone 171

THUN

BAKERY KÖNITZER
TEA ROOM—KAFFEESTUBE
Freienhofgasse 15.

ZURICH

DICK—STREBEL
361 Hohlstrasse, Zürich 4
COAL & WOOD
Tel. 52881
(Ask for Mr. Guldener)

FURS (Pelze)
Jackets and Mantles from simplest to the finest, at very moderate prices.
Remodelling and Repairs.
Mrs. FREY-SCHALLER
Schiffändeplatz 34, I.

PRIVATE HOTEL
PENSION FLORHOF
RUNNING HOT & COLD WATER
Florhofg. 4, near Central Station & Lake. Delicious cooking. Garage. Inclusive terms from fr. 11.

CUTLERY BLEULER
2 Poststrasse

PRIVATE LAUNDRY
and IRONING
GESCHW. DEBRUNNER
Dianastrasse 3
Speciality Gentlemen's Washing
Privat Wäscherei & Glätterei
Tel. UTO 10.52

H. SENN-BRUNNER
Mercerie-Bonneterie
Tapisserie Smyrna work.
SEEFELDSTRASSE 43
near Christian Science church

INDIA

CALCUTTA

William Heath
Park House 5 Park Street
CALCUTTA
TAILOR and OUTFITTER
Expert Cutters and Fitters from the West End, London

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

A. F. HONEYMAN
MERCHANT TAILOR and OUTFITTER
LADIES' COATS and SKIRTS
34 St. George's Street, Cape Town.
Phone 2860 Central.

YOUNG'S
PROVISION STORES (Prop.) Ltd.
EXPERT GROCERS
80 Plein Street Phone 1822 Cen.
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
Yorkshire Relish 1/- and 1/6d per bottle

S. A. F. DAIRIES
Milk, Cream, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc.
SERVICE and QUALITY
Daily Deliveries
91 Long St., Cape Town. Phone 2392 Central. Manager, BERT. ALEXANDER

LOUISE MOSS
197 LONGMARKET STREET
CAPE TOWN
Latest Millinery, Flowers and Fancy Goods.
Hats Renovated, Reblocked and Retrimmed.
Inspection Invited A trial is solicited

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

Cleghorns
(DEPARTMENTAL STORES)

Be Sure to Inspect Our Lovely Array of
SILKS
We are noted for the beauty and richness of our Silks—while our stocks are at all times in harmony with the latest fashions
TEMPTING VALUES —Always!
CLEGHORN & HARRIS Ltd.
Branches at
Cape Town, Durban & Port Elizabeth

DURBAN

HOTEL LOUIS
Right on Beach Front
MARINE PARADE
Surf Bathing, Tennis, Garage, Bedrooms with Phones also Hot and Cold Running Water.
P. O. Box 136 Telephones 269 & 295

NATAL CO-OPERATIVE
EGG CIRCLE LTD.
15 Plowright Lane—276 Longmarket St. Durban. Phone 3114—Maritzburg. Phone 2309. Guaranteed New Laid Eggs. Delivered Daily. Packed and Tested by European Labour.

G. V. HARRIS
Phone 1085 310 Umbilo Road
High-Class Grocer and Provision Merchant
(Civility and Promptness Guaranteed)
Prices Right, Distance no object.

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
513-515 WEST STREET
Home Furnishers & Upholsterers
Telephone: 3290 Central

SHORT & McDONALD
Builders, Carpenters, Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing & Painting
ESTIMATES GIVEN
Phone 2017 256 Stamford Hill Road

Try in the Home:—
EUZOL { Baking Powder, Cloudy Ammonia, Salad and Cooking Oil, Sheep Dip
Made in Durban
Manufacturer's Agent: W. Batting, Box 2378

PIANO-TUNING
W. G. THOMSON
Tuning and Repairs given personal attention.
Agent: H. M. V. Gramophones & Records.
Guaranteed Pianos Cash or Terms.
2 ROSETTA ROAD Phone Stam.: 3164

Comprehensive Stocks of Diamond Rings, Watches, Clocks and Jewellery. Ring size cards and catalogue on application. All repairs personally supervised.
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9 CASTLE ARCADE WEST STREET

James Downing
Ladies' Wear, Baby Wear, Irish Goods, Tablecloths, Household Linens, Art Needlework
Irish Linen Store

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited
NATAL
1 & 2 Anglo-African House, Smith Street DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

HEALEY & BROWNING
Phone 1809 189 Smith Street
Repairs to all makes of Cars.
Tyres, Oils, Petrol & Accessories
Day and Night Garage
Agents: *TRIUMPH* Super Seven.
The World's Finest Small Car.
Phone 1442

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
70 PRINCE EDWARD STREET

MISS A. M. ROSS
23 Acutt's Arcade. Phone 629
TYPEWRITING—DUPLICATING—COPYING
Printing done at short notice.
Prompt and personal attention.

EAST LONDON

Jerrys
NETHERLANDS BANK BDGS
OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON
GOWNS AND MILLINERY
PHONE 1491

JOHANNESBURG

THEIR MAJESTIES
The BABIES
We clothe them from infancy onward, at
BONNIES
THE KIDDIES SHOP
250 BREE STREET
Between Kloff & Joubert Streets

F. CRANKO & CO.
"Everything for the Typewriter"
New and used Typewriters and Cash Registers sold, exchanged and hired.
Repairs to all makes
Sole Agents for Transvaal & O. F. S. Smith Premier Typewriters, and Federal Cash Registers.
Locarno House, 22 Loveday Street
P. O. Box 5384 Phones 2777 & 2831

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our store.
Only address:
SLATER, JONES & Co.
Sacke's Bldgs., 25 Joubert St.

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
See L. FRANCK, P. O. Box 857
Phone 4118, 9 Alliance Buildings
Fox and Rissik Streets

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(M & E Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago & Coal Dust. Pipe & Piano Joint Compound. "Murrella" Roller Composition. Graphite for Granolithic, Paint, etc.
Consult Us re Grinding Requirements.
224 ANDERSON ST. PHONE CENT. 2080

S. GREAVES & CO.
Diamond Merchants & Jewellers
Agents for Rolex Watches
KLOFF and FRITCHARD STS. Box 7406
Phone 8866

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

Ward & Salmons
for VALUE in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags & Trunks
c/o Kloff & President Streets
Box 1036, Johannesburg
Phones 7601/3

WHOLESOME PURE SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY
TEA ROOM
BIDEN'S
CANDY KITCHEN, LTD.
Walter Mansions, 100 Kloff Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

B. SEIGEL
BOOTMAKER
Hand-made Python and Lizard Boots and Shoes
Ladies' Handbags a Speciality
Repairs. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
313 LONGMARKET STREET

VEREENIGING

BOVEY COURT
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Terms per day, week, or month on application.
Under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney. Phone 00186
Smuts or Livingston Avenue.

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE

Overells'
Established 1863 LTD
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS LTD
The Valley - BRISBANE

Drumborisk
393 Vulture St. East, Sth. Brisbane, Queensland. Board & Residence. Travelling Public & Permanents. Tariff 9/- per day, £3.10.0 per wk. Tel. J3847.
Mrs. Carleton & Miss Wright, Proprietresses

The Marberete Co. Ltd.
cnr. Brunswick and Amelia Streets, VALLEY.
Phone C. 1197 Established 1911
IMPORTERS OF MARBLE
Manufacturers of SYNTHETIC STONE, TERAZZO, COMPOSITION FLOORS

C. S. G.
Cash and Carry Stores
Edward Street, near Elizabeth Street
Queen Street, opposite Treasury Buildings
Dean Street, Toowong
Old Cleveland Road, Coorparoo
Leichardt Street, Spring Hill
Lutwyche Road, Lutwyche
Logan Road, Greenslopes

Leslie-Rallings Organization
SERVICE PRESS
Printers and Stationers
Grey Street Phone
South Brisbane J-4831

MELBOURNE

HOLLY TEA ROOMS
90 COLLINS ST. EAST C.1.
Home Cooking
Closed Saturday afternoon—Sunday
Open 10 a.m.—7.15 p.m. Tel. C.11378.

FOOTWEAR FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN

W. M. RICHARDS
TELEPHONE 10381
117 Elizabeth St. (Next McEwan's)

COSTUMES, GOWNS, HATS
LOUIS PELTIER
The Only Exclusively French Salon
Nicholas Bldg., 37 Swanston Street
MELBOURNE F. 4357

J. Marks
Actual Manufacturers of Finest Quality
FURS
316 CHAPEL STREET, PRAHRAN, S. 1.
(Opposite the Big Store) Tel. Wr. 3039

FIVE TOWNS
CHINA & GLASS STORE
Crystal, Brassware, Domestic Hardware.
"NOTED GIFT SHOP"
197 Glenferrie Rd. Hawthorn S4. M. Murray Tel. L.2156

Bonds
Millinery
Under Vice-Regal Patronage
Tel. C. 5998
9 COLLINS ST. E.
MELBOURNE C.1

F. 4974 Ladies' & Gentlemen's
B. C. HANDLEY
Tailor
CUTTER TO THE LATE FIRM OF CAPON & MONTGOMERIE
SUITS FROM 7 GUINEAS
COATS & SKIRTS FROM 6 GUINEAS
THE STRAND, 64 ELIZABETH ST., MELB.

HOUSE, LAND, INSURANCE AGENT
A. G. Overend
SWORN VALUATOR
CAPITOL HOUSE, 109 Swanston Street
Houses, Offices, Flats to Let; Valuations Made for Mortgage, Probate Purposes.
Phone F. 3283 Private L. 8782

CORSET SALON
FROCKS and MILLINERY
Bryant, Lane, McKenzie
The Strand Bldgs., 64 Elizabeth St., Melbourne
Also at Geelong 141 Moorabool St. Geelong

PLUMBERS
Electricians, Hot Water Engineers
GEO. PITBLADO & SON
462 Toorak Rd. Toorak 682 2 Tel. Win. 1840
Electrical Appliances Stocked: Westinghouse Electrical Goods obtainable here.

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

ASK YOUR RETAILER for
FALLSHAW FURNITURE
1 Boundary Rd. Tel. F.4636
North Melbourne N1.

PERTH

For good work
Consult
ALFRED HART
Painter—Decorator—Renovator
At Your Service 2 James Rd., Swanbourne

SYDNEY

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
The Oldest Jewellery House in Sydney
23 and 25 HUNTER STREET
Our comprehensive stock includes a beautiful collection of Black Opals and other Australian Gems.

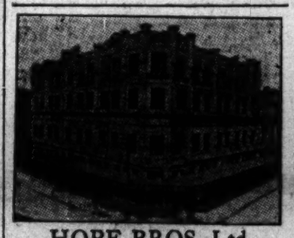
NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

KINCAIDS LIMITED
FAMILY GROCERS
Tea Merchants and Bacon Curers
Mail order business specially catered for. *Price List on Application*
663 COLOMBO STREET Telephone 30-565

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON



HOPE BROS. Ltd.
The House for Value in Men's and Boys' Outfitting
33-35 Cuba Street Phone 22.686

STEWART DAWSON'S LTD.
Jewellery
Watches
Silverware
Clocks
Cutlery, etc.
Lambton Quay, Wellington

The Ross-Jones Shoe Co. Limited
Arch Preserver Shoes
The T. & G. Building
Lampton Quay Phone 42.597

SCOULLARS
FOR SERVICE
THE SCOULLAR CO. LTD. WELLINGTON
For Furniture That Is Better

MACDUFFS Ltd.
80 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; Also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods—Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

G. G. Macquarrie Ltd.
Electrical Contractors
120 WILLIS ST. 'Phone 45-865
Electric Light Fittings
Silk and Parchment Shades
Electric Radio Sets and Accessories

ARTHUR LEE Ltd.
"The Silk Centre"
56, WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON

J. KNOX-GRAHAM
MERCHANT TAILOR
Harcourts Chambers,
Corner Lambton Quay and Panama Street Wellington Phone 42.898

"Phyliss Earle Beauty Shoppe"
HAIR DRESSING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
McDONALD PERMANENT WAVING
JAMES SMITH LTD.
WELLINGTON

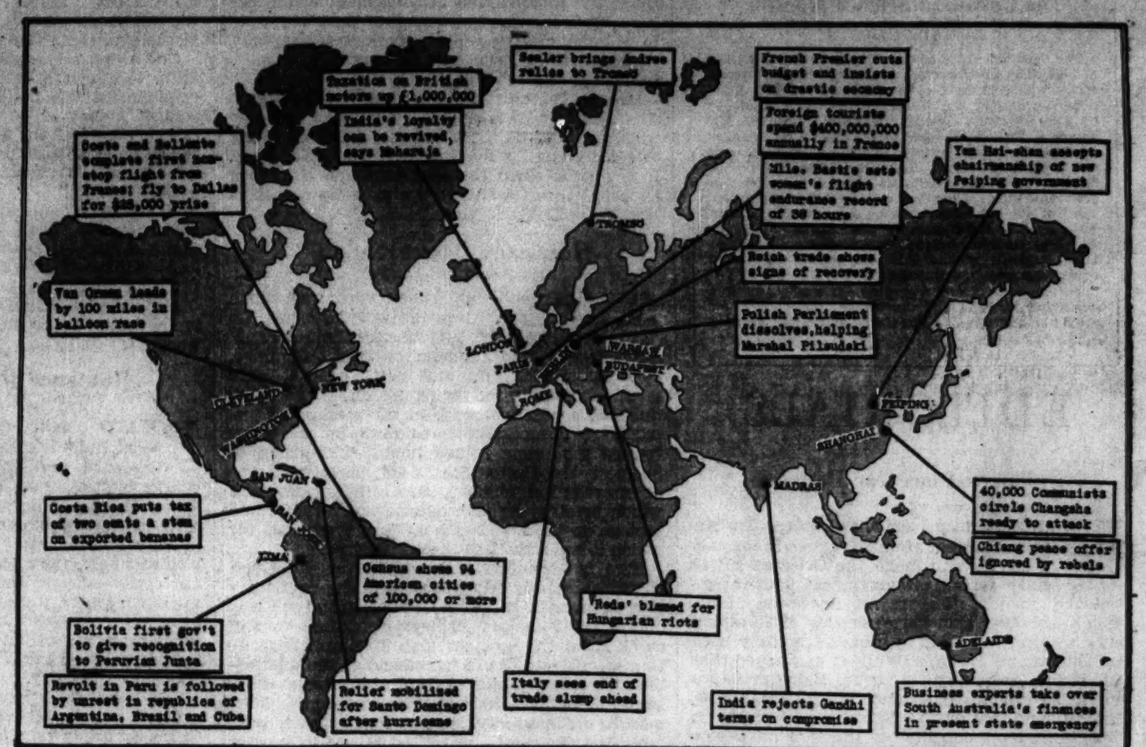
House Painting & Decorating
Artistic Colour Schemes
SINGLETON PAINTING SERVICE
30, COURTENAY PLACE and 84, RIDDIFORD STREET, WELLINGTON

"A delightful holiday resort"
"WAIMARIE"
Paraparaumu, near Wellington
Beautifully situated in charming grounds, with golf links, tennis courts and beach within easy access. Meals at all hours for passing motorists.
MRS. B. LEWIS, Proprietress
P. O. Box 41, Paraparaumu.

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Phone 42.247 50 Willis Street

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Taxation on British motors up £1,000,000
India's loyalty can be revived, says Maharaja
Scots and Hollands complete first non-stop flight from France; fly to Dallas for $25,000 prize
Sealer brings Andree relics to Tromsö
French Premier cuts budget and insists on drastic economy
Foreign tourists spend $400,000,000 annually in France
Mlle. Bastie sets woman's flight endurance record of 36 hours
Yen Hsi-shan accepts chairmanship of new Peiping government
Reich trade shows signs of recovery
Polish Parliament dissolves, helping Marshal Pilsudski
Yen Green lands by 100 miles in balloon race
Costa Rica puts tax of two cents a stem on exported bananas
Census shows 94 American cities of 100,000 or more
Bolivia first gov't to give recognition to Peruvian Junta
Revolt in Peru is followed by unrest in republics of Argentina, Brazil and Cuba
Relief mobilized for Santo Domingo after hurricane
'Reds' blamed for Hungarian riots
Italy sees end of trade slump ahead
India rejects Gandhi terms on compromise
40,000 Communists circle Changsha ready to attack
Chiang peace offer ignored by rebels
Business experts take over South Australia's finances in present state emergency
TOKYO
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
BERLIN
WARSAW
BUDAPEST
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
SAN JUAN
LIMA
PEIPING
SHANGHAI
MADRAS
ADELAIDE

One Minute Biographies

Who: RICHARD JOHN SEDDON.

Where: England and New Zealand.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: A New Zealand statesman, one of the most striking and picturesque figures which that land has known. Seddon was born in Lancashire, England, the son of a schoolmaster. Trained as an engineer, he emigrated at 18 to Melbourne, Australia. For a time he worked there in the railway shops, then a restless ambition took him to the gold diggings. No great success overtaking him there, he resolved to join a relative on the west coast of New Zealand. He was next cast in the rôle of a miner, but there was something in this young man which would not let him rest. Soon he was a member of the New Zealand Legislature; then, as a member of the Ballance Ministry, he held the portfolios for public works, defense and mines. When the post of Ballance was left vacant, it was natural enough for Seddon to step into it; indeed, Ballance had once previously handed over temporarily the reins of government to this member of his Ministry. Seddon was New Zealand Premier for the rest of his life, that is to say until 1906. More than once he went to London as delegate to important imperial and colonial conferences, where he was regarded as one of the pillars of British imperialism. It is no exaggeration to say that it was he who brought the importance of New Zealand into the consciousness of the home Government.

Such is the bald outline of his career, which hints at none of its colorful activity. The period in New Zealand was one of excitement and stir and growth. Ships brought crowds of immigrants of all classes; new cities sprang up precipitately; and those cities were linked by cords of railroads. Such conditions offer ample opportunity for corruption in politics; the time was ripe for a strong man to grasp the control of public affairs, and that man was Richard Seddon.

First of all, he was a born leader, with a clear grasp of political problems, an amazing capacity for hard work, and always the courage of his convictions. Almost never was he other than self-possessed. During his 14 years in the New Zealand Parliament, Seddon was a vigorous debater. One with the people, whose power was just being felt in the development of New Zealand, he understood naturally their problems and became their spokesman. The people trusted Seddon. This somewhat uncouth man, who was endowed with few social graces and had been educated principally by the hard school of experience, was opposed by certain elements in New Zealand; but not by the working classes. Many were, perhaps, his opponents less for what the man was exemplifying than for what he himself was. Through it all he was tremendously in earnest and absolutely fearless. As one historian has summed up the case, "Seddon consolidated the position Ballance had won, held it for thirteen consecutive years, and passed on to his successor powerful and well-disciplined forces." As with all such men of strong character who take upon themselves great political power, there were varying opinions in vogue with regard to Seddon; yet many have claimed that he was "the greatest figure that New Zealand politics has produced."

A Quotation for Today

THE man who radiates good cheer, who makes life happier wherever he meets it, is always a man of vision and of faith. He sees the blossoming flower in the tiny seed, the silver lining in every cloud, and a beautiful tomorrow in the darkest today.—EDWIN OSGOOD GROVER.

The Mail Bag

Casper, Wyoming

Dear Buzzy:

My name is Buzzy too. I was not yet named when my mistress read Blackie's letter to me from the Children's Page. At first she thought to name me Blackie, but as my little twin brother's name is Fuzzy, she thought Fuzzy and Buzzy would sound well together. We are two little black kittens, three months old. Fuzzy is more aristocratic than I am—he is quite Angora. I am just plain black with a white neck-tie under my chin. If I am not quite as cute as Fuzzy, I know my mistress loves me, for she had a chance to give me away and she would not let me go.

Our mother is a very tiny mother, all gray, and her pet name is Muzzer. We have a lovely yard with flowers and shrubbery and grass to play in and trees to climb. How we scamper and with our paws roll the little green apples that fall from the trees! Of late we have learned to tussle and swing in the hammock, and we have such fun, just as much fun as the children have!

Our folks have a big chow dog named Wang. At first he did not welcome us and his growls did scare us so! It was several weeks before we were allowed down in the grass with him, for our mistress had to give him many lessons in loving us and explaining to him that this is our home too. And now how he loves us—kisses us every time he is told to and lets us rub ourselves against his legs, and we are the best of friends! We are given a dish of warm milk three times a day, and sometimes Wang lets us gnaw his "dog-bones."

I was glad to hear our folks reading from the children's Page, the "A Kitty-Play-With-The String-Box" for now maybe they will make one for us, though we always have had a rattley paper or empty spool tied to one end of the string, and the other end tied to a door knob.

Our mistress is very kind to all animals. In a warm building on the back of our lot she has a half dozen barrels with straw in them for beds for stray cats or dogs that are left out of doors on cold nights in winter; and we can see by the straw that they have been used and appreciated.

Now, Buzzy, I've written a long letter and I hope you will enjoy reading about us far away out here in Wyoming. And I hope you are having just as happy times as we are.

Buzzy.

London, England

Dear Editor:

I should be very much obliged if you could put me in touch with an American boy of about my own age and with similar interests. I am just turned 17 years of age and am still attending school. I live on the outskirts of London. I collect stamps and am interested in natural history, tennis, and can swim. I can speak French fairly fluently and have a slight knowledge of German.

Hoping this will find an early reply,

H. F. B.

Webster Groves, Missouri

Dear Editor:

A year ago I wrote a letter to the Mail Bag and sent it on its way with the fervent hope that it might be printed. And it was. Through it I have gained several wonderful friends, and learned many new and interesting things. I hope that more and more boys and girls will become interested in the Mail Bag and find all the delight in correspondence that I have.

This summer I had the opportunity of taking a trip to Galveston, Tex. This first visit to Texas was most interesting to me. On the way we passed many trees thickly covered with long wisps of dry gray moss, called Spanish moss. It is a most peculiar sight, I think.

As nearly everyone knows, Galveston is on an island, and to reach it we came over the great causeway. In the city we saw many interesting things. Palm trees line the streets, some of which are really gigantic in size. The sight of the wide expanse of water—the Gulf of Mexico—gave me quite a thrill. But what interested me most of all was the sea wall. It is 17 feet high and five miles long. Huge rocks or boulders are piled at the bottom. This wall was built several years ago, after the sea came up and flooded the city during a storm. It is said that the whole city is now built on a level with the wall.

We had the honor of having Rear Admiral Byrd in our city recently. It was a great day for St. Louis, as two of his aides are St. Louis men.

Any new correspondents will be received with open arms, and I will try to answer all letters. I am 14. My favorite sport is tennis, and I love to read, draw and write stories, and am fond of music.

My love to all the Mail Baggers and my thanks to you, dear Editor, for helping me to gain my present correspondents.

Ruth K.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Although this is my first letter to the Mail Bag, I am well acquainted with all the thrills and excitement that come in receiving letters from all over our own country and foreign countries, as my sister has been receiving letters for almost a month.

I am almost 16 and have lived in Chicago for about five years. I certainly enjoy living here because there are so many things to do and see. I would love to tell anybody all I know about this lovely city. I originally came from the Northwest and have had the privilege of traveling quite a bit.

Reading the Monitor is a great pleasure, and it, in turn, has been very helpful to me in my school work. I will be in the third year of high school when the fall term begins, and am interested in anything anyone could write about, especially sports. As Lake Michigan is only two or three blocks from us, we do quite a bit of swimming. Catherine McM.

The following would like to receive letters:

Peggy P. (12), Inglewood, Calif.—Interested in drawing.

Jane G. (12), Chicago, Ill.—Exchange stamps and postcards.

Edith T. (13), Allentown, Pa.—Especially from England, Holland, Switzerland and southern and western states.

Dorothy B. (12), Farmer City, Ill.—Studying violin and piano.

Marjorie A. (14), Grand Ledge, Mich.—Especially from the Island of Alderney, Pfalzgrafenweiler, Germany, New England and western states.

Eleanor O. (14), Des Moines, Iowa.—Interested in Spanish and dramatics.

Jane B. (14), Oak Park, Ill.—Interested in art and music.

Evelyn G. (14), Seattle, Wash.

Valeta T. (13), Adell, Wis.

Lucy B. (13), Tucson, Ariz.—Interested in music, dramatics and sports.

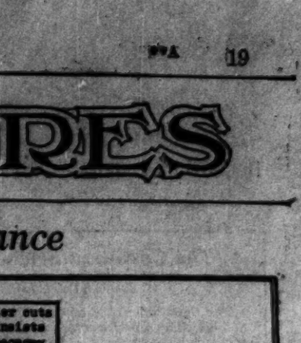
Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 3 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



A Pretty Gift

(Children's Newspaper)

London

IT WAS a romantic thing that happened at the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, the other day, when we recorded the fact briefly.

The porter saw a lady coming to the door with a great sheaf of flowers, and thought she would like to see Mrs. So-and-So in X Ward. But no, she had no friend in the hospital; she merely wanted to leave a few flowers for the patients.

But the stranger's kindness did not stop at sending flowers.

An envelope hung from the string round the stalks, and when it was opened £1000 was found in it.

What a flutter of happiness must have gone round the whole hospital! The patients felt better, and the nurses beamed so that the plainest among them became beautiful (as she really is), while the doctors began to take a far more hopeful view of difficult cases. Steps were lighter, voices brighter, and we believe that not a cross word was said all day.

If the giver had sent her gift through the post it would have pleased everybody, but it would not have caused quite such a ripple of excitement as it did tied to a bunch of flowers. Perhaps it is permissible to twist the proverb and say: She gives twice who gives prettily.

A Word a Day

Wampum

This word designates the beads made of shells used by the North American Indians as money, ceremonial pledges, and ornaments. The beads were highly polished and strung together in belts or sashes. It is said that the dark-colored wampum was considered worth twice as much as the white beads.

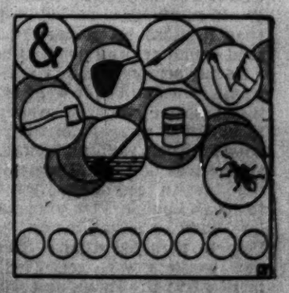
The word represents a shortening of the Algonquin *wampumpeag*, compounded of *wamp*, "white," and *ompe*, "a string of shell beads," plus *ag*, a sign indicating plural number.

Wam'-pum is accented on the first syllable; sound a as o in hot, u as in circus.

"The early traders sold porcelain wampum to the Indians."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Condensed Countries Puzzle



Each object can be named with a three-letter word. By placing the initial letters of these words in the proper order in the circles you will get the condensed names of two countries. For example, Prussia, Peru and Russia.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Book Puzzle: 64.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

India—a Place for Patience

IT IS always difficult for the Occidental when considering Indian affairs to gauge accurately the reasons which make the Oriental act as he does under certain circumstances. This is particularly true of the present unrest in India, which although showing evidences of subsiding still is serious enough to occasion anxiety both in London and in Simla. While it was hoped that the conversations which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and M. Jayadar have been holding with Mahatma Gandhi and Jewarhalal Nehru would result in bringing a more conciliatory frame of mind into the Nationalist camp, the reported breakdown of the peace negotiations and the Mahatma's definite rejection of conciliatory proposals may possibly deepen the tension widely felt in India now.

Happily the term "breakdown," although a convenient phrase, generally means only that negotiations are temporarily suspended; so it is possible there may yet be a satisfactory outcome to the unofficial mission which the moderates have conducted. Meanwhile the situation on the northwest frontier is far from settled. Business conditions in the larger centers are so disturbed that official returns indicate that the provinces are likely to be hampered in constructive projects. Why the Nationalist Congress adherents should be harassing the Government in India at this time when that body in coöperation with the British people seems about to open the way for Indians to take a larger share in the control of their own affairs is one of the curious phases of the Indian attitude which students of politics find hard to explain.

If ever there was a time for the Nationalists to give proof of their pride in India, it is now when prospects for a new political era lie ahead. It is obvious also that a terrorist campaign such as they have been conducting in Bengal, while not likely to deflect British intentions regarding India's future, only tends to retard the coming of a time when India will have the opportunity to solve its own problems of administration. The chaos which the civil disobedience movement is bringing to business in Bombay and other parts of India may react unfavorably on the economic condition of the whole country in the long run. Whatever views some Indians, and for that matter some other nationals, may hold concerning British rule in India, there can be no question that India's place in world politics, when she comes to take it as a nation integral with the British Commonwealth, will be immeasurably more responsible than it would be had her political evolution taken place exclusively under her own ægis.

Having attained a consciousness that they can govern themselves—a consciousness very largely engendered and encouraged by British policy—it would be a happy thing at this time if the Nationalists would agree to make a thorough effort at coöperating with the British so that their hope of corporate self-expression might be fulfilled. At the same time Britons can afford to be tolerant and patient, particularly when it is apparent that a majority of the moderates in India are willing to coöperate with the "Raj" in a round-table conference that is to mark the opening of the most significant phase yet reached in Indo-British relationships.

A New Leader in Social Work

THE acceptance by Miss Mollie Ray Carroll of the headship of the University of Chicago Settlement holds more than personal or local significance. It marks the entrance of a major figure into the ranks of social work at a time when many of the original American leaders, like Lillian D. Wald, Mary E. McDowell, Graham Taylor and Jane Addams, would fain lay down some of their burdens, though finding comparatively few recruits of recognized ability to take them up.

The founding of the first metropolitan settlements in the United States—neighborhood centers—came in the 1890's with a general awakening of social consciousness in the country. A fond faith in democracy could no longer blink the fact that in America as in Europe this world's goods were not equably distributed. A country which was welcoming immigrants from the Old World at the rate of 1,000,000 a year recognized that it must be prepared to cope with industrial exploiters and political bosses.

Social service did not, of course, supply the whole solution, but it went far in applying intelligent social study to pressing American problems. For the service of the pioneer workers was educative as well as agitative. The neighbors themselves needed all sorts of elementary training: how to feed babies, how to cook a meal, how to speak English, how to make themselves articulate through organization, how to find needed help in personal affairs. The class from which new workers were recruited needed enlightenment as to the living and working conditions of the immigrant poor. And the community needed a vast deal of education as to its functions and obligations, education which has led to infant welfare work, juvenile protection, legal aid, civic training, school and neighborhood playground direction as the mere start of such a list.

Leadership in this movement still involves the tasks not only of administering aid, but also of acquainting the public with the needs. This double duty is complicated by the fact that sometimes the presentation of settlement conditions is by implication an indictment of the prosperous, to whom the settlements must look for support. Though wealth sometimes is estranged, it more frequently is generous.

Meanwhile, the "settlement horizon," as Robert A. Woods put it, is shifting. What the new day will bring will be a part of the changing fabric of society that is making in the loom of time. It is a good omen for progress when this work appeals to such a strong, sympathetic expert as Miss Carroll.

Hurricane "Intervention"

AGAIN the rapidity and effectiveness with which American public and private agencies are marshaling relief, this time for the hurricane-stricken city and republic of Santo Domingo, commands admiration and merits support. Here is an opportunity for the expression of neighborliness in a practical way. In the sending of immediately needed supplies and in later assistance toward rebuilding ruined homes and places of business, the United States can perform a type of intervention which is sure of a welcome and which involves no such questions of wisdom and tact as do those governmental interventions for which it has sometimes been criticized.

Here is an intervention, moreover, in which it will be readily recognized that the participation of Spanish-speaking nations to the south is only natural—helpful expression of their usually quick sympathy in such cases. It is an intervention to mitigate the harsh effects of the unkindness of material forces; and to subdue these forces or remove their sting is an interest common to all humanity. Nothing could better promote the desire of the United States to have a recognized sphere of influence in the Caribbean diplomatically than for it to prove itself a good neighbor by a kindly interest in the welfare of Caribbean peoples.

This it has done to a useful degree and with an encouraging response of appreciation in Porto Rico since the storms which visited that island in 1928. It must be recognized that the recuperative power of the people in these countries is small. Much of the population has been living so close to the line of subsistence that it has few resources of its own with which to regain a foothold after a disaster such as has befallen Santo Domingo.

The deduction follows that relief activities, to be genuinely and lastingly effective, should go farther than mere rehabilitation of dwellings wrecked by the winds. The immediate event should call attention to the less spectacular but more continuing and equally pressing need for fuller and more liberal coöperation on the part of the United States with the Caribbean countries to help open up opportunities for the improvement of their economic condition and their standards of living.

Standard Customs Nomenclature

THERE is a shade of irony in the work of the committee of experts of the League of Nations which is charged with the duty of preparing a scheme for uniform customs nomenclature. Even the most discouraging of the replies to Aristide Briand's memorandum on a United States of Europe admitted that the free trade enjoyed by the forty-eight states of the American Union was the ideal that the older continent should hold before itself. The League, however, with one eye on the immediate rather than the remote future, is preparing a tariff terminology which can be universally used.

The problem is not free from complexity and difficulty. Today comparisons between countries cannot be made. Statistics are unreliable. Representatives of France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland sit on the committee of experts which was constituted as a result of resolutions adopted by the World Economic Conference of 1927. The committee has covered only about two-thirds of the ground, although the terminology for animals, vegetables, fats, chemicals, hides, rubber, wood, paper, textiles and some metals has already been determined upon.

When the committee reports, the task will be to persuade governments to change their customs terminology so that it will conform, so far as may be, to the classifications which are recommended. This task will be much easier than that of persuading governments to reduce rates. A uniform terminology, however, may have indirect effects on rates. Many commodities now receive excessive protection because of capricious classifications. Protests against particular schedules will gain in force if there is no dispute over the exact character of the articles affected. In short, even though the efforts to standardize customs nomenclature seem, in one sense, to accept the status quo, in another sense they will facilitate desirable changes of that status.

Canada's Unemployment Session

THE emergency session of the Canadian Parliament to open on September 8, while it will probably be of short duration, promises to be a momentous one. Its object is, in a word, to provide work for the jobless.

When R. B. Bennett, the Conservative Prime Minister, was making his campaign speeches throughout the country, he promised if returned to power to call an emergency session to deal with unemployment. This promise he has carried into effect in the shortest constitutional time.

As to the methods he will adopt to bring about the lessening of this condition there will of course be varying opinions. Primarily he has already shown that he considers unemployment and immigration closely correlated, as is evidenced by the step taken by the new Government to prevent settlers entering the country from the European Continent who cannot show that they are in possession of funds sufficient to keep them for one year. How far this will help to solve the unemployment problem, time alone can tell.

Then there are indications that a boost in the tariff, to go considerably further than the recent order-in-council relating to the dumping of fruits and vegetables in the Dominion, may be expected. The protection of certain home industries may be looked for. It should be remembered that Mr. Bennett is an out-and-out Protectionist and that his battle cry during the elections was "Canada first." He will grant, it is said, preferential treatment to Great Britain and the other members of the Commonwealth of Nations, but it will not be at the expense of Canada.

One thing seems certain: Mr. Bennett's program to alleviate the distress arising from unemployment will include the voting of a large sum of money to be expended for relief works in every part of the Dominion, for the workless condition of thousands of its citizens is not confined to any particular province, but is nation-wide.

Mr. Bennett came into power with the promise on his lips to "bring prosperity to the country" and "to give employment to every person, able and willing to work." Indeed a magnificent promise, and in his efforts to implement it, Canada's new Prime Minister will receive the sympathetic attention of the English-speaking world.

Romance in a Potato Hill

POTATO digging days are here; days when hazel nuts are ripening along the sides of the road and wild grapes are turning a smoky blue against the gray of winding stone walls. There will be one big "dig" and then no more hoeing, weeding or spraying this year.

The vines, once so vigorously green, are shriveled and sere, their task completed; deep in the hill cozily snuggle the potatoes. In Maine and Michigan where a potato field comprises several hundred acres they turn them up from the brown earth by means of chugging tractor diggers, but in the backyard patch the small boy and the hoe still have their day.

And romance in potatoes?

There was a small boy who wanted to go nutting on his Saturday vacation, but there were potatoes. Dad was kind, but firm. But even Dad's kindness seemed poor compensation for that nutting trip, and the small boy wiped a tear from his eye but went manfully to work and soon became engrossed with his digging. It was fun, after all, to guess how many would be in the next hill, and so on. The little ones he put to one side. Those, Dad had said, he could have for his rabbits.

He was having a good time and then his hoe struck something that had a metallic ring and made his hoe fly sparks. He picked from the dirt a coin, a strange coin. It was begrimed with age so that he could not read the wording on it. But it looked like no coin he had ever seen, and he took it to his mother, who scrubbed it clean. It proved to be a pine tree shilling and a numismatist paid an unbelievable sum for it.

Romance is where one finds it, even in a hill of potatoes.

New Hampshire Enjoys a Primary

EVEN the casual "foreign" observer must have been saddened recently by the pronounced shortage of gayety which seems to have come upon New Hampshire's politics. Although primary campaigns of unusual interest are to be concluded September 9, hardly a murmur has penetrated beyond her borders. Of course, Senator Moses is a noncombatant. And with her most fractious phrase-fashioner strangely silent, some lack of entertainment was to be expected. But vital issues and virile men are involved in a major political engagement, and those granite hills should be reverberating.

The main issues are whether or not the State shall have an income tax of its own and what shall be done about regulation of public utilities. The income-tax proposals put forward after a three-year study of the taxation question by a special commission were quashed by the Legislature in the spring, and public sentiment seems cool toward the plan. Disclosures made within the last few days concerning some occult juggling of interest charges by the New Hampshire Gas and Electric Association give point to the agitation for stricter regulation of public utilities.

As to men, the chief contest appears to be between two Concordians for the Republican nomination to succeed Governor Tobey. Arthur P. Morrill, former Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, seems to be favored by most of the newspapers over John G. Winant, former Governor.

Mr. Winant labors under the handicap of New Hampshire's unwritten rule against more than one term for a Governor. He was himself aided by that tradition in 1924, and defeated in 1926 when he sought to overthrow it. Mr. Morrill has been somewhat injured by unfounded reports that he was rather moist on the prohibition issue, but his vigorous denial and the surreptitious nature of this attack on him may react to his advantage. In fact, both candidates are stanchly dry. Mr. Morrill opposes the income tax; Mr. Winant wishes something done about the public utilities.

Of course, there are some Democrats still extant in New Hampshire and they like to recall that they elected a Governor in 1922, but remembering also that such "accidents" have occurred only four times since the Civil War, they are content to settle their "family affairs" somewhat less exuberantly than their Republican brethren. Thus the state committee has already tamely "conscripted" Frederick Small for Governor and Amos Blandin for Senator. Little wonder that sounds of conflict in the Granite State are not heard afar this year!

Editorial Notes

A peat fire on an island where gannetts, a kind of sea bird, nested in great numbers, threatened the feathered colony with destruction. A force of sailors was landed from a British man-of-war and dug trenches around the nests and the fire. And the only shells in evidence were those of the chicks happily stepping forth into the world.

The judge who fined a truck driver for speeding in Langhorne, Pa., while moving the United States Chief Justice's library evidently wanted to teach a higher regard for the letter of the law being transported.

That fireman in Charlotte, N. C., who recently passed a state bar examination showed his comrades the value of time saved after fires are out.

A modern paradox: A front-wheel drive car with a back-seat driver.

A Pennsylvania Idyl

A SUMMER afternoon hush hung over the red clay hills that lay to the west and south of Ebreyville. Lazily, a gust of warm air floated down over the green valley that held the quiet Pennsylvania village in its soft, verdant cup and made an almost pastoral setting for the various industries that had sprung up with mushroomlike swiftness during five energetic years. Ebreyville boasted a main street where freshly painted brown and red and white houses vied challengingly with one another's spotless cleanliness.

At the far corner of Main Street, Ruddy Rotheimer's spacious white house and great, roomy barn gave a final air of importance to Ebreyville—as if it were an exclamation point tacked hastily onto a long prosaic sentence. Whatever impression the motorist had formed of the little town was apt to be qualified by the memory of Ruddy Rotheimer's important-looking home that seemed to call a mute but eloquent "welcome" or "farewell" to the traveler.

* * *

On the vine-covered side porch that warm Saturday afternoon Ruddy sat in a creaky painted rocker, while his wife, flushed from the baking of pies and buns that sent their fragrant aroma out through the kitchen window in tempting waves of sugary sweetness, gave the last brisk shine to her husband's Sunday shoes.

"That's how, now, Mama," Ruddy declared warmly, looking down quizzically at the shiny black tips of his great boots, "I do always say as how you know already how best the shine can elbow on. You have much strength and a——"

A shadow fell across the porch, and a young voice interrupted Ruddy's slow but fervent praise:

"It's shameful, Father, to have Mother down on her knees shining your boots. You ought to do that yourself like other men do."

"So!" the slow voice of Ruddy ejaculated. "Is it for this you go away to college, my Freda, that you may talk scorn to your father, and make fun of our old ways? I have not such stormy words heard for much time already."

The girl sat down on the porch steps and returned her father's quiet gaze.

"Some of it I learned in college, I suppose," she admitted, "some of it I have always known. It is not my mother's place to wait upon you. I should think it would shame you to have her do such things."

* * *

The big man got slowly up and walked toward the barn, his head bent in reflection.

"It is not only Freda," he declared, wonderingly, "it is our Otto, too, that takes on these new-fangled ways. Ach! I for our children have wonderment, so far have they forgotten the old ways of us, so far have they done away with old speech and habits."

Back on the porch Freda puckered her red lips into a coaxing smile:

"You see, Mother, you have spoiled that great man until he is like a baby."

"He is a good father, Freda, kind and generous. When has he refused you money or fine clothes? I like your talk not well at all."

"That is because you have lived here in this place always, Mother dear," the young girl explained. "Out in the world where I have been men do not let their wives wait upon them. They," Freda smiled up into her mother's puzzled face, "wait upon them, instead."

"Ach! The world is topsy-turvy turned," her mother declared. "Your father and I, we would be all mixed up; we could not live happy out there."

"There's Otto," Freda cried, gleefully, "he will tell you whether I am right or not. Otto, I found Mother blacking Father's Sunday boots. Should she do that?"

The young blond giant shook his head decidedly from side to side, as he sat down in the chair his father had lately vacated. "You're not Father's bootblack, Mother, you're his wife. He wouldn't let you do that if you hadn't started out wrong. Don't you blacken another boot, Mother."

* * *

With a roar the young people were off in their gay roadster, Freda waving a slim white hand to her mother, as they swung out onto the highway and disappeared around a bend of the road.

"So!" Mrs. Rotheimer said softly to herself, as she sat alone looking off at the distant hills. "So, we must do as they say now; I wonder me sometimes."

A robin perched on a near-by locust tree and sang lustily.

"You," Mrs. Rotheimer said to the merry little songster, "do as you will always now. You do not let your young ones tell you how. You have already your plans, your ways of doing. Down in their poor young hearts my Freda and my Otto feel shame for us. Little how they think that their father worked for their schooling; little how they think that he feeds horses and cattle in the bitter cold yet for them. Ach! Now they see no good in our old ways. Have we not learned out of experience what they read of in their books? How can they know how we have talked together, have sat together in the long winter stillness, while they were gay and happy far away? Nein, I will not try to be like as they say. I will love them as I have ever done. I will even love them the more because they are so foolish and so needing of our tenderness, but I will be myself. I will not try already to be who I am not."

* * *

Out in the sweet-smelling barn, Ruddy entered into a one-sided conversation with a sleek, gentle-eyed Jersey calf:

"You yourself are young still," he remonstrated slowly, as the friendly Jersey rubbed her pretty head against his rough coat sleeve, "and young Smart Alecs, they do not understand. How can they know what my Gretta and I have been one to the other? How from so little a start, so poor and shabby a beginning, we have made all this?"

His puzzled brown eyes swept over the great barn, with its fine modern cow stables and huge waiting hay lofts.

"Together," he declared, "we have made it so. Like as her people have done, my Gretta has worked side by my side; together we have cared for the animals and brought up our own two children. And now," his deep voice shook with sudden disappointment, "now they are both of our old ways ashamed. What do they know, these young ones, of how my Gretta and I have saved for them? Now in their own ways must they go. I will not that they make my Gretta unhappy."

Steps sounded on the floor of the barn and a familiar voice brought sudden joy to Ruddy's heart.

"Ach, mein husband," Gretta said gayly, laying a hard brown hand on his shoulder, "come to the little supper I have made ready for you. It will be potatoes, how you like them, all full of onions and butter, and red beets from our garden and sweet buns still warm already from the oven."

He caught her hand eagerly. "You are not sad at me, my Gretta, now that our children are telling you what a poor husband you have?"

* * *

Tears shone in the blue eyes he was searching so earnestly, but a gay smile played about Gretta's lips.

"You are already one most foolish one," she insisted, picking up a shining tin milk pail and hurrying up the brick path to the house. "Those, our poor little ones, they cannot know so much for they have found it only in books. We must with them be firm, but very gentlelike and kind. Hurry, my foolish one and taste of your fine supper. Then I will finish shining your left shoe. Else how will you be ready for church in the morning?"

In the kitchen doorway Gretta smiled up into her husband's face. "No, I am not sad, my Ruddy, except one little bit for our two dear ones, they who know so little and talk perhaps so much."

E. G. R. Y.

Notes From Madrid

MADRID

Prince Obtains Flying License

PRINCE ALONSO, the son of the Infante Don Alfonso of Orleans and first cousin of the King of Spain, has received his flying license. Thus, at the age of eighteen, he becomes the youngest aviator in the country. Commencing his lessons last winter at Cuatro Vientos—the airdrome near Madrid with the picturesque name of Four Winds—he was soon able to pilot his plane alone. A dinner to celebrate the granting of the license was attended by the Infante Don Jaime, General Kindelan, the father of flying in Spain, and a number of well-known pilots, including Ruiz de Alda, who became famous when the Plus Ultra was rescued. Both Prince Alonso's father and his elder brother are keen aviators.

* * *

Provinces Likely to Miss de Rivera

The provinces will miss Primo de Rivera. Knowing the value of personal contact and talks with the people, his practice was to hold Cabinet meetings in different parts of the country, sometimes in a town, sometimes in a village. He would go among the men and discuss their local problems with them. Often, in just half-an-hour's talk, a grievance of many years' standing could thus be disposed of. General Berenguer does not seem likely to follow his predecessor's example in this direction.

* * *

Size Not Contents Is Book Standard!

Much to his dismay an American lawyer, who has come to Madrid to carry out important research work, found poor facilities available at the Biblioteca Nacional, the great national library of Spain. Although the officials were anxious to be of the greatest service, the rules prevented them from handing to any visitor more than one book at a time. An index when separate had to be returned before the work to which it referred could be consulted, and, as in most research work constant reference to a number of books side by side is indispensable, headway seemed difficult. But it was found to be impossible when the investigator discovered that the books in the Biblioteca Nacional are not arranged according to subjects, but according to sizes! On the other hand, to the delight of the lawyer in question, the library of the Madrid Barristers' Association proved to be a real gem, where there was available an unexpected wealth of material for every kind of reference.

* * *

Queen Leaves for Summer Holiday

The platform of the Norte Station was literally ankle deep with flowers when the Queen and young members of the royal family left for their long summer vacation. This is officially known as the "jornada regia," or royal day—which lasts three months. The ceremony of bidding adieu was the signal for a big gathering of the aristocracy, the high members of the church and as many officials and personages as could crowd into the station. The Queen, who is usually far less demonstrative than King Alfonso on such occasions, was visibly moved by what was an unusual display of loyal attachment, and nodded and smiled at every round of cheers.

* * *

Many Stores Close Down

The departure of the royal family to the seaside marks the closing down of many a shutter in the capital. Business in the de luxe stores is literally at a standstill during the whole of the summer. The high-class tea-rooms, to avoid the expense of taxation, just shut their doors for a full quarter, and many shops wish they could do the same. The custom among business concerns to start an hour or so earlier in the morning and quit at lunch is growing. Madrid itself wears a permanent holiday air, and all the main streets have their sidewalks covered with chairs and tables, where soft drinks are taken all day long until the early hours of the morning.

* * *

Whither Away for the Summer?

Of all the civilian problems in Madrid the question of where to spend the summer is the most knotty. The villages within reach of the city are overcrowded, dear and dull. The sea, whichever way the Madrileno travels, is at least twelve hours away. Few can afford the time and money to make advance arrangements by a personal visit to towns on the coast. The habit of considering a holiday under eight or ten weeks as no vacation at all adds to the economic difficulties, and as the average income of the middle-class office worker does not exceed 500 pesetas a month (about $80 at the present rate of exchange), and the cost of living is high, it means short commons for the rest of the year to send his family away for the summer. The scarcity of cheap flats has added to his difficulties. He used to vacate his tenement during the summer and store his furniture, thus saving the rent. Now this is not possible, owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable place in which to live on the return of his family.

* * *

City Has Fine Music Library

Despite the fact that classical music is not particularly popular in Spain, operas and concerts being comparatively rare even in the capital, it is interesting that Madrid should have a fine circulating library of music. The library, which is the property of the municipality, contains 4000 pieces of classical music, most of which are gifts of residents of the city. The collection is used extensively, especially by students of music, and it is hoped to increase its scope by inaugurating a collection of phonograph records of notable works. It is to be presumed that a certain amount of care will be exercised in selecting those to whom records shall be lent, as otherwise the upkeep of the collection might prove somewhat costly.